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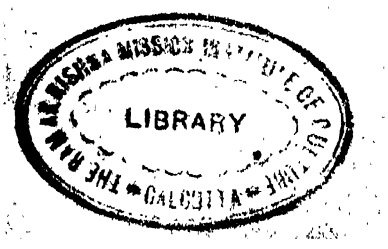
Dr. Baridbaran Mukerji

RMICL—8

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Minutes of the evidence
taken at the trial of
Warren Hastings
VOL. 3

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Die Veneris, 1° *Mar*[illegible]1795.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe re[illegible]med, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor acquainted the Counſel for the Defendant they might proceed in his Defence.

Then Captain DAVID WILLIAMS was again called in, and further croſs-examined, as follows:

Q. (*by Managers.*) How long was you ſtationed under Colonel Hannay in the Diſtrict of Barraitch and Goruckpore?

A. I took the Command of my Battalion, I think, in March 1781, and I believe I quitted that Country ſome Time in October.

Q. Do you mean to ſay that you took the Command of your Battalion in that Country at that Time?

A. Yes.

Q. Where was your principal Station?

A. At Gungowah.

Q. Did you continue there during the whole Time of your Stay in that Country?

A. No.

Q. Where elſe were you ſtationed?

A. I went with Leave of Abſence to Lucknow, as I before ſtated.

Q. How long did you ſtay upon that Leave of Abſence?

A. I returned back to my Command on the Firſt of September, I believe.

Q. Can you ſay when the Leave of Abſence commenced?

A. I cannot exactly ſpecify the Time.

Q. About what Time?

A. I think it muſt have been about the 16th or 17th of Auguſt; I cannot ſay exactly.

Q. Did you return to your Station at Gungowah till, or about the Time of the Inſurrection?

A. I do not underſtand the Queſtion.

Q. Did you return to your Station at Gungowah, in Goruckpore, before the Time of the Inſurrection?

A. There were ſome Diſturbances which I diſcovered upon my Return, particularly the Attack of the Poſt which was taken at Buſty.

Q. What Time did you return?

A. The 1ſt or 2d of September.

Q. Had you any other Station during your Reſidence in the Country, excepting that of Gungowah previous to the Inſurrection?

A. That was my fixed Station.

Q. How far was that Station from the Country of Muſtapha Cawn;—from the uſual Reſidence of Muſtapha Cawn?

A. I cannot ſay exactly; it might have been about 200 Miles.

Q. During that Period of your Reſidence at Gungowah, had you any particular Knowledge of the Proceedings of Muſtapha Cawn?

A. Colonel Hannay mentioned to me, when I took the Command, many Circumſtances reſpecting Muſtapha Cawn; ſuch as his being a notorious Rebel, and that great Care ſhould be taken of him; that I ſhould give ſtrict Charge to the Officer who commanded the Garriſon at Goruckpore to take Care of him; and I think that I had a Letter from Ahlaud Sing, giving me an Account of the Attack upon the Fort, that Muſtapha Cawn had killed One of the Sepoys with his own Hand, when the Priſoners roſe upon the Guard.

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Q. Whether, du[redacted]t Gungowah, pr[redacted]us to the Inſurrection, you knew any Thing of the Proce[redacted] Cawn?

A. I knew that [redacted] leaſt it was repo[redacted] ſo to me.

Q. Condeſcend to [redacted]?

A. I really do anſ[redacted] of my Knowledge [redacted] wiſh to do it.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the Qu[redacted]on might be read.

The ſame was accordingly read by the Clerk, as follows:

Q. 'Whether, during your Reſidence at Gungowah, previous to the Inſurrection, you knew 'any Thing of the Proceedings of Muſtapha Cawn?'

A. I know nothing but from the Accounts that I rece[redacted]

Q. Did you receive any Accounts from Colonel Ha[redacted] previous to the Time of the In-ſurrection?

A. I was in the Habit of continually receiving Inſtructions and Orders from Colonel Hannay previous to the Inſurrection.

Q. About him?

A. Not him particularly, I believe;—I cannot ſay ex[redacted]y reſpecting him, what Number of Letters paſſed between Colonel Hannay and me during th[redacted] Space of Time.

Q. You know nothing then of your own Knowledge [redacted] Obſervation concerning Muſtapha Cawn, previous to the Time of the Inſurrection?

A. Of my own perſonal Knowledge, I certainly do no[redacted]

Q. Upon what Grounds have you thought proper to c[redacted]e Followers of Muſtapha Cawn his Banditti, when you had no Knowledge of his Proceedings, nor any Obſervation of your own con-cerning them?

A. In order to do that, I muſt ſtate the Accounts w[redacted] I have heard reſpecting Muſtapha Cawn: I had Accounts from the Rajah of Binjah, who w[redacted]with me, and whoſe local Situation near Nampara would enable him to know almoſt every[redacted]ing reſpecting Muſtapha Cawn; he mentioned to me that Muſtapha Cawn was originally a T[redacted]per in the Time of the Father of Shujah Dowlah Suffer Jung.—I am ſtating the Accounts I [redacted]e had reſpecting Muſtapha Cawn.

Q. The Queſtion is not concerning the Pedigree of M[redacted]ha Cawn, but upon what Grounds you have called the Followers of Muſtapha Cawn a Bandit[redacted]

A. I am ſtating it.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the Qu[redacted]n might be read.

The ſame was accordingly read by the Clerk as [redacted]ws:

'Q. Upon what Grounds have you thought proper to c[redacted]e Followers of Muſtapha [redacted] his 'Banditti, when you had no Knowledge of his Proceedi[redacted] nor any Obſervation [redacted]n 'concerning them?

A. I have ſtated he was a Trooper, and afterwards cre[redacted]a Rajah; that he [redacted]t Shuja Dowlah, and was confined at Fyzabad. I think he [redacted]ed it was in the B[redacted]ning [redacted] Year 1773, that he corrupted the Guards that were ove[redacted]m, and ſeduced t[redacted] by Pro[redacted] of Reward to permit him to eſcape; That they did ſo, a[redacted]nt off with [redacted] Nampara to receive the promiſed Rewards;—in Hopes of receiving th[redacted]miſed Reward. Muſtapha Cawn cut off all their Heads, to the Number of Fifty. He from[redacted] Period was in Rebellion till he was taken, I believe, ſome Time in 1780. I am only ſt[redacted] how what he mentioned to me. When I was at Lucknow in the Year 1779, the Nabob ſe[redacted] own Body Guard, under Capt. Beardaunt, and Lieut. Polhil, againſt Muſtapha Cawn, wh[redacted]s then armed, and in Rebellion, and therefore I called them Banditti. He was heading a [redacted] of Rebels, of notorious Rebels. From every Quarter I could get Intelligence from, he had [redacted]n the continual [redacted]bit of making incurſions upon the Nabob's Diſtrict, and plundering and [redacted]ring the Nabob's ſubjects.

The Managers for the Commons objected to the [redacted]nce.

Q. Whether this Account, which you have heard, was [redacted] Muſtapha C[redacted]n was in Priſon, or before?

A. If I thought proper, I think I might refuſe anſwerin[redacted] Queſtion concerning Muſtapha Cawn, becauſe, [redacted] one Part of the Charge againſt Mr. Ha[redacted] my Conduct reſpecting Muſ-tapha Cawn is introduced; I have not availed myſelf of t[redacted]ut have readily anſwered to the Queſtions thought proper to be put by the Honble. Manag[redacted]

Q. Do you not know that that Charge ſtood againſt you upon the Affidavit of One of your own Officers, ſworn, when he was at Lucknow, before Sir Elijah Impey?

A. The only Thing ſtated, I believe, as far as my Memory ſerves me, in that Affidavit is, that Muſtapha Cawn had been executed agreeably to my Order, and that a Proclamation had been made through the Town by my Orders, that Perſons who had been guilty of the ſame Crime ſhould ſuffer the ſame Puniſhment. I do not believe there is a Word more in that Affidavit about Muſtapha Cawn.

Q. Whether, previouſly to the Confinement of Muſtapha Cawn, any Thing came to your Knowledge concerning the Conduct and Proceedings of Muſtapha Cawn?

A. I really cannot ſay when Muſtapha Cawn was confined; he was confined previous to my coming into the Country.

Q. Then this Account that you received of him was ſubſequent to his Impriſonment?

A. Part of it was, and the other Part, reſpecting Captain Mordaunt, was when I was at Lucknow.

Q. Whether Muſtapha Cawn was not a Man of great Power and Influence in that Country? whether he was made a Rajah by Creation, or poſſeſſed it by Deſcent?

A. I underſtood from the Accounts I received in the Country, that Muſtapha Cawn had at Times headed a large Body of Rebels; I call them by that Epithet, which I think they deſerve.

Q. Do you know any Thing at all relative to the Nature and Quality of the Troops which Muſtapha Cawn commanded?

A. I believe Colonel Hannay, in One of his Letters to me, terms Muſtapha Cawn a murderous and deſperate Villain.

Q. Whether or no the Words uſed by Colonel Hannay, with regard to him, were not theſe, and only, "that he has often raiſed Seven and Ten thouſand Horſe and Foot?"

A. I believe that was ſtated, or ſomething to that Effect, in One of Colonel Hannay's Letters.

Q. Is that the Expreſſion in Colonel Hannay's Letter,—Aye or No?

A. That is a Part; but if the Honble. Manager will read after——

Q. Have you that Letter to produce?

A. That Letter is not in my Poſſeſſion; it was laid upon the Table of the Houſe of Commons.

Q. Have you delivered to the Houſe of Commons all your Correſpondence with Colonel Hannay, upon your Oath?

A. I delivered to the Houſe of Commons the Letters I received, reſpecting Muſtapha Cawn.

Q. Have you delivered over all your Correſpondence with Colonel Hannay, or have you any Part of it now in your Poſſeſſion?

A. I certainly did not deliver over all my Correſpondence during the Time I was in that Country. There was a great Maſs of Correſpondence between us.

Q. Have you any Objection, that that Correſpondence which you laid before the Houſe of Commons, ſhould be produced?

A. I have none, for my own Part.

Q. Have you any Objection to produce your whole Correſpondence with Colonel Hannay, and not your garbled Correſpondence?

A. That is a ſtrong Expreſſion. I did not garble it. I delivered over to the Houſe of Commons that related to the Subject that was before the Houſe.

Q. How long did you ſtay at Goruckpore, at the Time of putting the Rajah Muſtapha Cawn to Death?

A. I cannot exactly recollect the Dates. I think I arrived about the 20th; and I believe I left it about the 4th or 5th of October.

Q. Whether you have not heard that Colonel Hannay had ſworn "that Perwannas really had or pretending to be, from the Vizier himſelf, were ſent to the inſurgent Rajahs whom you mention, namely, Zalim Sing, Genoo Roy, Ajeet Sing, Purtypaul Sing, Futteh Saw, and others, promiſing to them, if they roſe upon the Engliſh, the Reſtoration to their Hereditary Zemindaries?"

A. I do not recollect I heard any Thing from Colonel Hannay reſpecting ſuch a Perwanna, but I have heard ſince I have been in England, I cannot ſay exactly, ſomething of that Tendency.

Q. Whether you was not at Lucknow with Colonel Hannay when Colonel Hannay made his Affidavit?

A. I was certainly at Lucknow, but not with Colonel Hannay, when he made that Affidavit.

Q.

Q. Were you not both at Lucknow upon the 26th of November?
A. I believe ſo.

Q. Then how came you to give ſo very detailed a Narrative as you made upon Oath, on the 26th of November, at Lucknow, ſo recently after the Tranſaction of all your Proceedings in Goruckpore, wholly to omit all Mention whatſoever of ſo material a Fact as the cutting off the Head of the Rajah Muſtapha Cawn?

A. When I made the Affidavit at Lucknow, I made it at the Houſe of Colonel Martine. I ſtated in that Narrative ſuch Events as occurred to me at that Moment, and, in that Narrative, I was anxious to ſtate the Difficulties, particularly that I myſelf had encountered, and the perilous Situation in which I ſtood, and which prevented my proceeding to Benares. I had before acquainted Colonel Hannay of the Execution of Muſtapha Cawn officially, therefore I did not think it was a material Point to introduce into an Affidavit, the profeſſed Object of which, was to ſhew how far Cheit Sing's Influence extended to the Creation of Diſturbances in Goruckpore and Barraitch.

Q. Why did you not ſtate in that Affidavit the Difficulty that occaſioned you to put the Rajah Muſtapha Cawn to death, without any Form or Proceſs?
A. I think I have anſwered that already.

Q. Why did you ſay nothing in that Affidavit about your being ſtopped at Baunſey, by Perſons in Arms, declaring that the Reſentment of that putting to death, and killing of Muſtapha Cawn, or ſome other Rajah, was One of the Cauſes of their riſing?
A. I never ſtated that I was ſtopped at Baunſey.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the Queſtion and Anſwer might be read:

The ſame were accordingly read by the Clerk.

Q. Do you know the Reaſon why Colonel Hannay, in his long Affidavit, has taken no Notice of the Order he gave to you, to put the Rajah Muſtapha Cawn to death, or of any Report or Return which you made to him upon that Subject?
A. I really cannot tell Colonel Hannay's Reaſons; he never communicated them to me.

Q. Whether Colonel Hannay was not in cloſe and confidential Correſpondence and Communication with you?
A. If it is meant, that I was in the Habits of Friendſhip with Colonel Hannay at that Time, it was certainly the Reverſe of it, we were not upon good Terms.

Q. Whether Colonel Hannay had not the Collection of the Revenues in that Province?
A. I certainly did not know, while I was in that Country, that Colonel Hannay had any Thing to do with the Revenue.

Q. Do you believe he had?
A. I have ſaid that Colonel Hannay, when I was in the Country, told me he had nothing to do with it.

Q. Do you believe the Collection of the Revenue was ſubſtantially in Colonel Hannay's Hands?
A. I believed ſo afterwards, from reading a Paper which ſtated Col. Hannay had acknowledged he had: I believe I ſaw it long after I left the Country.

Q. Do you know how many Months Pay the Troops were in Arrear at the Time of the Mutiny?
A. I do not ſtrictly recollect, but many Months.

Q. When did you receive any Money to pay thoſe Troops, and what Money did you receive?
A. I believe during the Time that I was in that Country, I think only One Month's Pay; but I am not certain.

Q. Through whoſe Hands did you receive it?
A. Really I cannot ſpeak whether it was from Colonel Hannay, or Mr. Wombwell; my Pay Accounts were kept with Mr. Wombwell as Paymaſter, and I rather think that that Money was ſent from Lucknow; I cannot tell.

Q. At the Time of the Mutiny, you ſay you received but One Month's Pay?
A. I think not, to the beſt of my Recollection now.

Q. Then you borrowed the other Two Months Pay which you paid them?
A. I mentioned before, that there were only Two Companies with me at the Time of the Mutiny, and that a Month's Pay had been received for the Whole Battalion; and, in order to quiet the Sepoys, I paid thoſe Two Companies Three Months Pay, out of the Pay for the Reſt of the Battalion.

Q. How

Q. How long before the Mutiny did you receive this Pay?
A. The Money, I believe, came to Gungowah during my Abſence at Lucknow. I think ſo.

Q. So you found it at Gungowah?
A. The Pay was in Charge of my Moonſhy or Secretary when I arrived at Gungowah?

Q. Why, having a Month's Pay for the Whole Battalion ſo long in your Hands, you left the Two Companies without any Pay for ſo conſiderable a Time, and until they mutinied?
A. The Lapſe of Time I believe was only a few Days.

Q. Why did you delay it till they mutinied, as you knew that many Months Pay had been due to them?
A. I really cannot ſtate the actual Reaſons that weighed in my Mind at that Time; but the probable Reaſon was, that I did not think it prudent to pay them till they had croſſed the Ganges, but that I gave them Subſiſtence Money in the mean Time; becauſe often when Troops are ordered upon Service in that Country, conſiderable Deſertions take Place, and if I had paid them the Whole of their Arrears there, it might have encreaſed that Kind of Deſertion which frequently happens,

Q. Do you know when the Account of all theſe Tranſactions, including the putting to Death the Rajah Muſtapha Cawn in the Manner you before ſtated, came to the Ears of Mr. Haſtings, Mr. Haſtings cauſed any Inquiry to be made into your Conduct by a Court Martial or otherwiſe?
A. I do not know whether they came to the Ears of Mr. Haſtings or not, I cannot ſay. The Nabob was the Perſon, if I had done any Thing wrong, who would naturally have complained of any Acts of Injuſtice of mine. I ſaw the Nabob at Lucknow upon my Return from my Command, and if I had done any Thing wrong, he would naturally have made a Complaint to the Britiſh Government againſt me, to the Governor General and Council: The Nabob ſent me Thanks for my Conduct in the Goruckpore Country, and for the Protection that I yielded to a great Number of his Subjects who accompanied me to Lucknow.

Q. Whether you have not Reaſon to believe that the whole Maſs of Affidavits ſworn before Sir Elijah Impey upon his Affidavit Circuit, were tranſmitted to Mr. Haſtings, and by him ſent to the Court of Directors?
A. I have heard it ſo ſtated; I cannot ſpeak to my own Knowledge of it; but I have heard it.

Q. Do you not know, or have you been credibly informed, that the Nabob made Complaints againſt Colonel Hannay, and the Officers under his Command, and againſt Britiſh Officers in general ſerving in his Dominions?
A. I can only ſpeak with reſpect to myſelf; he never made any Complaints againſt me, to my Knowledge.

Queſtion repeated

A. It is impoſſible to remember all I have read reſpecting India Matters; I poſſibly may have read it, but I do not know there was ſuch a Complaint made.
Q. Have you any Reaſon to know or believe that the Nabob had any Copies of thoſe Affidavits delivered to him, or any Communication of the Tranſaction?
A. I really do not know whether they were ſent to him or not.

Q. Do you believe that they were, as you was there at the Time?
A. I cannot ſpeak to that as a Matter of Fact; but as to my Belief, I think it was natural that he ſhould.

Q. Do you recollect the exact Time when you found the Perſian Letter you have produced?
A. I really cannot ſtate the exact Time; I believe it was a few Days previous to my Examination in the Houſe of Commons.

Q. You ſaid you did not find it yourſelf; was you in the Room when it was found?
A. I certainly was in the Room with Captain Broome. I carried all the Perſian Papers that I found to Captain Broome, and laid them upon the Table for his Examination.

Q. Where did you take theſe Papers from, which you carried in a Heap to Capt. Broome?
A. They were in a Trunk of mine, with other Papers.

Q. Had that Trunk been conſtantly in your Poſſeſſion from the Time you left India?
A. In my Poſſeſſion? I really cannot exactly underſtand what is meant.

Q. Was it a Trunk containing Papers only, and which had not been opened till the Time you and Captain Broome examined the Contents of them?
A. The Trunk contained Clothes, and other Articles, which I brought up from the Country—

Q. Did it contain other Letters and Correſpondence reſpecting Matters that had happened during your Command in India?

A. I really do not recollect what the Contents of them were exactly, but Captain Broome mentioned, that that particular Letter, as he conceived, reſpected the Tranſactions in Goruckpore:—That was the only Paper that he found among them.

Q. Are you poſitive there was no Cover to the Letter when it was found?

A. Captain Broome, who examined the Papers, told me at the Time, that he could not find the Cover.

Q. Have you any Recollection of having ſeen or obſerved this Letter at any Time while you were in India?

A. No; I really have not any Recollection of it at all.

Q. You have ſtated that you ſuppoſed it to be One of the intercepted Letters?

A. Yes; I ſtated that I conceived it was One of the intercepted Letters, from its mentioning Ajeet Sing, and others who were hoſtile to me. Upon that alone I conceived it was One of thoſe Letters?

Q. Have you any other intercepted Letters?

A. Not to my Knowledge.

Q. Do you ſuppoſe that all the other intercepted Letters were either loſt or deſtroyed?

A. I really do ſuppoſe ſo from my having given all the Perſian Papers in my Poſſeſſion to the Inſpection of Captain Broome; I could not read them myſelf.

Q. Do you remember to have ſtated, that many of thoſe other intercepted Letters were of much more Conſequence, and tended much more ſtrongly to impeach the Begums, than the Letter you have now produced?

A. Certainly there were.

Q. You have ſtated that you cauſed ſome of thoſe intercepted Letters to be deſtroyed, what induced you to do ſo?

A. I gave Orders to my Moonſhy, who kept my Perſian Papers, to deſtroy any intercepted Letters that might fall into the Hands of the Enemy.

Q. When did you give this Order?

A. It was a general Order that I gave after my Return from Lucknow to my Station, when the Inſurrection at Benares happened, before I ſet off for Gungowah.

Q. Do you mean, during the Inſurrection, when you was yourſelf in Danger with your Corps?

A. Yes.

Q. Did not theſe intercepted Letters contain Communications and Intelligence, as you have ſtated, reſpecting the Sedition and Rebellion they were ſuppoſed to be encouraging?

A. Whoſe Sedition?

Q. The Begums?

A. Yes.

Q. Who were the Enemy into whoſe Hands you were apprehenſive of thoſe Letters falling?

A. Into the Hands of the Perſons they were directed to, or into the Hands of the People that were hoſtile to us at that Time.

Q. Upon what Grounds were you apprehenſive that any Danger could ariſe to the Engliſh, rom the Communication between thoſe ſuppoſed Rebels falling into their own Hands?

A. I certainly apprehended Danger to myſelf, becauſe my Baggage was frequently attacked, nd liable to be carried off, and that I ſhould have more to oppoſe me in my March, if thoſe Letters hould reach the Perſons they were directed to, or fall into their Hands. I am ſtating theſe as the robable Reaſons; for really, at this Period of Time, I cannot ſtate exactly what was my Motive t that Time to do any particular Act; every Day a Change of Circumſtances took Place; it ight change daily and hourly from the Variety of Intelligence I received; therefore it is impoſſible for me here to tell exactly what was my Motive at that Time for every Part of my Military ranſactions.

Q. Have you no Recollection how this particular Letter came to be preſerved?

A. I certainly have not; I think it was by mere Chance.

Q. You ſaid you ordered all theſe intercepted Letters to be deſtroyed, leſt they ſhould reach eir Deſtination, and that the Enemy ſhould be encouraged by their Contents to collect a larger rce; did you, at that Juncture, deſtroy all your Correſpondence in general?

A. Does the Queſtion mean the Perſian Correſpondence?

Q. All Letters which you received at that Period? or did you retain any of them amongſt ur Baggage?

A. I certainly retained Engliſh Letters, Orders.

Q. Did

Q. Did you retain no Engliſh Letters, but mere Orders?

A. I dare ſay. I think ſo. There might have been private Letters and Correſpondence. A great Part of my Letters, Maps, Plans, and others, were left at Gungowah, and many Letters were deſtroyed by me at Lucknow; and I do not believe that I ſhould have had any ſingle Paper now in my Poſſeſſion, reſpecting any Thing that paſſed in that Country, had it not been for Major Gilpin, who was examined at this Bar.

Q. What was the Period at which you conceived yourſelf to have been in the greateſt Danger, and when you thought it moſt neceſſary to deſtroy any Correſpondence which might have encreaſed that Danger?

A I conceived myſelf to be in conſtant Danger of Attacks, from the Time of my Troops Mutinying, and during the whole of my March, till I joined Colonel Hannay.

Q. Give the Dates of that Time?

A. From about the 4th or 5th of September, to the 24th of October.

Q. Do you recollect preciſely, during that Period, to have received a Number of Letters from Colonel Hannay and Mr. William Blane?

A. I did receive a Number of Letters from Colonel Hannay, and from Mr. Blane, who occaſionally acted as his Secretary.

Q. Do you recollect whether or no the general Tendency of thoſe Letters was to ſtate the Affairs of the Company's Forces in thoſe Parts as in the moſt deſperate Situation, and to give the greateſt Encouragement to the Enemies of the Engliſh?

A. Thoſe Letters ſtated, the Tendency of them principally went, that I ſhould march with all poſſible Expedition to Colonel Hannay's Aſſiſtance, who was in great Diſtreſs.

Q. Whether, throughout that Correſpondence, there were not Circumſtances ſtated to you by Colonel Hannay, calculated, if thoſe Letters had fallen into the Hands of the Enemy, to encourage them to attack you, and convince them that you could have no Hope of being aſſiſted by Colonel Hannay?

A. I was convinced thoſe Letters could be of no Service or Diſſervice, the Engliſh Letters; becauſe I believe now, and believed then, that there was no Perſon in that Country who could have read them; therefore there could be no poſſible Danger of their doing Miſchief.

Q. Then you ſtate, upon your Oath, that you believe there is no Danger of an Engliſh intercepted Letter, falling into the Hands of the Enemy upon Account of the Impoſſibility of their being made able to underſtand them?

A. I did not ſay Impoſſibility; I ſaid Improbability.

Q. Have you never heard of the People called Moonſhys?

A. Yes, certainly.

Q. What Language did your own Moonſhy ſpeak, beſides Perſian?

A. He ſpoke the common Mooriſh Language of the Country; and I believe he did not underſtand One Word of Engliſh, at leaſt I underſtood ſo from himſelf—I am ſpeaking of my own Moonſhy.

Q. Do you mean to ſay that about the Perſons of the principal Chiefs of the Country, or at the Begum's Court, there was no Perſon capable of conveying the Meaning of an Engliſh Letter?

A. I cannot ſay what there was about the Begum's Court; there was no Engliſh Perſon there to my Knowledge at the Time.

Q. Was not there an Engliſh Factory eſtabliſhed at Taundeh?

A. I do not think it was an Engliſh Factory; it was a private Factory of Mr. Scott's, not upon the Part of the Engliſh Government; I underſtood ſo; I never was at Taundeh.

Q. Then you did not deſtroy the Correſpondence of Col. Hannay and Mr. Blane, but preſerved it through all the Dangers of the March, merely upon Account of the Improbability of its being underſtood by the Enemy, had it fallen into their Hands?

A. I really cannot ſay at this Diſtance of Time, but that I might have deſtroyed many of Col. Hannay's Letters; for his Letters were mere ſmall Strips of Paper conveyed in Quills, Wax, and in the Soals of the Shoes, and in various other Manners.

Q. Do you recollect the Correſpondence you delivered at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons between Col. Hannay, Mr. Blane, and yourſelf?

A. I really cannot repeat or recollect exactly the Letters which I delivered in at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons Two Years ago, and which I have had no Acceſs to ſince.

Q. Do you recollect that the firſt Letter, and the firſt Paſſage of that Correſpondence, begins thus; "You, no Doubt, have heard of Gordon's Diſaſter, and I am happy to hear you are ſafe in Gorukpore?"

A. Yes.

Q. Do

Q. Do you recollect that the Date of the firſt Letter was the 11th of September, and the laſt the 5th of October.

The Witneſs (looking at a Paper) ſaid,

A. The laſt Letter I ſee here, is the 5th of October.

Q. You have ſtated, that you made conſtant Communications to Col. Hannay of your Situation, and of the Reports which had reached you; do you recollect that, by the Letter of the 17th of September, Colonel Hannay appears not to have heard from you, nor to have known where you were?

A. It appears by that Letter that he was not certain whether I was at Goruckpore, or not.

Q. Do you recollect this Paſſage in that ſame Letter of the 17th—'Unacquainted as I am 'with the Circumſtances you may be under, I cannot pretend to give you Directions what to do; 'I ſhall therefore depend upon your own Prudence and Conduct, which I doubt not will lead 'you to do right; and to keep in your Mind that while we maintain Poſſeſſion of the Kella of 'Goruckpore, and you are able to maintain your Poſt at Gungowah, there will be little Doubt, but 'as ſoon as the preſent Ferment is over, Things will be reſtored to their uſual Channel, and a 'Communication with Patna opened;'—Do you recollect that?

A. Yes.

Q. Was not the Communication often ſhut between the different Detachments of Britiſh Troops, and many Letters intercepted on both Sides?

A. The Communication was certainly very precarious and uncertain, many of my Hircarras were murdered in conveying Letters, and it was a very difficult Matter to convey Intelligence.

Q. Do you not perceive, by the Paſſage before quoted from Colonel Hannay's Letter, that on the 17th of September Colonel Hannay did not receive thoſe circumſtantial Accounts which you may have written to him, accompanied with the Detail of the Reports, which you before ſtated to have conſtantly communicated to your Commanding Officer?

A. By this Letter it certainly appears that Col. Hannay did not know exactly at what Place or in what Predicament I then ſtood.

Q. Does it not appear that he could not have received the Letters ſent to him?

A. Certainly he complains of not receiving Intelligence.

Q. Does it not appear that the Letters which you had before ſtated to have written to Col. Hannay had miſcarried?

A. It certainly does ſo appear.

Q. Have you ever heard upon what Day the Treaty of Chunar was ſigned?

A. I really do not know; I may have heard it, but I cannot ſay, for I do not know at this Inſtant upon what Day it was executed.

Q. Did you never hear that it was, upon the 19th of September?

A. I really cannot ſay; it is poſſible I might, or I might not.

Q. That it was ſigned on the 19th of September, and negociated on the Three preceding Days?

A. I really do not recollect, I was not near the Place where the Treaty was made, and I did not concern myſelf directly or indirectly about it.

Q. Did you ever hear in India that any Communications made by you to Col. Hannay at that Period, and afterwards communicated to Mr. Haſtings, had influenced the Conduct of Mr. Haſtings in ſigning that Paper?

A. I really do not know any Thing about it; I cannot ſay whether it influenced Mr. Haſtings.

Q. The Queſtion is if you ever heard it?

A. I really cannot charge my Memory.

Q. Did you never hear that that Treaty of the 19th of September contained an Order for the Confiſcation of the Begum's Jaghire?

A. I believe I can ſtate that I never ſaw the Treaty, nor do I know any Thing at all of its Contents.

Q. What are your Reaſons for ſuppoſing that the intercepted Perſian Letter, or ſuppoſed intercepted Perſian Letter, was written by or addreſſed to any Perſon in the Intereſt of the Begum?

A. I have no other Reaſon than what I have before ſtated.

Q. Have you read Mr. Halhed's Tranſlation of the Letter attentively?

A. I looked it over, and the only Part that made it appear to my Mind, it was an intercepted Letter, was its mentioning the Names of Ajeet Sing, I think, and others, who were hoſtile at that Time.

Q. Have you compared this Tranſlation with the Purport of the Letter as ſtated by Mr. Broome to you, and delivered by you at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons?

A. I have not compared them, but I think they differ.

Q. You

Q. You have ſaid, that the Mention of Ajeet Sing is the only Circumſtance which has led you to believe there was Matter in this Letter which appeared to criminate the Begum?

A. I did not ſay ſo; I ſaid that was the only Reaſon that made me think it was one of the intercepted Letters, one of the Letters that were written at that Time.

Q. Is there any Circumſtance in the Letter which appears to you to warrant a Concluſion that it was written by an Agent, or addreſſed to an Agent, of the Begums?

A. There is nothing that I know of; I deliver this as a Matter of Opinion, not as a Matter of Fact.

Q. Is it the ſingle Circumſtance of its mentioning Ajeet Sing that leads you to think it was written by an Agent of the Begums, or addreſſed to an Agent of the Begums?

A. I really cannot ſay.

Q. What is the Ground of your Opinion that it is written by an Agent, or to an Agent of the Begums?

A. I have already mentioned that I have no Ground except that the Letter was one of the Letters intercepted.

Q. (*by a Lord.*) Have you ſaid that it was a Letter written from an Agent, or to an Agent of the Begums?

A. No, I have not.

Q. (*by the Managers.*) Do you mean to ſay you never gave an Opinion, either in this Examination, or in any other Place, that this Letter was a Letter written by or addreſſed to any Agent of the Begum, or that it tended in any Degree to ſupport the Suſpicions againſt her?

A. I have ſtated that, but in another Place; but it was upon the Ground of the Tranſlation given by Captain Broome, not upon any other.

Q. You mentioned that Ajeet Sing was in Hoſtilities, and employed by her?

A. He was in Hoſtilities certainly.

The following Queſtions before put to the Witneſs, and his Anſwers to the ſame, were ordered to be read.

The ſame were accordingly read by the Clerk; viz. (*a*)

'Q. Do you know any of the Perſons named in that Letter?

'A. Rajah Ajeet Sing.

'Q. Was that Man Rajah Ajeet Sing the Brother of Souban Sing?

'A. Yes.

'Q. Was that the Perſon who acted hoſtilely againſt the Engliſh at that Period?

'A. Rajah Ajeet Sing and Suban Sing I conceived to be hoſtile to the Engliſh.

'Q. Is there any other Perſon that you immediately recollect?

'A. No.

'Q. Whether it appears that the Troops mentioned in the Letter were brought to ſupport 'Ajeet Sing, or to oppoſe him?

'A. There is one Part of the Letter written to Ajeet Sing, that he ſhould be gratified with a 'Troop of 500 faithful.

The Witneſs ſaid,

I certainly did not mean that; I meant ſome Part of the Letter mentioned Ajeet Sing.

The Clerk proceeded to read, as follows:

'That ſome Part of the Letter mentioned, that Ajeet Sing ſhould be gratified with a Troop of '500 faithful.

The Witneſs ſaid,

'No, that is not exactly what I meant; it was this:—That the Contents of that Letter mentions 'the Name of Ajeet Sing, who was hoſtile at that Period; that was the Reaſon in my Mind, to 'make me think that it was an intercepted Letter.

Then the Clerk proceeded to read, as follows:

'Q. Whether, if it was written by an Officer of the Nabob, Ajeet Sing was not bound to obey 'ſuch an Order coming from the Nabob?

'A. I ſhould ſuppoſe ſo; Ajeet Sing was not in the Nabob's Service, but he was a Subject of 'the Nabob.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1932—3.

' Q. Was he not in the Nabob's Service?
' A. He was not in the Service of the Nabob.

' Q. Whether, if this Letter was written by an Officer of the Nabob, raiſing Troops by the ' Nabob's Orders, for the Purpoſe of aſſiſting the Engliſh, and if Ajeet Sing had been previouſly ' indiſpoſed to the Engliſh, this Offer of gratifying him with the Command of a Troop was not ' a probable Method of inducing him to aſſiſt the Nabob's Government?

' The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

' Q. Upon what Grounds have you ſtated, or will you now ſtate, that this Letter was one of the ' intercepted Letters in India?
' A. I ground it upon the Names of thoſe People being introduced into the Letter, who were ' hoſtile to me at that Time, and mentioning the Names of Places which I was acquainted with, ' and Towns;—and this Letter was found amongſt ſome Perſian Papers which were packed up when I ' came to England; and I did not know, till I came to England, of my having any Papers par- ' ticularly reſpecting any Thing that paſſed in Goruckpore; I therefore deſired Captain Broom to ' examine them, and he produced this Letter from among them, as the only one.

' Q. Whether you recollect or know how it came, that the Cover of the Letter, containing the ' Addreſs of the Perſon to whom it was written, and by whom it was written, was loſt?
' A. I did not know I had ſuch a Letter, as I only found it accidentally.

' Q. Do you know that it ever had a Cover?
' A. I cannot ſay, but doubtleſs it muſt have had a Cover: It was written upon Buſineſs.

' Q. Had it a Cover when you found it in the Trunk?
' A. Captain Broome found it.

The Managers for the Commons were informed, that it did not appear that Captain Williams had given an Opinion who the Letter came from.

The Witneſs ſaid,

I formed the Opinion I formerly gave from Captain Broome's Tranſlation; he was not upon Oath.

Q. Whether, ſince you have ſeen the Tranſlation upon Oath, you adhere to the Purpoſe with which you delivered in the Letter to the Houſe of Commons; and do you now retain that Opinion?

A. I deſired Captain Broome to make a Tranſlation of the Letter; and conceiving it was a correct one, for I could not ſay from the Letter itſelf, whether it was or not, I formed my Opinion that it was a Letter from one of the Begum's Agents; but by this Letter now produced, I cannot ſay that it fully warrants that Concluſion.

Q. Do you think it warrants it at all?
A. It warrants my Opinion no further than that from the Name of Ajeet Sing, and others, who were hoſtile to me, it might be ſo: But I cannot ſay from the Tranſlation any Thing further upon the Subject; it is Matter of Opinion; I cannot ſay it was a Letter from the Begum's Agents, or to them.

Then the following Queſtion and Anſwer in a former Part of the Examination of the Witneſs this Day were read by the Clerk.

' Q. Is there any Circumſtance in the Letter which appears to you to warrant the Concluſion, ' that it was written by an Agent, or addreſſed to an Agent, of the Begum. (*a*)
' A. There is nothing, that I know of; I deliver this as a Matter of Opinion, not as a Matter ' of Fact.

Then the Witneſs was aſked,

Q. Whether or no the Diſaffection of the Rajahs was partial, or very general, throughout the Country in which you commanded?
A. It was very general; I met with only Two inſtances of Perſons who were diſpoſed to aid and aſſiſt us.

Q. Whether you have obſerved this Paſſage in this Perſian Letter. ' It is ordered, that I ' ſhould charge Mediporee, and the other enrolled Sepoys belonging to my Diſtrict, to take Bonds ' from them, that none of them go for Service to the Rajahs.'
A. I have.

Q. What Rajahs could be here referred to?
A. I really cannot ſay what Rajahs.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1955.

Q. Which

Q. Which do you imagine? That they were the only Two Rajahs who were neutral, or ſome of the general Claſs of Rajahs who were ſo univerſally diſaffected?

A. There is ſuch an Ambiguity in the Letter altogether, that I really cannot ſay: I really cannot give a clear Opinion, which could be ſatisfactory; for every Part of it militates with another, many Parts of it.

Q. Were the Two Rajahs you have mentioned in Arms?

A. One was Bridge Bookam, who joined me with a conſiderable Force about the 7th or 8th of October; the other was the Rannee of Baunſey.

Q. Look again at the Letter, and ſay whether the Words "The taking Bonds from theſe Men," means that they ſhould not go to the diſaffected Rajahs, or means they ſhould not go to the Rannee of Baunſey, or Bridge Bookam?

A. There is One Part of the Letter which would lead me to think that it might poſſibly be to the diſaffected Rajahs; viz. "I have written to Rajah Ajeet Sing, Brother of Sulvan Sing, that he ſhould be gratified with a Troop of 500 Peons, and a Number of Nudjeebs." This Paragraph makes me think, but it is an Opinion, and mere Matter of Opinion, that it might be written by the Begum's Agent to ſome Perſon in that Country.

Q. Do you think the Word 'Rajahs' could refer to a Rajah and a Rannee?

A. Certainly not.

Q. Then, as you have ſtated that there was but One Rajah and One Rannee not diſaffected to the Engliſh, and as you ſtate it is impoſſible it could refer to them, whether it muſt not of Neceſſity refer to the diſaffected Rajahs?

A. There is ſuch a Contradiction in the Letter, that I really cannot give any decided Opinion upon it.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the laſt Queſtion and Anſwer might be read.

The ſame were accordingly read by the Clerk.

Q. Then give a more decided Opinion?

No Anſwer.

Q. As you have ſtated it could not poſſibly refer to the only Two Powers who were not diſaffected to us, if the Paſſage referred to any Rajahs, it muſt not refer to thoſe who were diſaffected?

A. I really cannot give a clear Anſwer—I can give no Opinion upon it—it might certainly be referred to thoſe Rajahs.

Q. Could it poſſibly be to any others?

A. As I ſtated before, there is One Part that induces me to believe and to think it was written to the diſaffected Rajahs, the Firſt Paragraph.

Q. Do you know whether the Begums had any Commanders in Provinces or Diſtricts, who were at the Head of regular Corps of Sepoys?

A. The Begums had a Corps of Sepoys at Fyzabad; a Body of Men: I mean by Sepoys, Men dreſſed in the Engliſh Uniform.

Q. Had

No Anſwer.

Q. (*by a Lord*) Whether the general Diſaffection you ſpeak of among the Rajahs extended to all the Vizier's Provinces, or to that Diſtrict where you were quartered?—Was it general throughout all the Provinces belonging to the Vizier?

A. I confine myſelf ſolely to the Diſtricts in which I was quartered, and to the adjoining ones. I did not hear that the Whole of the Nabob's Country was in a State of Rebellion.

Q. Do you not conceive that this intercepted Letter which mentions Ajeet Sing, muſt not relate to thoſe Diſtricts? And whether every Place named in the Letter was not within thoſe Diſtricts?

A. I think certainly; it mentioned a particular Spot called Owdhoolee.—Owdhoolee was certainly in the Diſtrict, and I believe the others.

Q. (*by Counſel.*) As far as you know, were they not all in the Diſtrict?

A. I think that they were; but I am not certain.

The Managers for the Commons deſired that the following Queſtion before put to the Witneſs, and to which he had not anſwered, might be read.

The ſame was accordingly read by the Clerk.

'Q. As you have ſtated that it could not poſſibly refer to the only Two Powers who were not 'diſaffected to us, if the Paſſage referred to any Rajahs, it muſt not refer to thoſe who were diſaffected?

A. I really cannot give a clear Anſwer—I can give no Opinion upon it—it might certainly be referred to thoſe Rajahs.

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Q. Do you know whether the Begums had any Commanders in Provinces or Diſtricts, who were at the Head of regular Corps of Sepoys?

A. The Begums had a Corps of Sepoys at Fyzabad; a Body of Men: I mean by Sepoys, Men dreſſed in the Engliſh Uniform.

Q. Had they Commanders in other Provinces or Diſtricts, who had regular enrolled Sepoys belonging to their Diſtrict?

A. No, not that I know of.

Q. Then, muſt not the Paſſage which directs Medoporee to collect the enrolled Sepoys belonging to his Diſtrict, refer to any Commander of the Begum?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

Q. Were not the Sepoys in the Nabob's Service, and in our Service, at that Period, generally refuſing to march without Pay?

A. What Sepoys?

Q. The Sepoys particularly under your Command, and generally throughout your Diſtrict?

A. I can only ſpeak as to thoſe under my own immediate Command,—that my Detachment had refuſed to march to Benares.

Q. Did you not hear that the ſame was the Caſe with Colonel Hannay, Gordon, and Mc Donald?

A. No, I never heard that thoſe Sepoys refuſed to march with thoſe Gentlemen; I believe they had marched.

Q. Have you not obſerved this Paſſage of the Letter:—"As at this Time the Wind is contrary, the Sepoys will not - - - - - - - - - - without travelling Charges?"

A. I muſt once more advance, that the Letter altogether is ſuch a Maſs of Confuſion, that I cannot make any one Thing of it; I can hardly give any Opinion, with all the Knowledge I have of the Country.

Q. Did either Mr. Halhed or Mr. Broome ever ſuggeſt to you, that this Deſcription of Sepoys, who would not march without travelling Charges, could refer to the People in Inſurrection?

A. I had no Converſation with Mr. Halhed at all upon the Subject; as to the Contents of Captain Broome's, I have not ſeen it lately, nor read it at leaſt for ſome Time.

Q. Have you obſerved that Paſſage which ſtates, "the People are badly inclined?"

A. Yes.

Q. Have you obſerved this Paſſage, "By the Grace of God, the unalterable Glory ſhall be——" then there is a Blot, ſince filled up with "Eſtabliſhed——"?

A. Yes.

Q. To what do you conceive the Words, "unalterable Glory," to refer?

A. I really cannot tell, there is no Meaning in it, that I know of.

Q. You have obſerved, that in the Paſſage before quoted, reſpecting certain Rajahs, it mentions Ajeet Sing ſhould be gratified with a Troop of 500 faithful and Nudjeeb Men, to his own great Honour and Advantage, and that whatever he ſhould write in Anſwer ſhould be immediately communicated. Did you ever hear in India, that Rajah Ajeet Sing had received any Offer of this Sort, and whether or not he conſidered it as a Gratification to induce him to forego his Diſaffection to the Engliſh?

A. I never heard it.

Q. Have you any Knowledge of what Anſwer the Rajah returned?

A. I never heard of ſuch an Offer being made.

Q. Whether the Rajah Ajeet Sing, being a Subject, as ſtated by you, of the Nabob's, if he had then been well affected, and in the Service of the Nabob, would not have been ordered to aſſiſt the Nabob, without ſuch Order being accompanied with any Propoſal of Gratification?

A. Certainly, I think ſo.

Q. Now, whether, upon conſidering all theſe Paſſages which have been ſuggeſted to your Obſervation, you are not in your Conſcience convinced that this Letter was not, and could not have been written by any Agent, or addreſſed to any Agent, of the Begums?

A. I really cannot give a decided Opinion, whether it was or was not, for I can draw no Concluſion from this Letter, either one Way or the other, that would be ſatisfactory to my own Mind, for one Part of it militates with the other, ſo that I cannot give a clear Opinion upon it.

Q. *(by a Lord.)* Whether, according to your Acquaintance with Indian Writings, the Word "Faithful," does not always mean Muſſelman?

A. It is applied in that Manner, I believe, "the Faithful, the Followers of the Faithful."

Q. It has been ſtated, that a Body of 500 Horſe was offered; was that Offer for the Purpoſe of Seduction, in your Opinion?

A. I cannot ſay whether it was, or no.

Q. Whether, if the Nabob, who was the Sovereign of the Country, had written to him as Sovereign of the Province, and wanted his Service, he would not have ſpoken to him in another Stile?

A. I think, if the Nabob had ſent an Order, he would have written in a plain and diſtinct Stile, without any Breaks or Omiſſions.

Q. *(by*

Q. (*by the Managers*). Had you any Reaſon to know, by any poſſible Means, that the Begums had 500 Horſe to offer to any Body?

A. I cannot ſay, of my own Knowledge, that they had.

Q. Do you not know that they had no ſuch Force?

A. No, really; I cannot ſay they had no ſuch Force: When I was at Fyzabad, I think in February 1781, I was there a conſiderable Time, I heard that they had Horſe in their Service, but I never ſaw them.—Horſe and Foot.

Q. (*by a Lord.*) Was the Key of that Trunk which contained the Remains of your Perſian Correſpondence, and various other Effects, kept conſtantly by you yourſelf, or was it occaſionally truſted to other Hands?

A. The Key of that Trunk has been doubtleſs often out of my Poſſeſſion, and in the Poſſeſſion of my Servants in the Courſe of their neceſſary Attendance upon me, as my Linen was kept there.

Q. (*by Managers.*) You have depoſed reſpecting an intercepted Letter of Jewar Ally Cawn, did you ſee the Seal of that Letter?

A. I ſaw the Letter, the Cover and the Seal upon it.

Q. What Reaſon had you to ſuppoſe that was the Seal and Signature of Jewar Ally Cawn?

A. My Moonſhy told me ſo.

Q. Of your own Knowledge you cannot aſſert it was his Seal, but only from the Report of your Moonſhy?

A. No; certainly not.

Q. Did you ever ſee any intercepted Letter directly from the Begum;—any Letter or Order or Perwanna pretended to be directed from either of the Begums?

A. I rather think not: There were a great Number of Letters paſſed at the Time—I was in the Country—I cannot recollect the whole of them, or the Purport of them.

Q. Did you ever ſee Two Affidavits of Colonel Hannay; the One made before Sir Elijah Impey at Lucknow in November, and the other before Mr. Haſtings at Benares in December?

A. I poſſibly might have ſeen them in the Benares Narrative, but the Contents of the Book I cannot [illegible].

Q. Do you recollect to have obſerved in One of thoſe Affidavits, that Colonel Hannay ſtates at length the Intelligence he had received from Captain Gordon?

A. I really have not peruſed Colonel Hannay's Affidavits for a long Time, and I cannot ſay what is contained in them exactly.

Q. Then you have not obſerved, that in neither of thoſe Affidavits, does Colonel Hannay mention your Name, or his having received any Intelligence from you?

A. How can I ſpeak to the Contents of Affidavits which I have already ſtated I have not peruſed for a long Time?

Q. Did not your own Affidavit, made at Lucknow, contain the Whole which you then recollected reſpecting the Tranſactions which had recently paſſed in the Provinces where you had been?

A. The Affidavit I made at Lucknow contained all ſuch Matters as then immediately occurred to me upon the Subject for which it was made; there might have been many Circumſtances that happened in the Country that were not inſerted in it; but I inſerted all that occurred to me at that Moment reſpecting Cheit Sing, and the Influence of Cheit Sing.

Q. You have ſtated various Reports which you received from the Beginning of September to the Middle of October; did you not receive various falſe Reports as well as thoſe which you ſeem now to think were well founded?

A. I cannot ſay;—there were many Reports brought to me by Hircarras, and a great Variety of other Reports that did not prove to be afterwards true.

Q. Whether you can ſtate, from your own Knowledge, and not from Hearſay or Report, any One Fact which tends to criminate the Begums, or to prove any One Act of Diſaffection upon their Part towards the Engliſh?

A. I have ſtated the Fact that I myſelf believe from the Reports of the different Officers to me. There was nothing I could prove myſelf as a Fact that the Begums were hoſtile, or what they did at Fyzabad at that Period, becauſe I was then at ſo great a Diſtance, 100 Miles;—but the Reports officially made to me by the different Officers of my Detachments being cut off, and the Perwannas and Letters which the Officers intercepted, left not a Doubt in my Mind that the Begums were exceedingly active in granting Aid to Cheit Sing, and creating Diſturbances in that Country; and I never heard, while I was in India, that any Body doubted of the Diſaffection of the Begums: I never heard it from any Body.

The Counſel for the Defendant deſired the laſt Queſtion and Anſwer might be read.

The ſame were accordingly read by the Clerk.

Q. (*by Counſel.*) There is ſomething you mean to correct?
A. Yes—I mean to ſay "In the Country where I was."

Q. Were thoſe Letters and Perwannas, which left no Doubt in your Mind of the Hoſtilities of the Begums, among the intercepted Papers which you directed to be deſtroyed?
A. The Letters which the Officers intercepted at different Periods, particularly the One of Bidjoo Sing, the Officers did not deliver to me: They did not deliver to me any intercepted Letters before they joined me.

Q. Then the Officers deſtroyed thoſe Perwannas and Letters without Authority, and without ſhewing them to their commanding Officers?
A. I cannot ſay what they did with them.

Q. But they never brought them to you?
A. Not as I recollect; they might; at ſo diſtant a Period as 11 Years it is impoſſible for a Mind more attentive than mine to ſpeak particularly to all Facts that paſſed.

Q. Then in thoſe Caſes where they did bring thoſe Perwannas and Letters to you, you directed them to be deſtroyed?
A. I cannot ſay that they did bring me Letters or Perwannahs.

Q. The Fact however is, that they were all loſt or deſtroyed?
A. I believe ſo; I know nothing about what the native Officers did.

Q. Whether it is conſiſtent with the Diſcipline of the Britiſh Army in India, or the Practice of the Britiſh Army in India, that when an inferior Officer intercepts Perwannas or Letters of ſo important a Nature, as thoſe ſtated to contain Proofs of Rebellion and Hoſtilities on the Part of Perſons of ſuch Conſequence as the Begums of Oude, that ſuch Officers ſhould deſtroy them, or do what they pleaſed with them without Orders, or Communication with their commanding Officers?
A. I cannot ſay poſitively whether it is cuſtomary; but I myſelf communicated the Contents or the Purport of the intercepted Letters and Perwannas to my immediate commanding Officer Colonel Hannay, and my ſole Reaſon for deſtroying the Letters was upon Account of my own Safety; and if I had not been in that perilous Situation, I probably ſhould have kept the original Letters, and have tranſmitted them to my commanding Officer.

Q. When did you communicate the Contents of the Letters which did come to your Hands to Colonel Hannay?
A. From Time to Time as I received them, poſſibly; I think ſo.

Q. You have ſaid that you deſtroyed them on account of your own perſonal Apprehenſion, and that of the Troops under your Command, ſhould your Baggage have been attacked, and the Letters have fallen into the Hands of the Enemy;—whether, if you communicated the Contents of thoſe Letters, from Time to Time as you received them, to Colonel Hannay, there was not much greater Danger that ſuch Contents ſhould come to the Knowledge of the Enemy, you having yourſelf ſtated that there never was any ſafe Communication between yourſelf and Colonel Hannay, and that your Meſſengers were frequently ſeized and murdered?
A. I communicated in as ſhort and in as conciſe a Manner as I could, the Purport of the Intelligence that I received as often as I could; I was not apprehenſive that my Correſpondence with Colonel Hannay, which was in Engliſh, if it had fallen into the Hands of the Enemy, could have operated to my Diſadvantage.

Q. Did you never reprimand any of your inferior Officers for not having preſerved any of theſe important Papers?
A. No; I really did not; nor am I at this Moment certain whether theſe Officers may not now be poſſeſſed of them, for I never called upon any of thoſe Officers, when the Affidavits were made at Lucknow, to produce any Documents at all reſpecting the Begums; for I underſtood then that the Begum was not the Object of Inquiry, but Cheit Sing, and not a Word was mentioned to me reſpecting the Begum at that Time.

Q. At the Time you refer to?
A. At the Time of making the Affidavits, or before or after.

Q. You are underſtood to ſay that neither at the Time of making the Affidavits, or before or after making the Affidavits, you ever underſtood the Begums to be the Object of Inquiry, but Cheit Sing?
A. I certainly did not during the Time that I then ſtaid at Lucknow, which was two or three Months, I cannot ſay exactly how long.

Q. Do

Q. Do you not think it extraordinary, that ſuch dangerous and notorious Acts of Hoſtility, as you have before ſtated the Begums to have been generally reported to have committed againſt the Engliſh, ſhould remain uninquired into?

A. When I was at Lucknow, immediately upon my Arrival at Lucknow with Colonel Hannay, I waited upon the Reſident, and ſtated to him every Particular reſpecting the Begums, that was freſh in my Memory at the Time, by Way of Complaint againſt them.

Q. Whether you yourſelf was ever blamed for not having preſerved any of thoſe important Papers, which you now ſtate to have left no Doubt in your Mind of the Guilt of the Begum?

A. I was not.

Q. Did not you take ſome Priſoners between the Beginning of September and the Middle of October?

A. I really cannot recollect.

Q. Did never a ſingle Man fall into your Hands, who appeared to have been inliſted for the Begums, or to have been in their Cauſe againſt the Engliſh?

A. I do not recollect any.

Q. Did you ever hear of any Party of Engliſh being attacked by the Begums Troops, in any Place or Diſtrict belonging to the Begums?

A. I heard certainly from Major Nailor, and the Officers who were with him when he marched to the Relief of Colonel Hannay, that there were a conſiderable Body of the Begums Troops who attacked him near Byrom Gaut, previous to his croſſing the Gogra.

Q. Do you mean that Colonel Nailor ever ſtated them to be the Begums Troops?

A. He told me ſo.

Q. Whether Colonel Hannay's Orders to you for the Execution of Muſtapha Cawn, were not conditional, that is, in caſe you apprehended a Reſcue?

A. Some of his Letters were conditional, and others peremptory.

Q. Was there any Attempt made to reſcue him?

A. There was a Body of Men, by the Intelligence I received at that Time, within a ſhort Diſtance of Goruckpore, whoſe profeſſed Object was to releaſe him.

Q. What Number were this Body of Men ſuppoſed to conſiſt of?

A. About 800, or between 700 or 800, or about 1,000, I cannot ſtate the Number exactly; but a large Body.

Q. Had not you then joined Ahlaud Sing?

A. I was encamped upon the Raſtee, at a ſmall Diſtance from the Fort of Goruckpore. Ahlaud Sing was in the Fort, and commanded in the Fort till it was abandoned.

Q. What Force had Ahlaud Sing with him at that Time?

A. I think it was about 50 Men.

Q. Had not Ahlaud Sing juſt before repulſed a Body of 6,000 Men, as ſtated by himſelf and by you, who had come to the Fort for the Purpoſe of reſcuing the Burgomauls?

A. He defended that Fort, and they did not get Poſſeſſion of the Fort; and certainly, by the judicious Management and Promptitude of Mind of a Zemindar, who gave out that the Whole Regiment was coming to the Relief of the Place, which induced the Soldiers to abandon it; they were Panic ſtruck.

Q. What Force had you with you, independent of Ahlaud Sing's?

A. I cannot exactly recollect the Number of Men; there were a good many Companies.

Q. Did you not bring with you ſome Priſoners, Two in particular whom you was directed to bring?

A. There were Two that I conducted to Colonel Hannay, who had been confined there for a Deficiency of Revenue.

Q. Do you not then think, that after the diſperſing of the 6,000 Men by Ahlaud Sing and his 50 Men, that you had Force ſufficient with you to have conducted Muſtapha Cawn, as well as the other Two Priſoners, without any Apprehenſion of a Reſcue from the 800 Troops reported to be near you, and ſo that you might have avoided putting that Rajah to Death?

A. I certainly, at the Time, deemed it hazardous in the Extreme, to have attempted to have carried Muſtapha Cawn away, becauſe it was not the 800 Men alone, there were ſome Thouſands of Men about us during the Route from Goruckpore, a great many Bodies of Troops, under different rebellious Rajahs, who were ready to oppoſe us. The Country which our Route lay through, which I marched through, was principally through Foreſts, where there were rapid Rivers to croſs. I believe, in the Diſtance from Goruckpore to Sacrora, I had not fewer than Twenty Rivers and Nullas to croſs, without any Boats upon them but Two: I was obliged myſelf, having no other European Officer with me, to conſtruct Bridges over thoſe Rivers, for the Officers were unacquainted

unacquainted with that. I was conſtantly obliged to order the Troops to lay upon their Arms; and I had, I believe, upwards of 2,000 of the Nabob's Subjects under my Protection, which were a great Incumbrance to my March, and which I could not, upon Account of ſupplying them with Proviſions, and protecting them, during the Attacks from the Natives, proceed with ſo faſt.

Q. As you took other Priſoners; what was your particular Reaſon for not taking Muſtapha Cawn?

A. The other Priſoners were not Military Men; One of them had formerly been, I believe, the Dewan of Colonel Hannay; I could have no great Apprehenſions from him; and the other was not a Military Man.

Q. Was your Apprehenſion, an Apprehenſion of the perſonal Proweſs of this Military Man, Muſtapha Cawn?

A. No, certainly, not as to his perſonal Proweſs; but I was apprehenſive he would be reſcued, being a Man of conſiderable Military Talents, and whom, from the Intelligence I could then obtain, the Rebels, who were hoſtile to me, wanted to place as their Leader.

Q. Did any Part of the Country, through which you paſſed, belong to the Rajah Muſtapha Cawn?

A. My March did not lay far from the Country where Muſtapha Cawn had formerly reſided.

Q. How near was it to the Country of the Rannee of Baunſey?

A. As near as I can recollect about 100 Miles; it might be more.

Q. How near did your March lay to Baunſey?

A. I encamped within about a Mile, or ſomewhere thereabouts.

Q. Did you not ſtate, that the Rajah's Country was at leaſt 100 Miles diſtant from Baunſey?

A. I did not ſay, or at leaſt I did not mean to ſay, that the Rajah had a Country, but that the Place of his Reſidence was Namparra, in which he and his Banditti, or Rebels, generally reſided, as I underſtood, for I never was there. This is the Account I received; and that it was ſituated in the Middle of a Foreſt.

Q. Was the Habitation, which you have been ſpeaking of, where he reſided with his Banditti, 100 Miles from Baunſey?

A. It was at Namparra, which is 100 Miles from Baunſey.

Q. Then what is the Country belonging to the Rajah Muſtapha Cawn, that you muſt have paſſed in your March to Baunſey?

A. I mean the Diſtrict of Namparra; it is a ſmall Diſtrict, in the Middle of a Foreſt, as it was deſcribed to me, for I never was there; I never ſaw it.

Then the following Queſtions, above put to the Witneſs, and his Anſwers, were read by the Clerk.

'Q. How near was it to the Country of the Rannee of Baunſey?
'A. As near as I can recollect about 100 Miles; it might be more.

'Q. How near did your March lay to Baunſey?
'A. I encamped within about a Mile, or ſomewhere thereabouts.

'Q. Did you not ſtate the Rajah's Country was at leaſt 100 Miles diſtant from Baunſey?
'A. I did not ſay, or at leaſt I did not mean to ſay, that the Rajah had a Country, but that 'the Place of his Reſidence was Namparra, in which he and his Banditti, or Rebels, generally re-'ſided, as I underſtood, for I never was there. This is the Account I received; and that it was 'ſituated in the Middle of a Foreſt.'

Then the Witneſs was aſked,

Q. Whether you ever went nearer to the Reſidence of the Rajah, in the Courſe of your March, or to any Part of his Country, than Baunſey?

A. I went as near, as I recollect, within about 14 or 15 Miles of Namparra; my Route lay near it.

Q. What do you mean by the Country he formerly poſſeſſed?

A. I mean the Place where Muſtapha Cawn had reſided, and from whence he uſed to make Incurſions to plunder the Nabob's Country.

Q. Had the Rajah Muſtapha Cawn been frequently and long in the Neighbourhood of Baunſey, in thoſe Incurſions?

A. I really cannot ſay; but his Incurſions, as I underſtood and heard, lay in a Circle about Namparra, for a very conſiderable Extent: Barraitch, and Bulrampoor, I think Colonel Hannay mentioned to me, and he uſed to come down to Goonda, as far as Goonda.

The

The Managers for the Commons desired the last Question and Answer might be read.

The same were accordingly read by the Clerk.

Q. Under these Circumstances, might not the Rannee have called Mustapha Cawn, as she is said to have called him, "our Rajah?"
A. The Rannee never said any Thing about Mustapha Cawn.

Q. Had you not received Directions, or the Opinion of Colonel Hannay, that the letting out of the Prisoners would remove every Temptation of Attack of the Fort of Goruckpore?
A. There was a Letter; at what Period I do not exactly recollect.

Q. Will you say that the Confinement of all these Prisoners in the Fort of Goruckpore, was not the real Cause of the Insurrection there, and not any Machinations of the Begums?
A. No, I do not think the Insurrection was caused by the Confinement of those People; because they had been confined there from the Time that I arrived first in the Country, and no Insurrection took Place then.

Q. Then you differ from Colonel Hannay, and do not think the Release of the Prisoners would have quieted the Country?
A. No, certainly.

Q. (*by a Lord*) When you transmitted to your superior Officer the Substance of the Intelligence contained in those Letters which were intercepted by the Native Officers under your Command, did you content yourself with the verbal Relation of those Officers, or did you, or your Secretary or Interpreter, inspect the Letters themselves?
A. I certainly did not give any Directions to my Moonshy, to inspect them particularly; I contented myself with a verbal Relation.

Q. (*by a Lord.*) You say you did not understand the Persian Language yourself, but employed your Moonshy to translate it: Had you any Occasion, at any Time during your Employment of the Moonshy, to suspect him of Infidelity, by giving you false Intelligence: Did you not find, as far as you could judge, that his Information was always faithful?
A. I never discovered that he betrayed me, or gave me any false Intelligence; he was not a Native of that Country; he was a Native of Patna, and recommended to me by Colonel Fullerton.

Q. Did you ever discover, in your Interpreter, any Enmity or Aversion to the Eunuchs or Begums?
A. I did not.

Q. As far as you are able to judge from the Interpretation of your Moonshy, are not the Seals of all Persian Letters inscribed with Persian Characters, or are they not made with some particular Mark, descriptive of the Writer?
A. There are certainly Seals with Persian Inscriptions of the Name or the Title; they are authenticated by the Seal in general.

Q. Is it, or is it not, Part of the Business or Occupation of the Moonshy to understand and know the Seals of the great Persons of the Country where the Moonshy resides?
A. Certainly; I should conceive the Moonshy must know the Seals of Letters that were written when he saw them.

Q. (*by a Lord*). Did you say there was a Seal of Jewar or Bahar Ali Cawn, to One of the Letters that you intercepted?
A. There was; my Moonshy explained to me, that the Letter, which I intercepted at the Ghaut upon the Raptee, had the Seal of Jewar Ali Cawn upon it.

Q. Did you ever know, of your own Knowledge, or discover or hear from others, that your Moonshy Interpreter had any Interest in deceiving you?
A. I never heard that he had, and I never discovered it myself; I always found him faithful.

Q. Nor ever suspected him?
A. No.

Q. You say you sent the Contents of the Persian Letters to Colonel Hannay, in English; would it or would it not have been safe to have sent the original Letters in Persian?
A. I really think it would not, for those Papers were bulky, and could not have been sent in that Manner. I transmitted Scraps of Paper only as Intelligence to Colonel Hannay: I have stated already the Manner how that Communication with Colonel Hannay was kept open.

Q. Were

Q. Were all the Reports made by the Officers who made Reports to you as their ſuperior Officer, verbal or in Writing?

A. Some were verbal, and ſome in Writing.

Q. Were not ſome of the Officers under your Command removed at ſome Diſtance from you?

A. Some were, and ſome were not.

Q. You ſaid the Report of the Diſaffection of the Begums was very general?

A. Yes.

Q. Whether it was ſo very general as to induce you to think, or not to think, whether it might be a Queſtion hereafter, whether ſuch Diſaffection did exiſt?

A. I never could have conceived there would have been a Doubt of it.

Then ſeveral Papers were ſhewn by the Managers for the Commons to the Witneſs.

The Witneſs ſaid,

I believe the Letters ſhewn me are Colonel Hannay's.

Q. (*by the Managers.*) Whether you did not bring or call upon your native Officers at Lucknow to depoſe all they knew upon the Subject?

A. The Order I gave reſpecting theſe Affidavits was to my Commandant, to direct the Officers to go before Sir Elijah Impey, to make Affidavits of ſuch Facts as they knew.

Q. Was your Moonſhy One of them?

A. My Moonſhy, I believe, went there.

Q. What is your Moonſhy's Name?

A. I cannot recollect all the Names; I believe it was Mahomed Moraud, but I am not certain.

Q. Whether any of the Matters you have juſt now ſtated concerning the Seal of Jewan Ally Cawn have ever been communicated to him to anſwer it?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Whether you have not ſtated that One of the Soldiers under your Command was murdered at Fyzabad?

A. It was mentioned to me that he was.

Q. Did you afterwards charge the Begum or her Eunuchs with that Fact, ſo as to obtain any Satisfaction upon the Subject?

A. I certainly ſtated that Fact, and a Number of others, to Colonel Hannay and the Reſident at Lucknow, and not to the Begums.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the laſt Queſtion and Anſwer might be read.

The ſame were accordingly read by the Clerk.

Then a ſmall Paper was ſhewn to the Witneſs, and he was aſked,

Q. Whether, when you talked of bulky Papers you could not carry with you, whether they are not of the Nature of this?

A. Some of them.

Q. Whether or not Letters intended to be conveyed ſecretly in that Country upon Buſineſs are not even leſs than this?

A. They might be leſs, or greater.

Q. Did you not carry with you a great deal of valuable Baggage, and of a heavy Nature?

A. No, really I abandoned the greateſt Part of my heavy Baggage, for the Sake of the Nabob's Guns.

Q. Had not you a ſtrong Guard with you?

A. I had.

Q. (*by Counſel.*) Did you ſee the Perſon upon whom the intercepted Letter of the 30th of September was taken?

A. I did; it was brought to my Tent in the Evening.

Q. Did you aſk him where he came from, and by whom he was ſent?

A. I really cannot recollect exactly what paſſed, what Converſation paſſed, but I preſume that I did aſk him that Queſtion.

Q. Do you recollect whom he ſaid he came from?
A. I really cannot poſitively ſay.

Q. Did he ſay where he came from?
A. I cannot recollect.

Q. *(by a Lord.)* You ſaid One of the Sepoys was killed at Fyzabad: Was the proper Application for Redreſs to the Begums and her Eunuchs, or to the Reſident?
A. The proper Channel of Redreſs I ſhould conceive was through the Reſident, and the only proper Channel I could employ.

Q. Did you ſay you made that Application?
A. Yes.

Q. Whe
A. Immediately upon my Arrival at Lucknow, the very Day.

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Saturni, 2° Martij 1793.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor ſaid;

"I am, by Command of the Houſe, deſired to inform the Honourable Managers, and you Gentlemen who are of Counſel for the Defendant, that they obſerve with great Concern a Deviation from the ſtrict Line of Examination, which, though intended for Expedition, is more frequently productive of Delay; and therefore it is the Reſolution of the Houſe, that a more ſtrict Courſe of Examination ſhould be obſerved; and that while the Party producing the Evidence is in the Courſe of putting Queſtions to the Witneſs, there ſhould be no Queſtions interpoſed on the other Side, but it ſhould be reſerved for Croſs-examination; and alſo that, except when an Objection is taken, any Matter that is Comment or Obſervation ſhould be avoided.—When the Party producing the Evidence has finiſhed what they have examined him to, they will then ſtate to the Houſe that the Examination is cloſed in Chief:—The like Courſe muſt be obſerved with reſpect to the Croſs-Examination, and the Examination in Reply. The Lords will have the Goodneſs, after the Examination is cloſed by the Parties, to put ſuch Queſtions as occur to them, and to reſerve ſuch Queſtions as may have occurred in the Courſe of the Croſs-Examination till the Examination is ſo cloſed by the Parties.—Gentlemen, you, who are of Counſel for the Defendant, may now proceed in his Defence."

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, that they now propoſed to call Lieutenant Thomas Shuldam.

Accordingly Lieutenant THOMAS SHULDAM was called in; and, being ſworn, was examined as follows:

Q. Was you at Cawnpore in the latter End of the Month of Auguſt in the Year 1781?
A. I arrived at Cawnpore the latter End of Auguſt, and remained there till the Beginning of October 1781.

Q. While you were at Cawnpore, had Intelligence arrived of the Inſurrection at Benares?
A. I think it had.

Q. Was there any general Report with regard to the Conduct of the Begums as to that Inſurrection?

The Managers for the Commons objected to the Queſtion.

The Queſtion was ordered to be read.

The ſame was accordingly read by the Clerk.

The Managers for the Commons were informed that the Queſtion was proper to be put.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. The Diſaffection of the Begums was univerſally believed in the ſame Manner as it is univerſally believed in this Country, that there exiſts a Party coaleſced to deſtroy the happy Conſtitution. The People of England have no legal Evidence to eſtabliſh the Fact, but the Notoriety of it has been deemed ſufficient Proof to produce Aſſociations in different Counties to reſiſt the Danger. As well might the People doubt the treacherous Deſigns of theſe People, as thoſe who were in the Nabob's Country could doubt the Diſaffection of the Begums.

The Counſel for the Defendant requeſted that the Queſtion and Anſwer might be read.

The ſame were accordingly read by the Clerk.

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Q. Did

Q. Did you ever hear it doubted while you continued in India?
A. I never did, until my Return to England; I believed it then, and I ſtill believe it.

Q. At what Time did you arrive at Fyzabad?
A. I ſpeak from my Memory alone; I cannot be correct as to Dates; I think ſome Time in January.

Q. In what Year?
A. In January 1782.

Q. Did you then ſee Bahar or Jewar Ally Cawn?
A. The Eunuchs Bahar and Jewar Ally Cawn were confined in a Tent in our Camp. I have frequently been in with them, but never heard them complain of any ill Treatment.—They were attended by their own Servants, and, in my Opinion, had every Indulgence they could expect. Upon our leaving Fyzabad, they were, I think, delivered to the late Major Nailor, and their Irons taken off. I ſaw the Smith in the Act of taking off the Irons of One of them; which of them I do not recollect. They were very little larger than the Ornaments of Gold and Silver worn by the Native Women round their Ancles, and to Men could not, in my Opinion, be oppreſſive.

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, they had cloſed their Examination in chief.

Croſs-examined.

Q. *(by the Managers.)* Where was you at the Time when you heard theſe Reports of the Diſaffection of the Begums?
A. I was at Cawnpore.

Q. How far is that from Fyzabad?
A. I really do not know the Diſtance.

Q. What Road did you take from Cawnpore to Fyzabad?
A. I went from Lucknow to Fyzabad.

Q. Say what you judge or believe the Diſtance to be?
A. I really cannot ſay; I do not know the Road.

Q. From a Thouſand Miles to One; give ſome Idea what Diſtance you take it to be?
A. I really do not know the Diſtance.

Q. Is it a Mile?
A. It is.

Q. Is it Twenty?
A. It is.

Q. Is it One hundred?
A. It may be about One hundred Miles; I cannot ſpeak exactly.

Q. In what Corps did you ſerve in Cawnpore?
A. In Major John M'Pherſon's Regiment.

Q. Was it a temporary Brigade, or a permanent Brigade?
A. It was a permanent Brigade.

Q. On what Occaſion was you ordered to Lucknow?
A. The rebellious State the People were in at Lucknow, I believe, was the Cauſe of the Regiment I was in marching to that Station.

Q. At what Time was this?
A. I think the Beginning of October 1781.

Q. How long did you continue at Lucknow?
A. Until January.

Q. Was you there when Sir Elijah Impey arrived there?
A. The Battalion I was in marched out to meet Sir Elijah Impey.

Q. Did you learn the Occaſion of Sir Elijah Impey's Viſit to Lucknow?
A. I did not.

Q. Did you hear that Sir Elijah Impey, while he reſided at Lucknow, was employed any Part of his Time in taking Affidavits relative to the Rebels in the Province of Owde?
A. I did hear that Sir Elijah Impey had taken Affidavits reſpecting the Country that Colonel Hannay was in.

Q. By what Means do you know that Sir Elijah Impey's Inquiſition was confined to Colonel Hannay's Country?
A. I really do not recollect.

Q. Was

Q. Was you called upon to make any Affidavit before Sir Elijah Impey?
A. I was not.

Q. When was you ſent to Fyzabad?
A. I believe I anſwered that Queſtion before; in January 1782.

Q. Then you continued at Lucknow from October 1781 to January 1782, or thereabouts?
A. I did.

Q. Where, and at what Time, did you communicate to Mr. Haſtings theſe Reports you had heard at Cawnpore?
A. It was not my Duty to communicate them to Mr. Haſtings.

Q. Did you communicate them to Mr. Haſtings in Fact?
A. In Fact I did not.

Q. Did you ever hear of the Treatment received by the Begum's Miniſters, after they were delivered into the Hands of Major Nailor?
A. Never until, I believe, it had been tranſmitted from England; that, I believe, was the firſt Information I ever heard of it.

Q. How long did you ſtay in India after your delivering the Miniſters to Major Nailor?
A. I think nearly 10 Years.

Q. Did you never hear of the Confiſcation of the Begum's Treaſures during that Time?
A. I heard that the Vizier had taken Poſſeſſion of Part of the Treaſures of his deceaſed Father—I was at Fyzabad at the Time.

Q. How long did you remain at Fyzabad after the Arrival of Sir Elijah Impey?
A. Sir Elijah Impey was not at Fyzabad during the Time I was there.

Q. You have mentioned ſome ornamental Irons put upon thoſe Perſons; why were they put in Irons at all while they were in your Camp?
A. I underſtood, becauſe they had not kept their Agreement with the Vizier, in paying a certain Sum of Money.

Q. Then thoſe Irons were put upon them as a Means of compelling them to make that Payment?
A. I cannot ſay what the Nabob's Reaſons were for putting on thoſe Irons.

Q. What were his Orders?
A. I do not know, they were not communicated to me.

Q. Was you not ordered to put them in Irons?
A. I was not ordered to put them in Irons.

Q. Do you know who was directed to put them in Irons, or by whoſe Authority they were put in Irons?
A. I preſume by the Orders of the Vizier.

Q. Under whoſe Guard were they?
A. They were under the Guard of the Regiment I belonged to, commanded at that Time by Captain Neale Stewart.

Q. Do you know to whoſe Choice and Selection, the Sort of Irons that were placed upon theſe Miniſters, were left?
A. I do not.

Q. How came you to be ſo accurate in your Obſervation of the Weight and Nature of thoſe Irons?
A. Becauſe I have heard in England, they were looked upon to be very oppreſſive.

Q. Then you know nothing upon that Subject, but what you have heard in England ſince your Arrival?
A. I know what I have already ſtated reſpecting the Size of them.

Q. Why did you, when you firſt anſwered upon this Subject, ſtate the Circumſtance as a Fact which came within your own Knowledge, and not as a Report ſince your Arrival in England?

Then the following Queſtions before put, and anſwered by the Witneſs, were ordered to be read.

The ſame were accordingly read by the Clerk.

'Q. Did you then ſee Bahar and Jewar Ally Cawn?
'A. The Eunuchs Jewar and Bahar Ally Cawn were confined in a Tent in our Camp. I 'have frequently been in with them, but never heard them complain of any ill Treatment. They

' were attended by their own Servants, and, in my Opinion, had every Indulgence they could ' expect. Upon my leaving Fyzabad, they were, I think, delivered to the late Major Nailor, ' and their Irons taken off. I ſaw the Smith in the Act of taking off the Irons of One of them; ' which of them I do not recollect. They were very little larger than the Ornaments of Gold ' and Silver worn by the Native Women round their Ancles, and to Men could not, in my Opi- ' nion, be oppreſſive. (*a*)

' Q. How came you to be ſo accurate in your Obſervation of the Weight and Nature of thoſe ' Irons?

' A. Becauſe I have heard in England, they were looked upon to be very oppreſſive.

' Q. Then you know nothing upon that Subject but what you have heard in England, ſince ' your Arrival?

' A. I know what I have already ſtated reſpecting the Size of them.' (*b*)

Then the Witneſs was aſked,

Q. (*by a Manager*). If thoſe Irons were ſo ſlight, reſembling only the Ornaments of Women, how came it to be neceſſary to have a Smith to knock them off?

A. I believe, if they had been faſtened in ſuch a Manner as to make it unneceſſary for a Smith to take them off, the Eunuchs themſelves would have taken them off.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the following Queſtion before put, and the Anſwer of the Witneſs, might be read.

The ſame was accordingly read by the Clerk; viz.

' Q. Was there any general Report with regard to the Conduct of the Begums, as to that In- ' ſurrection?

' A. The Diſaffection of the Begums was univerſally believed, in the ſame Manner as it is uni- ' verſally believed in this Country, that there exiſts a Party coaleſced to deſtroy the happy Conſti- ' tution. The People of England have no legal Evidence to eſtabliſh the Fact; but the Notoriety ' of it has been deemed ſufficient Proof to produce Aſſociations in different Counties, to reſiſt the ' Danger; as well might the People doubt the treacherous Deſigns of thoſe People, as thoſe who ' were in the Nabob's Country could doubt the Diſaffection of the Begums.' (*c*)

Then the Witneſs was aſked,

Q. (*by a Manager*). Did you ever hear in India, of any judicial Inquiry or Trial, reſpecting the Conduct of the Begums or their Miniſters?

A. I do not recollect that I did.

Q. Was it a Practice in India, upon mere Report and Rumour of general Belief, to inflict the Puniſhment of Impriſonment, Confiſcation, and Scourging, againſt Perſons whom the general Report and Belief may have pointed out as Objects of Suſpicion?

A. I know of no ſuch Practice;—I believe the Vizier, in his own Dominions, had a Right to act as he pleaſed upon the Subject.

Q. Did you know or hear that this was the Act of the Vizier, and not an Act to which he was compelled by the Britiſh Government?

A. I certainly heard it was an Act of the Vizier, but never heard that he was compelled to it by the Britiſh Government.

Q. You ſay you ſtaid about Ten Years in India after this Tranſaction?

A. Thereabouts.

Q. Did you not hear that, during that Time, Mr. Haſtings was actually under Impeachment for this very Offence?

A. I did.

Q. State the preciſe Date, when you heard at Cawnpore the Reports reſpecting the Begums?

A. I have already ſaid I ſpeak from Memory alone, and cannot be correct as to Dates.

Q. Can you recollect the Year and the Month?

A. That Queſtion, I believe, I have already anſwered; I ſaid I arrived there the latter End of Auguſt, and left it in October, 1781.

Q. (*by the Counſel in Reply.*) You have been aſked whether you heard in India that Mr. Haſtings was impeached for this Act,—was the Impeachment of Mr. Haſtings generally known among the Natives of India?

A. It was.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1968. (*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 1969. (*c*) Vide ſupra, Page 1967.

Q. In

Q. In what Eſtimation was Mr. Haſtings held by the Natives, after their Knowledge of that Fact?

A. I have no perſonal Knowledge of Mr. Haſtings, I am not acquainted with him, nor do I ſpeak from any Favours I ever received from him, for none have ever been conferred. I ſpeak from the Communications of the Natives and the People of India themſelves.—As a public Character, I do not believe there ever has been, or ever will be, a more able Governor; and as a private Character, I do not believe there exiſts a more benevolent or a better Man than Mr. Haſtings.—This was the univerſal Opinion of both Europeans and Natives.

Q. (*by a Lord.*) You ſay you was at Fyzabad when the Vizier took Poſſeſſion of the Effects of his deceaſed Father; did he take them as claiming them of Right, as belonging to himſelf?

A. I believe he did.

Q. What was the general Opinion at that Time of that Right?

A. The general Opinion at that Time was that he had a Right to take them.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, they would now call Colonel Duff.

Colonel DUFF was accordingly called in, and ſworn.

Then the Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, that the particular Situation in which Colonel Duff ſtood, namely, of being about to depart immediately for India, induced them to prefer a Requeſt to the Houſe, that they might be permitted to put a few Queſtions to him upon this Article, and alſo upon the Article relative to the Contracts, as otherwiſe they might probably loſe the Opportunity of examining him to the latter Article.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated they had no Objection.

The Witneſs was examined, as follows:

Q. How long have you been in the Company's Service?

A. About 30 Years and better; I rather think more than 30 Years.

Q. In what Department of the Military Line?

A. I am an Artillery Officer.

Q. Was you in India in the Year 1781?

A. I was.

Q. And in that Department during the Troubles in Barraitch and Goruckpore?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the general Report in that Country at that Period reſpecting the Begums Conduct?

A. It was univerſally reported and believed that they were hoſtile to the Engliſh Government;—I never heard it doubted, nor do I believe that any Man in that Country ever did doubt it.

Q. How long did you remain in India after that Period?

A. I cannot poſitively ſay, but ſeveral Years.

Q. How long have you been returned to this Country?

A. I arrived in December laſt.

Q. Have you been England ſince the Year 1781, before December laſt?

A. Yes.

Q. When?

A. I was in England about Three Years ago.

Q. You have ſince been ſerving upon the Coaſt under Lord Cornwallis?

A. I have; I commanded the Artillery with Lord Cornwallis during the two laſt Campaigns.

Q. How long did you remain in Bengal after 1781,—how long before you left that Country?

A. I cannot exactly recollect, but I believe two or three Years at leaſt; I cannot exactly ſpeak; I anſwer to the beſt of my Knowledge.

Q. Did any Circumſtance ever come to your Knowledge to induce a Doubt reſpecting the Report of the Begums Hoſtility?

A. Never.

Q. Whether the Period of that reported Hoſtility of the Begums in the latter Part of the Year 1781, was a Period of great Danger and Diſtreſs to the Company's Affairs?
A. It was of very great Danger and Diſtreſs, in my Opinion.

Q. Did you ever, during the Whole of your Service in India, remember a Period of greater Danger and Diſtreſs than that?
A. Never; as far as I can judge.

Q. Do you recollect whether at that Period the Army in the different Stations were in Arrear?
A. I do remember that they generally were in very long Arrear.

Q. Did that State of Danger and Diſtreſs ceaſe upon the 19th of September 1781, or continue long after?
A. It continued, to the beſt of my Recollection, long after; ſome Time after.

Q. Have you been much in the Country of Oude in the Courſe of your Service in India?
A. I have been ſeveral Years there.

Q. Whether the independant Power given to the Jaghidars in that Country was beneficial or injurious to the Country?
A. I think injurious.

Q. Do you know whether, by the Uſage of Hindoſtan, Jaghires are in their Nature reſumeable by the Vizier, the Sovereign Power?
A. I believe they are in general.

The Managers for the Commons objected to the Evidence.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated they ſhould now proceed to examine the Witneſs relative to the 4th Article of Charge, viz. the Contracts.

Q. Whether it did fall peculiarly within your Department as an Artillery Officer to obſerve the Cattle, the Bullocks that were employed in drawing the Artillery?
A. It did.

Q. Was you in that Service during the Period of Mr. Croft's Contract in the Year 1779?
A. I was during the greateſt Part of it, but not the Whole; I cannot ſay exactly, but I know I was during the greateſt Part of it.

Q. Did you ſee the Bullocks that were ſupplied under that Contract by the Contractor?
A. I did, I muſtered them, as it was my Duty, every Month.

Q. Have you read that Contract, and the Regulations introduced into it?
A. I have often.

Q. Whether, from your own Knowledge upon this Subject, and your Experience, thoſe Regulations are adapted to promote the good of the Service, or otherwiſe?
A. The Regulations I think are calculated to promote the good of the Artillery Service, and I think further, that they had that Effect by producing better Cattle for the public Service than ever I ſaw before or ſince that Period.

Q. Do you remember the Number propoſed to be furniſhed by that Contract?
A. Not exactly, I cannot carry it in my Mind.

Q. The Number was 6,700?
A. I believe it was thereabout, but I cannot charge my Memory.

Q. Whether, conſidering the Nature of the Service, and the Period at which that Contract was made, that was an exceſſive Number, or a proper Number?
A. I conſidered it to be of ſuch eſſential Service to the Operations of an Army, that it was highly proper and incumbent upon Government to ſupply a proper Quantity of proper Cattle to anſwer any Contingency that might happen.

Q. Do you conceive that Number to have been too great, taking into your Conſideration the Circumſtances you have ſtated?
A. I believe that thoſe who argue upon a Certainty of Peace, or upon Principles of ſtrict Economy, may ſuppoſe that the Number was too large; but I, who have often ſeen the great Diſtreſs that the Army has been put to for Want of a ſufficient Supply of Cattle, do not think that the Number was more than in many Caſes muſt be employed.

Q. What Number of Cattle had Lord Cornwallis in his Army in the Courſe of the laſt War?
A. It is impoſſible for me to anſwer particularly, I know he had conſiderably above 25,000 at ſome Times.

Q. At

Q. At the Period when he had 25,000 Cattle, what Number of Men were neceſſary?
A. I ſuppoſe between 15 and 20,000 Men; I mean King's and Company's Troops—But I cannot be ſuppoſed to be particular, for I do not know exactly, not having an Opportunity to ſee the Returns; and if I had ſeen them, I might not remember.

Q. Is it neceſſary for the Good of this Service to have a regular Eſtabliſhment of Bullocks trained and exerciſed, and fit for immediate Service at a Moment's Warning?
A. Moſt certainly it is.

Q. What Sort of Cattle were furniſhed in Point of Size and Strength under Mr. Croft's Contract?
A. The Cattle were all large, and good Cattle; there was a Standard, I believe, of Forty-two Inches, I cannot be certain; but I know it was a very high Standard, and none were received that were not above that Standard, and fixed by the Contract?

Q. Were the Checks that were impoſed by the Terms of the Contract ſtrictly inforced upon the Contractor?
A. They were.

Q. From what Country muſt Cattle of that Size ſtipulated by the Contract be furniſhed?
A. The Cattle of that Sort are generally brought from Pornea, or Toroot, there being none of that Size, or near that Size, in any other Country in India.

Q. Theſe Places are in the Bengal Dominions?
A. Yes; on the Right of the Ganges, up the Country.

Q. Is the Contractor in this Article during the Period of War expoſed to conſiderable Riſque?
A. Very great Riſque certainly.

Q. State the Nature of thoſe Riſques?
A. From Diſorders among the Cattle; from their being killed in Battle, or carried away by the Enemy: epidemical Diſorders get very often among the Cattle.

Q. Have you remembered Inſtances of great Numbers of Cattle being deſtroyed by Slaughter in Battle, or by epidemical Diſeaſes?
A. I have; I have known many Hundreds of Cattle die in One Day.

Q. Is it of Importance to have Cattle ready to ſupply that Loſs immediately?
A. Certainly it is.

Q. Can the Army be ſupplied from the Country, if they have not a regular Eſtabliſhment of Bullocks?
A. At all Times they cannot; if they are very near large Cities, they may have the Opportunity of being ſupplied with Cattle from the Draft Cattle that are generally employed there.

Q. Do you recollect any Loſs happening from the Want of a proper Supply of Bullocks in Lord Cornwallis's Army?
A. Many very heavy Loſſes; One of them was a Loſs of our whole battering Train at Seringapatam.

Q. What Number of Drivers is it proper, in your Judgment, to have to the Bullocks, in Proportion to their Number?
A. Not leſs than Two Drivers to Three Bullocks.

Q. Have you conſidered it neceſſary for the Good of the Service that there ſhould be at leaſt One Driver to a Pair of Bullocks, and a Surdar to every Six Drivers?
A. One Driver to Two Bullocks is certainly neceſſary, and the Surdar is alſo uſeful himſelf.

Q. Have you known Inſtances of the Artillery ſuffering for Want of a ſufficient Number of Drivers?
A. Often.

Q. Was you with Lord Cornwallis when he experienced great Loſs upon that Account?
A. I was.

Q. Whether this Contract could be well ſerved, conſiſtently with the Good of the Service, upon an annual Contract, and an Advertiſement for the loweſt Bidder?
A. I do not think it can, nor do I think the Contract ought to be given to the loweſt Bidder, and that only thoſe ought to have it, who are known to be able to fulfil their Engagements. I likewiſe conſider that all Contractors ſhould have an Allowance ſufficient to enable them to do ſo, and that it is better for the Service that they ſhould receive a little more, than that the Service ſhould be obſtructed by a Want of Cattle from their not being able to ſupply them at the Rates which they may offer.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether it is neceſſary for the Contractor to eſtabliſh Granaries, and to have a neceſſary Stock of Cattle, in order to carry on the Contract with Benefit to the Service?
A. I think it is neceſſary he ſhould do ſo.

Q. Is it neceſſary for him to advance Money to the Farmer?
A. I do not poſitively know whether it is neceſſary or not.

Q. Were the Regulations adopted in the Year 1779, in the Inſtance of Mr. Croft's Contract, ſuch as met with the Approbation of all the Officers of the Army at that Time?
A. I cannot anſwer that Queſtion; I do not know their Judgment, but I know the Cattle met with their Approbation that was furniſhed by the Contract.

Q. Was the Size of the Cattle furniſhed under Mr. Croft's Contract higher than that under the late Contract?
A. I have anſwered before that I thought the Cattle better, and in general they were larger, I think.

Q. Whether there was a greater Number in Proportion of Cattle to Men in the Army at the Period of Mr. Croft's Contract, than there was at the Period you have ſpoken of under Lord Cornwallis?
A. Nothing like it.

Q. Nothing like ſo many?
A. Nothing like ſo many, certainly.

Q. Was the Quantity of Food for the Bullocks, to keep them in Heart for Service, ſufficient for that Purpoſe under Mr. Croftes' Contract?
A. It was, in my Opinion, fully ſo.

Q. As you have been Thirty Years in India, and been in England ſince the Commencement of the preſent Trial, and returned to India, you have had Opportunities of conſulting and collecting the Sentiments of the People in India at different Periods; in what Eſtimation is the Character of Mr. Haſtings in India?
A. Mr. Haſtings's Character always ſtood very high in India, and ſtill continues ſo ſince they knew of his being tried; and they conſider him, as I do at this Moment, as a very good and a very injured Man.

Q. Do you ſpeak of the Sentiments of both Europeans and Natives?
A. I ſpeak of both Europeans and Natives.

Q. Is this Teſtimony you have given of Mr. Haſtings the Reſult of any private Obligations to Mr. Haſtings?
A. No, it is not;—I even thought myſelf hurt by Mr. Haſtings's Conduct when in India, but that did not hinder me from joining, in a ſtrong Letter, with all the Reſt of my Brother Officers, acknowledging the Senſe we had of Mr. Haſtings's Conduct.—I ſtill continue of the ſame Way of Thinking.

Croſs-examined by the Managers for the Commons.

Q. In what Employment was you in India in the Year 1781?
A. I was then Commanding Officer of the Artillery.

Q. In 1782?
A. I believe the ſame in 1782.

Q. Where was you in Auguſt 1782?
A. At Calcutta, I believe.

Q. What Period, in the Years 1781 and 1782, did you ſpend in the upper Provinces?
A. No Part of them. I muſt always obſerve I am ſpeaking to the beſt of my Knowledge, but I think I am ſpeaking nearly right.

Q. Where was you, when you heard the Reports reſpecting the Diſaffection of the Begums?
A. At Calcutta; but wherever I went I heard it.

Q. When did you firſt hear it?
A. I cannot exactly ſay, but about the Time it happened;—immediately as ſoon as it was poſſible to hear it.

Q. What Time did it happen? What do you mean by Diſaffection happening?
A. I have ſworn that I have heard it, and I mean that.

Q. That you heard of Diſaffection—where did you hear it?
A. I heard it at Calcutta, and wherever I went.

Q. Will

Q. Will you ſwear that it was ſooner than October?
A. I will not ſwear what I cannot poſſibly remember as a Fact.

Q. Whether you have not heard that other Perſons in the Country of Oude, beſides the Begums, were ſuppoſed to have acted in a diſaffected Manner at that Time?
A. Only the Dependents and People employed by her.

Q. Did you ever hear that the Nabob of Oude himſelf was ſuſpected upon that Occaſion?
A. Quite the contrary; I always underſtood he behaved well.

Q. Did you ever hear that Mr. Haſtings, at one Time, was himſelf inclined to ſuſpect him?
A. I never did;—but I never had any Converſation with Mr. Haſtings upon that Subject.

Q. Whether you never heard that Saadut Ally Cawn was himſelf under an evil Report upon the ſame Subject?
A. I believe I have heard Saadut Ally Cawn was ſuſpected, but I never heard that he was guilty.

Q. Againſt whom do you ſuppoſe this Rebellion, of which you have heard, was made or carried on?
A. Againſt the Britiſh Government.

Q. Was the Britiſh Government the Sovereign Power in Oude?
A. I do not underſtand the Queſtion properly. I believe not; as far as I can judge the Nabob of Oude, the Vizier, was the Sovereign Power there.

Q. Then ſay, during the Time of your Reſidence in the Province of Oude, what Inſtance you have known of the Reſumption of Jaghires, previous to the Year 1781?
A. I do not remember any.

Q. Have you ever ſeen the Grant or Patent by which a Jaghire is held?
A. I have read it in ſome Books, particularly a Perſian Book by Mr. Balfour; but I really do not remember what it is.

Q. Whether you did not ſay that that Period of Time was a Time of the greateſt poſſible Diſtreſs to the Company's Affairs?
A. I did, and think ſo ſtill.

Q. That it required the Aſſiſtance of all the Forces then maintained in that Country?
A. I think it did, I think we had not a Man too many.

Q. Do you not know, or have you not heard that Mr. Haſtings ſtipulated with the Nabob of Oude, for the Reduction of a large Body of Native Troops, under Britiſh Officers, in his Pay, on the 19th of September 1781?
A. I might have heard it, but I do not recollect it.

Q. Temporary Brigade?
commanded the Artillery of a Temporary Brigade, but I do not know any Thing of Mr. Haſtings' Negociations.

Q. you command the Artillery of the Temporary Brigade, on the Month of September
A. I do not recollect Periods; as I ſaid before, I cannot remember them; it is impoſſible; I have no Memorandum.

Q. There or thereabouts?
A. It might have been, or it might not.

Q. Did you command, at any Time in the Year 1781, a Temporary Brigade?
A. I think not at that Time—I cannot anſwer the Queſtion—I am not certain—I think not.

Q. Whether you do not know by as authentic a Rumour, or general Fame, that ſeveral Corps, compoſing the Army under Britiſh Officers, in the Nabob of Oude's Dominions, were actually reduced or reformed at or about that Period, as you know of the Begum's ſuppoſed Rebellion?
A. I believe there were ſome Corps reduced there—I have heard it and believed it.

Q. You ſaid the Army was greatly in Arrears; how much might it amount to?
A. I cannot ſay—I can ſpeak of the Corps that belonged to myſelf, that it was ſometimes Six, Seven, Eight, and Nine Months in Arrear.

Q. Do you recollect at what Time the Payment of that Arrear that exiſted in 1781, commenced?
A. I do not.

Q. While this Diſtreſs exiſted, did you hear Mr. Haſtings had been in the Practice of taking Preſents from the Country Powers and others?
A. I never heard it, I always thought the contrary; I always thought and believed the contrary.

Q. Then you was not at all in Mr. Haſtings's Confidence in that Part of his Œconomy?
A. I was not.

Q. Was it generally known in the Country at all?
A. I cannot ſay; it was not known to me, I never heard of it till ſuch Time as it came out from England—I believe it came out from England principally.

Q. Where did you command, when the Contract for Bullocks with Mr. Croftes was made in 1779?
A. I believe that was the Year I came down to Calcutta, to command the Artillery; but I cannot tell where I was.

Q. Do you know the Terms of the Contract made by Mr. Croftes?
A. I do not know what Contract is meant.

Q. Whether you do not know of more than one Contract for Bullocks?
A. I have known of a great many Contracts, but I do not recollect any One of Mr. Croftes's but One; may be there might be Twenty.

Q. Have you not heard that the Contract of Mr. Johnſon came into the Hands of Mr. Croſtes in the Year 1778?
A. I do not know exactly—there might have been ſome Connection between them—they were Partners, but I cannot tell which of them carried on the Contract.

Q. Do you know the Terms of that Contract in which Mr. Johnſon and Mr. Croftes were Partners?
A. Not particularly, I do not.

Q. Do you know any Thing of the Execution of it?
A. I have had Occaſion to muſter the Bullocks upon all the Contracts, for many Years—I know nothing further than that.

Q. Do you know whether that Contract was not diſſolved, before the Expiration of the Term, by Mr. Haſtings?
A. It might or might not: I do not know; I do not remember.

Q. Do you know whether any Bullocks furniſhed under that Contract, were transferred to the new Contract?
A. I ſuppoſe they were, becauſe it was the general Practice.

Q. Do you know what the Terms of the new Contract were—do you know why the old Contract was broke, and a new One made with the ſame Perſon, for a longer Term?
A. I did not know the Contract had been broken, nor the Reaſon why—I know One was made in December.

Q. Do you know the Difference between the Terms of the Two Contracts?
A. No, I do not.

Q. Have you ſeen the Requiſition of the Commander in Chief, for the Bullocks for that Service?
A. I underſtood that the Contract of Mr. Croftes was made with the Approbation of Sir Eyre Coote, the Commander in Chief of India, as well as with the Conſent of General Stibbert, Provincial Commander in Chief of Bengal.

Q. Whether you do not think the Terms of that Contract, and the Mode by Contract, to be the beſt Method of furniſhing Bullocks for the Army?
A. I do not think that Contract was the beſt Method; I mean to ſay a general Contract of that Kind.

Q. Do you know why Mr. Haſtings choſe that Method, after having had Experience of a Contract before?
A. I do not know; I was not conſulted upon that Occaſion.

Q. Do you think it right to renew a Contract, which you did not think a beneficial Mode of furniſhing Bullocks for the Service, for a longer Time than the One that was near expiring?
A. I would not renew any Contract I did not think right.

Q. Do you not think it both more expenſive and more miſchievous to the Service than the Mode by Commiſſion?
A. I cannot anſwer; I do not think there is much Difference between them.

Q. Could you aſſure the Company, and recommend in the moſt earneſt Manner, a Proviſion for draft Bullocks for the Service of Bengal, by Agency, with a limited Reſponſibility and liberal Confidence, rather than by Contract; and can you ſay, upon the moſt decided Experience, that nothing

thing can be more injurious to the Service than the latter, nor more extravagant than the loweſt Rates, at which it had to that Time been undertaken?

A. I cannot anſwer the Queſtion, I do not know any Thing about it.

The Managers deſired the laſt Queſtion might be read.

The ſame was accordingly read by the Clerk.

Q. If you had heard the Governor General had aſſerted ſuch a Propoſition, would you have acceded to it?

A. If I had underſtood the Propoſition, I could have replied to it, but I do not.

Q. You have ſaid it was beſt to employ a Man of Reſponſibility on ſuch a Buſineſs rather than a Perſon who bids loweſt?

A. That is my Opinion.

Q. What was Mr. Croftes' Fortune and Reſponſibility, to your Knowledge?

A. I cannot ſay: I always underſtood him to be a Man of immenſe Fortune, but I believe I was miſtaken in that; but I thought ſo.

Q. What was his Employment?

A. He was, I believe, Treaſurer at that Time; I am not ſure.

Q. Had he ever been converſant in the Traffick of Cattle in the upper Country?

A. Not to my Knowledge.

Q. But his Office was in the Treaſury at Bengal?

A. I believe he was in many Offices.

Q. But at that Time?

A. I think it was.

Q. Did you ever hear of his being concerned in any Way whatſoever relative to the furniſhing of Cattle before?

A. No.

Q. When you ſpeak of the Cattle being ſufficiently furniſhed, whether you mean the whole 6,700, or only ſpeak of thoſe which came within your own Knowledge?

A. During the Time of that Contract, I was in every Part of the Country where Bullocks were employed, except where ſome ſmall Detachments went to, very inſignificant ones indeed, may be under a Subaltern's Command.

Q. Then you are underſtood that the Whole of thoſe Bullocks contracted for in 1778 and 1779, on Mr. Croftes Two Contracts, and his Agency, were employed chiefly if not wholly within the Company's Provinces and their Dependencies?

A. No, I do not think ſo, but I had the examining of the greateſt Part of the Bullocks before they were ſent out of the Provinces.

Q. How many were ſent out; what Proportion in that Period?

A. I cannot ſay.

Q. Was there any very great Proportion?

A. There was a very conſiderable Detachment went into the Mahratta Country under Colonel Camac.

Q. Do you know what Number that Detachment amounted to, and what Artillery, Military Stores, and other Military Baggage, were taken with that Detachment?

A. I do not know exactly.

Q. Whether the Service upon the Coaſt did not require a far larger Number of Bullocks than any internal Service you were acquainted with in Bengal?

A. A great deal more.

Q. Was not the Proportion of all Sorts of Artillery in the Service beyond all Compariſon greater?

A. I believe the Field Artillery were nearly the ſame; the battering Train was nearly the ſame.

Q. Whether the Military Stores of all Sorts were not greater in Quantity than that for the internal Service of Bengal?

A. Certainly they were.

Q. Whether the Cattle upon the Coaſt are ſo large and ſtrong as thoſe furniſhed in the Provinces of Pornea and Toroot?

A. Nothing like it; not Half the Size.

Q. Was there not a Neceſſity of carrying with the Army of Lord Cornwallis a great Quantity of its Proviſions?

A. Yes; all of them.

Q. Do

Q. Do you think that any Mode of providing theſe Bullocks, whether by Contract or Agency, could have ſaved Lord Cornwallis from the Loſs he ſuſtained of the heavy Artillery by the Want of Cattle?

A. I think not.

Q. Whether the Country through which Lord Cornwallis marched was not, in its own Nature, ſuch as to waſte and conſume a greater Quantity of Cattle, and ſubject them to more Diſeaſes than the Current Service in Bengal?

A. Our Marches were ſeldom ſo long as I had marched before, but the Cattle being confined within the Limits of our own Camp were often diſtreſſed for Proviſions, and we had beſides that, a great deal of bad Weather, heavy Rain, and very cold.

Q. You ſay you believed the Jaghires were in their Nature reſumeable in India, but have known no Inſtances of it?

A. Yes.

Q. Whether the Danger of a Mutiny of the Troops continued long after the 19th of September, and how long after?

A. I cannot tell how long.

Q. You ſaid your own Corps was Six, Seven, Eight, and even Nine Months in Arrear?

A. I did.

Q. Do you know by what Miſmanagement it could have happened that the Company's Troops remained ſo long unpaid?

A. I never conceived it was from Miſmanagement, or had an Idea of that Kind.

Q. Owing to what Circumſtances then?

A. I conſidered it as greatly owing to the large Sums of Money which were ſent to the Coaſt and Bombay for carrying on the War at thoſe Two Places.

Q. Do you believe there were no Reſources belonging to the Company, and at Mr. Haſtings's Command, that might have been applied to ſatisfy theſe Arrears.

A. I do not know that there were.

Q. Do you believe, or did you ever hear, the Begums Treaſures were applied to this Purpoſe?

A. I do not know that they were, and I do not know that I have heard ſo.

Q. Did you never hear of the Fact of thoſe Treaſures having been ſeized by Mr. Middleton?

A. I have heard of Mr. Middleton having ſeized ſome, but what they were, and to what Amount, I do not know.

Q. Nor did you ever hear to what Purpoſe they were applied?

A. I did not.

Q. Were the Arrears of your own Corps ſatisfied ſoon after the ſeizing of the Treaſures?

A. Not immediately, not till ſome Time afterwards; I cannot be particular, but they were always paid as faſt as poſſible.

Q. Did you never hear or read an Account written by Mr. Haſtings himſelf, that he, Mr. Haſtings, had, at the Time of this Diſtreſs, and while the Troops were ſo in Arrear, received a preſent of 100,000 l. for himſelf from the Nabob?

A. I think I have read it.

Q. Do you know any one Fact, of your own Knowledge, to prove the Diſaffection of the Begums?

A. None; I only ſpeak from Report of a Thing which was never doubted in that Country.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe they would next call Major Lumſdain.

Accordingly Major LUMSDAIN was called in, and being ſworn, was examined as follows:

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Q. How long did you ſerve in India?

A. I went out to India in the Year 1765, and returned in 1785.

Q. Where was you ſtationed between the Month of September 1781, and the Month of March 1782?

A. With my Regiment, under Colonel James Mordant's Command, at Cawnpore.

Q. Do

Q. Do you remember, during that Period, any Diſturbances in the Country of Oude, which followed upon the Rebellion of Cheit Sing?

A. I have heard there were Diſturbances in the Provinces of Barraitch and Goruckpore.

Q. Did you know or hear of any Concern the Begums had in the Production of thoſe Diſturbances?

A. I have heard that the Begums excited the Zemindars of theſe Provinces to Diſturbances.

Q. Was that the general Report and Belief of the Country at that Period and afterwards?

A. It was.

Q. Have you ſince known or heard any Thing to diſcredit that Report?

A. I have not.

Q. Did you ever ſee or converſe with any Individual in India who expreſſed a Doubt of the Concern of the Begums in thoſe Diſturbances?

A. I never heard it doubted in India.

Q. How many Months in Arrear of Pay was your Corps about the Beginning of the Year 1782, or the Cloſe of the Year 1781?

A. Between Six and Seven Months in Arrear.

Q. Do you remember when thoſe Arrears were diſcharged; and do you know from what Fund?

A. A great Part of thoſe Arrears, as well as I can recollect, Five Months, were diſcharged in February or March 1782; about that Time.

Q. Do you know from what Fund?

A. I was told the Money came from Lucknow, and was Part of the Money that was paid by the Begums.

Q. Had the Arrears of Pay, you have mentioned, occaſioned any very particular Diſtreſs to the Army of which you formed a Part?

A. A very great Diſtreſs; the Sepoys of my own Regiment were really unable to do their Duty and to clothe themſelves like Soldiers, and when reprimanded for thoſe Neglects, ſtated to me that they were ſtarving for Want of Food, and had ſold all their Neceſſaries to ſupply them.

Q. What do you conceive would have been the Conſequence to the Army, if thoſe Arrears had not been about that Period diſcharged?

A. A large Detachment under Colonel Sir John Cummings was detained at or near to Cawnpore for Want of Money to diſcharge their Arrears; and I really believe that if Money had not been obtained, the Troops muſt have ſeparated and have diſperſed; they could not exiſt in the State they were.

Q. After what you have ſaid, it is unneceſſary to aſk you whether between the Period of Time, between September 1781 and March 1782, was a Period of the greateſt Diſtreſs and Difficulty in the Affairs of the Britiſh Government in India?

A. It was a Period moſt alarming, and of the greateſt Diſtreſs that I ever knew in India: I think the Exiſtence of the Britiſh Government in India depended ſolely upon the Preſervation of the Life of Mr. Haſtings.

Q. You recollect probably what was mentioned by Major Gilpin upon that Subject, if you do, ſtate it?

The Managers for the Commons objected to the Queſtion.

Q. Do you recollect whether the Period I have already particularly mentioned, between September 1781 and March 1782, was the Period in which the Money was taken at Fyzabad, and applied by the Vizier in the Manner you have ſtated for the Relief of the Troops?

A. I have heard it was.

Q. Do you remember a Perſon of the Name of Ghinoo Roy?

A. I do.

Q. Do you know at what Time this Perſon, this Rajah, had been expelled from the Country of Oude?

A. He was expelled from the Diſtrict of Goruckpore in November 1778.

Q. By whoſe Order?

A. By the Orders of the Vizier,—tranſmitted to Colonel Hannay, and given by Colonel Hannay to me.—I received an honorary Dreſs from the Vizier, and a Letter of Thanks for the Services that I did his Government in expelling Ghinoo Roy.

Q. For what Cauſe was Ghinoo Roy expelled?
A. For refuſing to pay his Revenue, his Rents.

Q. Was the Country before occupied by Ghinoo Roy more productive in Point of Revenue to the Vizier, and in a better State of Cultivation, after the Expulſion of Ghinoo Roy, than it had been before?
A. The Country occupied by Ghinoo Roy I never heard paid more than between 27,000 and 30,000 Rupees a Year, and after his Expulſion there were between 80,000 and 90,000 Rupees collected from it.

Q. Was that Collection made without any Harſhneſs or Oppreſſion to the Native Cultivators of the Land?
A. I think it was made without Oppreſſion or Hardſhip to them.

Q. Do you know of another Perſon of the Name of Ajeet Mull?
A. I do.

Q. Who was he?
A. Rajah of Manjowly.

Q. At what Period, and for what Cauſe, was he expelled from the Country of Oude?
A. He was not expelled from the Country of Oude, he ran away and abandoned his Country.

Q. Upon what Occaſion?
A. He had formerly large Poſſeſſions in the Diſtrict of Goruckpore, the Pergunnas of Seer Poor were Part of theſe Poſſeſſions, and the Rajah himſelf requeſted me to endeavour to get theſe Lands reſtored to him, and that he would give an Increaſe of Revenue to the Vizier's Government.

Q. At what Period was this?
A. In 1778, I made Application, and the Lands were reſtored to him: The Chowdry who had had the Collections of thoſe Lands, and the Government of them, on hearing that they were reſtored to the Rajah, drove off the Inhabitants, and threatened them with Death if they cultivated the Lands. The Rajah was alarmed at this, and knowing he was reſponſible for the Revenue from the Engagements he had entered into, he fled the Country.

Q. Do you know at what Period Futteh Saw was expelled the Country?
A. Futteh Saw, to the beſt of my Knowledge, was expelled from Huſſanpoor in 1767 or 1768.

Q. Was you there at that Time?
A. I was not.

Q. Was Futteh Saw abſent, or out of the Country, at any Time prior to the Year 1781, expelled or otherwiſe?
A. He certainly was, but was in the Habit of returning and making Incurſions, as it ſuited his own Convenience and Opportunity.

Q. Is Huſſanpoor a Part of the Province of Bahar or of Oude?
A. It is Part of the Province of Bahar.

Q. You have ſaid that Futteh Saw was in the Habit of making Incurſions from Time to Time, do you mean hoſtile Incurſions, or otherwiſe?
A. I mean hoſtile Incurſions.

Q. Was Futteh Saw in Arms againſt the Britiſh Government, in and before the Year 1781?
A. He was expelled from Huſſanpoor, by Captain Camac, by the Britiſh Forces in 1767 or 1768; but I muſt obſerve, I was not preſent there myſelf, it is only what I have heard.

Q. Do you ſpeak of the Fact of his being in Arms againſt the Britiſh Government in 1781, of your own Knowledge, by an official Report to you in your Military Character, or merely by Hearſay?
A. Merely by Hearſay.

Q. Do you know either by official Information, or of your own immediate Knowledge, any Thing of the Situation of another Rajah, called Purtypaul Sing, about the ſame Period, that is the Year 1781?
A. Purtypaul Sing, in the Year 1781, I have always underſtood to have been in the Begums Jaghire; but I cannot ſwear it from my own particular Knowledge.

Q. Did you know a Perſon of the Name of Muſtapha Cawn, and had you him at any Time under your Charge, and whether, at the Time you ſo had him under your Charge, Muſtapha Cawn was under Sentence of Death, or no?
A. In or about May 1780, Muſtapha Cawn was ſent to the Fort of Goruckpore a Priſoner by Colonel Hannay, who wrote me to be particularly careful that he did not make his Eſcape, and to place Sepoys over him, upon whoſe Courage and Fidelity I could depend—he alſo wrote me, that he was under Sentence of Death.

Q. Did

Q. Did you deliver over this Perſon called Muſtapha Cawn, under Sentence of Death, to Captain Williams, with the ſame Charge reſpecting him, which you had yourſelf received from Colonel Hannay?
A. I certainly did.

Q. A Witneſs has ſaid, there was no Drought in the Province of Oude during the Years 1779 and 1780; whether you was in the Country of Oude in the Years 1779 and 1780, and whether there was any conſiderable Drought during that Period?
A. I was in the Country of Oude in 1779 and 1780, and a very great Drought prevailed.

Q. Do you recollect it, by any particular Circumſtance of Diſtreſs that you obſerved at that Time?
A. The Inhabitants were greatly diſtreſſed for Proviſions, and for ſome Years afterwards, for Two or Three Years afterwards, the Periodical Rains did not fall in their uſual Quantities, and particularly in the Year 1782, when the Inhabitants were greatly diſtreſſed indeed; and I obſerved them ſweeping the Graſs Lands, and collecting the Seeds for Subſiſtence.

Q. You was in India till the Year 1785, after the Cloſe of Mr. Haſtings's Government?
A. I left India a few Weeks or Days before Mr. Haſtings.

Q. In what Eſtimation was Mr. Haſtings held, both by the Natives of the Country, and by the European Inhabitants, during all the Time you reſided there, and particularly towards the Cloſe of his Government?
A. Mr. Haſtings, during the whole Period of his Adminiſtration, was held in the greateſt Veneration and Eſtimation by the Inhabitants of the Country, and was generally looked upon as a very great and good Man, and highly reſpected.

Croſs-examined by the Managers for the Commons.

Q. Whether your Station was not at Cawnpore?
A. In 1781, I was ſtationed at Cawnpore.

Q. Under whom was you ſtationed, and did act, during the Time of Mr. Hannay's Adminiſtration in the Provinces of Goruckpore and Barraitch?
A. From January 1778, until February 1781, I was ſtationed in the Province of Goruckpore.

Q. Whether you ſerved in Colonel Hannay's Corps?
A. I did at the Period I have ſpecified.

Q. By whom was you appointed to act in Colonel Hannay's Corps?
A. By the Britiſh Government—the Governor and Council.

Q. Who appointed Colonel Hannay?
A. The ſame Authority.

Q. Was you there at the Time of Colonel Hannay's firſt Adminiſtration?
A. Will the Honourable Manager ſtate the Dates.

Q. Was you there at the Time Colonel Hannay was firſt ſtationed at Barraitch and Goruckpore, about 1778 or 1779?
A. I was.

Q. Was not Colonel Hannay removed?
A. He was.

Q. By whom?
A. By the Vizier.

Q. Did you hear for what Cauſe?
A. I did not.

Q. Do you not know that he was replaced in the ſame Government or Command?
A. He was.

Q. By whom?
A. I was told ſo by Colonel Hannay himſelf.

Q. By whom?
A. By the Vizier.

Q. At whoſe Inſtance?
A. Colonel Hannay told me, that when the Vizier applied to him to return into the Countries of Barraitch and Goruckpore, that he refuſed to do it, and that he would not nor did accept of the Command, until he was ſolicited to it by Sir Eyre Coote, at the Requeſt of the Vizier.

Q. Did you never hear that the Vizier held the Idea of Colonel Hannay returning into his Dominions with Horror?
A. I have not; I have juſt ſtated that the Vizier requeſted his Return.

Q. Had

Q. Had you any other Authority for this than Colonel Hannay himſelf?
A. No other Authority; but I never doubted what Colonel Hannay ſaid; he was a Man of Honour and Veracity.

Q. Have you ever heard that the Vizier had written a Letter to Mr. Haſtings, in which he declares Colonel Hannay is inclined to requeſt his Permiſſion to be employed in the Affairs of this Quarter?
A. No.

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Evidence.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Anſwer to the Objection.

Q. Whether you ever heard of this Communication being made by the Vizier of Colonel Hannay, and received the 15th September 1782?
A. I am really inclined to believe that he was dead at that Time; I cannot tell, but I am inclined to believe he was.

Q. Whether you had any Knowledge of a Communication made by the Vizier to the Governor General reſpecting Colonel Hannay, to the following Effect:—'Colonel Hannay is about to requeſt your Permiſſion to be employed in the Affairs in this Quarter: If by any Means any Matters of this Country ſhould be entruſted to the Colonel, I ſwear by the Holy Prophet I will not remain here, but will go from hence to you; from your Kindneſs let no Concern dependant upon me be truſted to the Colonel?'
A. I never heard of that Letter till this Inſtant.

Q. Do you think that after the Governor General and Council had appointed him to a Command in Barraitch and Goruckpore, as you have ſworn he did, the Vizier would have removed him without ſome ſtrong Cauſe of Diſpleaſure?
A. I cannot aſſign the Vizier's Motives for removing Colonel Hannay.

Q. Do you know that the Britiſh Government had conſiderable Influence over the Vizier of Oude?
A. I believe they had.

Q. Then, from your Knowledge of that Influence, do you imagine that the Nabob of Oude would have removed Colonel Hannay, who had been named by the Governor General and Council to the Command, without ſome ſtrong Cauſe of Diſpleaſure?
A. I believe not; a Removal certainly implies a Diſpleaſure; but he was again appointed at the Vizier's Requeſt, at leaſt ſo I was told by Colonel Hannay; I had no other Authority for it.

Q. Did Colonel Hannay tell you by what Means he had removed the Cauſe of Diſpleaſure from the Nabob's Mind?
A. He did not.

Q. Whether Colonel Hannay was not concerned in collecting the Revenues of that Country?
A. The Revenues of that Country were collected by the Vizier's Officers, under the Direction of Colonel Hannay.

Q. Did Colonel Hannay farm the Revenue for a certain Sum, or upon what Tenure did he hold it, as Collector, or Aumil, or how?
A. I believe he farmed the Revenue.

Q. Do you know at what Sum he farmed it?
A. I do not.

Q. Do you know what Sum he collected under that Farm?
A. I do not.

Q. Do you know how he kept his Accounts with the Nabob?
A. I do not.

Q. Do you know, before Ghinoo Roy was expelled, what his Revenue ſtood at?
A. I have always underſtood between 27,000 and 30,000 Rupees.

Q. Do you know whether Colonel Hannay, before he was removed, propoſed to him an Augmentation of that Revenue, or not?
A. He did.

Q. Do you know whether the former Revenue paid by Ghinoo Roy, was or was not agreeable to any Cabooleat or Agreement made with him?
A. An annual Cabooleat.

Q. Do you know that?
A. I do.

Q. Have

Q. Have you ſeen the Cabooleat?
A. Both Colonel Hannay and the Aumil told me, that it was an annual Cabooleat.

Q. Who ſettled that Cabooleat?
A. The Aumil.

Q. Who was the Aumil before Colonel Hannay?
A. I mean the Aumil that was there in 1778.

Q. Was it previous to Colonel Hannay's farming it, Yea or No?
A. No.

Q. It was ſettled then under Colonel Hannay's own Directions, or with his Conſent?
A. To what Year does the Queſtion allude?

Q. The Cabooleat which made the Revenue ſtand at 27,000 or 30,000 Rupees?
A. It was ſettled for the Year 1777, before Colonel Hannay was in the Country, and it appeared upon the Cutcherry Books, what the Cabooleat was.

Q. Have you ſeen the Cutcherry Books?
A. I had my Information from the Aumil who had them all in his Poſſeſſion.

Q. To what did Colonel Hannay propoſe to raiſe it upon the granting of the new Cabooleat?
A. Colonel Hannay propoſed to the Rajah to pay 60,000 Rupees; but he would have taken 50,000, if the Rajah had come near the Terms.

Q. Then Colonel Hannay attempted to raiſe his Revenue above what it was under the antient Aumil, from between 27,000 and 30,000 Rupees, to 60,000—that was his Propoſition, and he would have been content with 50,000—that he propoſed to raiſe it very conſiderably?
A. Certainly; and the Country could well afford to pay it.

Q. How do you know this?
A. Becauſe between 80,000 and 90,000 Rupees were collected from it.

Q. How do you know that?
A. From the Information of the Aumil.

Q. Do you know what the Aumil's Name was?
A. I think Sheik Mahommed, but I am not certain.

Q. Why, and upon what Occaſion, had you ſo many Converſations with Perſons who were managing and ſettling the Revenue to be paid by the Zemindars?
A. I was ſtationed at Gungowah, for the expreſs Purpoſe of aſſiſting the Aumil with Troops for the Collection of the Revenue, and upon every Requiſition that he made to me, it was very natural we ſhould have various Converſations about the Revenue.

Q. Whether your Military Duty did naturally lead you to know, and be converſant in the Settlement of the Revenue between you, Colonel Hannay, and the Zemindars?
A. My [illegible] certainly did not lead me to it, but it made Part of the Converſations I had with [illegible].

Q. Then you know nothing of what you have ſaid, but through Colonel Hannay's Repreſentation [illegible] the Aumil acting immediately under him?
A. I [illegible] but I believe it to be perfectly true.

Q. [illegible] very probable Gheir Roy would have abandoned his Country, if only a [illegible] Rev [illegible] nded [illegible]?
A. He [illegible] was driven out of it.

Q. [illegible] was he driven out of it
A. For [illegible] g to pay the Revenue.

Q. The [illegible] nue at [illegible] h he was aſſeſſed by Colonel Hannay, is that ſo?
A. I [illegible] ot ſay ſo.

Q. Was he driven out of the Country becauſe he would not pay the Revenue at which he was aſſeſſed by Colonel Hanna[illegible].
A. He was driven out of the Country for refuſing to pay an Encreaſe of Revenue; and certainly a moderate Encreaſe, I think, from the Richneſs of his Country.

Q. Was he not expelled the Country for not paying the Revenue at which he was aſſeſſed by Colonel Hannay?
A. He was driven out of the Country for refuſing to pay an Encreaſe of Revenue.

Q. By whom was he driven out of the Country, and by whom was the Encreaſe demanded?
A. The Encreaſe was certainly demanded by Colonel Hannay.

Q. By

Q. By whom was he driven out?
A. If the Queſtion means the Officer who was employed, I was the Officer;—I acted under Colonel Hannay's Orders.

Q. Then you having turned him out of the Country yourſelf, what were the Means, and what were the Circumſtances?
A. By attacking his Town and Fort, in which I loſt 100 Men of my Battalion—about 100 Men killed and wounded.

Q. Did you take the Fort, or did he remove from the Fort by Compoſition?
A. I took the Fort.

Q. Did you take the Rajah Priſoner, or not?
A. No.

Q. Did he eſcape?
A. He eſcaped.

Q. As you loſt 100 Men in taking the Fort, how many of the Enemy or Natives periſhed in the Attack, as far as you can judge?
A. I believe very few.

Q. What did you do with the Effects, if any, that were found in the Fort?
A. The Effects found in the Fort, including Proviſions and every Thing, I ſold, amounting to between 400 and 500 Rupees; and, with the Conſent of the Battalion, I divided the Money among the Children of the killed and wounded Men.

Q. Had Ghinoo Roy any Family or Children, or near Relations?
A. I have underſtood he was married, but had no Children.

Q. Was his Wife, or any of his near Kindred, in the Fort?
A. I cannot poſitively anſwer to that—no Woman was ſeen by any Perſon that I commanded.

Q. Can you tell what became of his Wife?
A. I ſuppoſe ſhe went with her Huſband.

Q. What Proviſion out of his Effects was made for his Wife?
A. Does the Queſtion mean out of about 50 l. Sterling that was found in the Fort?

Q. Whether this Zemindar had any Stock of Corn, Cattle, Horſes, or other Effects, upon his Lands?
A. I have already ſtated all that ever I ſaw of the Effects,—the whole Amount I ever ſaw. I heard he carried off a Sum of Money with him upon Elephants.

Q. Did you ever know a conſiderable Zemindar of that Country without a conſiderable Stock of Cattle, beginning with Elephants;—without a conſiderable Stock of Cattle of one Kind or other?
A. If he had any Cattle or Property it was in the Fort when we beſieged it.

Q. The Queſtion is as to his Zemindarry, whether you know of any conſiderable Zemindar or Landholder in that Country that has not a Stock of Cattle?
A. I am at a Loſs to anſwer the Queſtion; if it means Cows and Cattle, I ſuppoſe he had ſome.

Q. Then what Account was taken when the Proprietor was diſpoſſeſſed of thoſe Effects, in order to ſave them for Government, or otherwiſe?
A. I never ſaw nor heard of more Effects than I have ſpecified; I never ſaw an Ox or Cow he had.

Q. Then, to your Knowledge, you cannot ſay that any Care or Attention was had to that Object?
A. Except the Effects which I have ſtated, I never ſaw a Bullock, or an Ox, or a Cow, he had.

Q. Was any Meaſure taken to aſcertain whether he had or not?
A. If he had any ſuch Property it was carried off with him—his own People carried it off—I never ſaw any he had, nor ever enquired about it.

Q. To whom was the Zemindarry of Ghinoo Roy granted?
A. It was held by what is called, in the Country Language, the Cutcher; and collected by the Aumil's People.

Q. Then it was taken into the Hands of Colonel Hannay to be managed by his Aumil?
A. It was managed by the Aumils under Colonel Hannay's Directions.

Q. Do you know what Revenue Colonel Hannay collected from it?
A. I have been told between 80,000 and 90,000 Rupees.

Q. Did

Q. Did it continue in the ſame Way when Colonel Hannay was driven out of the Country?
A. I really cannot ſay, I was not in the Country at the Time.

Q. Do you know what Account Colonel Hannay gave to the Circar of the Money ſo collected?
A. I do not.

Q. Did Ghinoo Roy ever attempt to eſtabliſh himſelf in that Country?
A. When I marched out of the Country in 1779, I think in the End of 1779, he came back to his Fort, and left it again immediately upon my Approach towards him.

Q. Whether you have not Reaſon to believe that he entered into the Country afterwards with a conſiderable Force, or raiſed a conſiderable Force in the Country?
A. If the Queſtion alludes to the Time I mentioned, he had not a conſiderable Force.

Q. No; when Colonel Hannay was driven out of the Country in 1781?
A. I really do not know that Colonel Hannay was driven out of the Country.

Q. Whether, previous to 1781, he was not in the Habit of making Incurſions into the Country,—whether in great or ſmall Force?
A. He never came into the Country at any Time, that I know, except in the Beginning of 1780, or the End of 1779.

Q. Was there not an Apprehenſion that he would always come into the Country, if an Opportunity was favourable to him?
A. Of that I can have no Doubt.

Q. Upon what Account did the Difference happen between Colonel Hannay and Ajeet Mull?
A. I believe I have ſtated that already.

Q. Whether Ajeet Mull did not quit the Country upon a like Attempt to raiſe his Revenue upon a new Aſſeſſment?
A. By no Means; Ajeet Mull's Offer was voluntary, as I have ſtated.

Q. Was it accepted?
A. Yes.

Q. Then whether you have not ſaid he had been removed for ſome Cauſe or other, and ſtate what Cauſe, if his Offer was voluntary?
A. I do not recollect that I have ſaid ſo.

Q. Whether you did not ſuppoſe him to be out of Poſſeſſion for ſome Cauſe or other?
A. I ſuppoſe the Queſtion alludes to my having ſaid that the Lands of Seerpore were reſtored to the Rajah; but thoſe Lands I have always underſtood had not been in the Poſſeſſion of the Rajah's Family ſince the Time of Sufter Jung, until the Period I alluded to, 1778, I believe.

Q. To whom did he make the Offer in order to be reſtored?
A. The Rajah requeſted me to intereſt myſelf with Colonel Hannay to get his Lands reſtored to him.

Q. Did you ſucceed in your Application?
A. Yes.

Q. Who was in Poſſeſſion of the Lands out of which this Man had been ſo many Years diſpoſſeſſed?
A. The Chowdry collected them.

Q. Under what Authority?
A. Under the Authority of the different Aumils.

Q. Had the Chowdry been long in Poſſeſſion?
A. I cannot ſay.

Q. You found him in Poſſeſſion?
A. Yes.

Q. What Arrangement was made with the Chowdry, when he was to be diſpoſſeſſed, in order to repoſſeſs Ajeet Mull?
A. The Lands were taken from the Chowdry, and given to Ajeet Mull, whoſe Right they were.

Q. Did you put him in Poſſeſſion of them?
A. No.

Q. When you thought he had a Right, and had intereſted yourſelf in Favour of that Right, how came Ajeet Mull not to be put into Poſſeſſion?
A. Ajeet Mull was put into Poſſeſſion of the Lands, but not by me.

Q. By

Q. By whom?
A. By Colonel Hannay and the Aumil.

Q. Did he continue in Poſſeſſion?
A. No.

Q. Was there any Reſiſtance to his taking Poſſeſſion?
A. None.

Q. Why did he not continue in Poſſeſſion?
A. He left his Country for the Reaſons I ſtated in the firſt Part of my Evidence.

Q. State diſtinctly what Reaſons induced him to leave it, and what you know of the Chowdry driving him out?
A. I ſtated in the firſt Part of my Evidence the Reaſons which induced the Rajah to leave the Country, the Chowdry did not drive him out.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the following Queſtions before put to the Witneſs, and his Anſwers to the ſame, might be read.

The ſame were accordingly read by the Clerk.

'Q. Do you know of another Perſon of the Name of Ajeet Mull?
'A. I do.

'Q. Who was he?
'A. Rajah of Manjowly.

'Q. At what Period, and for what Cauſe, was he expelled from the Country of Oude?
'A. He was not expelled from the Country of Owde, he ran away and abandoned his Country.

'Q. Upon what Occaſion?
'A. He had formerly large Poſſeſſions in the Diſtrict of Goruckpore, the Pergunnas of Seer-'pore were Part of theſe Poſſeſſions, and the Rajah himſelf requeſted me to endeavour to get 'theſe Lands reſtored to him, and that he would give an Increaſe of Revenue to the Vizier's 'Government.'

The Witneſs ſaid,

When I ſaid 'He had formerly large Poſſeſſions,' I ſhould have ſaid, 'his Family had for-'merly large Poſſeſſions.'

Then the Clerk read as follows:

'Q. At what Period was this?
'A. In 1778, I made Application, and the Lands were reſtored to him. The Chowdry, who 'had had the Collections of thoſe Lands, and the Government of them, on hearing that they 'were reſtored to the Rajah, drove off the Inhabitants, and threatened them with Death, if they 'cultivated the Lands; the Rajah was alarmed at this, and knowing he was reſponſible for the Re-'venue from the Engagements he had entered into, he fled the Country.' (*a*)

Then the Witneſs was aſked,

Q. (*by Managers.*) What Means were taken to ſupport the rightful Poſſeſſor ſo reſtored againſt the improper Efforts of the Chowdry?
A. A Detachment of Sepoys was ſent into the Pergunna.

Q. What Succeſs had they?
A. They were not oppoſed by any Force, but they could not prevent the Inhabitants running away.

Q. Why was the Rajah under Apprehenſion that he ſhould be obliged to pay a ſtipulated Revenue, when he had no Means of collecting it, ſo as to oblige him to fly the Country?
A. He had entered into an Agreement to pay a ſtipulated Sum, and I ſuppoſe he was certainly obliged to pay it.

Q. Whether there was not poſſibly a Cauſe of Apprehenſion that this Rajah would trouble the Peace of the Country, previous to the Year 1781?
A. No Cauſe of Apprehenſion that I know of.

Q. Did he, in Fact, ever make any Incurſions into the Country, or make Diſturbances there?
A. Not as long as I remained at Goruckpore.

Q. Whether it was not to be apprehended, that a Man whom you repreſented to have an ancient Right in the Country, and that to very conſiderable Poſſeſſions, would endeavour, when an Opportunity offered, to repoſſeſs himſelf of his Country?
A. The Man run away, and never raiſed any Diſturbances in the Country while I ſtaid there.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1980.

Q. How long after his running away did you ſtay in the Country?
A. From 1778, to the Beginning of 1781—I ſpeak as nearly to my Recollection as I can.

Q. Had he not a natural Inducement ſo to do when an Opportunity offered, without any particular Inſtigation of any Body?
A. Ajeet Mull never did do it.

Q. Whether he had not, to repoſſeſs himſelf of large Poſſeſſions, a ſufficient Motive to enter into the Country to repoſſeſs himſelf, without the particular Inſtigation of any Perſon?
A. They are apparent Motives, but he certainly never did enter the Country.

Q. Would he have ſucceeded if he had, while the Force of Colonel Hannay remained entire?
A. That would depend what upon Force he brought with him, and what Force was oppoſed to him.

Q. What Revenue did the Chowdry pay for thoſe large Poſſeſſions after the Flight of Ajeet Mull?
A. I really do not know.

Q. Then you do not know that it was a greater Revenue than that offered by Ajeet Mull?
A. I ſhould rather ſuppoſe it to have been leſs, but I really do not know.

Q. Do you know what Account Colonel Hannay gave of the Receipt of that Revenue?
A. I ſuppoſe it was carried to the Vizier's Account; I know nothing about it.

Q. How comes it that you, who had the Negociation for the Reſtoration of Ajeet Mull, in which you was fruſtrated by the Efforts of the Chowdry, ſhould know nothing of what that Chowdry paid whom you was obliged to leave in Poſſeſſion?
A. I did not enquire what the Chowdry paid, but I think it muſt have been leſs than Ajeet Mull would have paid.

Q. Do you know whether the Inhabitants who had fled from their Habitations ever returned to their Poſſeſſions, and in what Manner?
A. I have no Doubt but a Number of them did return, but I cannot ſtate what Number.

Q. Do you know that any did return, and how many?
A. I believe they did.

Q. Do you know of any that did?
A. They certainly muſt have returned in conſiderable Numbers, otherwiſe the Chowdry never could have paid any Revenue at all.

Q. Do you know, *de facto*, that the Chowdry ever did pay any Revenue at all after that Period?
A. I have been told by the Aumil he did, and I have no Doubt of it.

Q. The Queſtion means as full a Revenue as formerly?
A. I cannot tell; for I really do not know what the full Revenue was.

Q. Do you know what was the Cauſe of the Rajah Purtipaul Sing quitting the Country?
A. I am not clear I heard the Reaſons of his leaving the Country, as he was in a different Part of the Country from where I was; but I believe he quitted the Country, from what I heard, for refuſing to pay his Revenue.

Q. Have you any Reaſon to think theſe were the only Zemindars in the Country whoſe Revenue Colonel Hannay attempted to raiſe by a new Aſſeſſment?
A. I dare ſay he endeavoured to raiſe the Aſſeſſment of the Revenue of many of the Zemindars of the Country.

Q. Then what were the Proportions, as far as you have been able to diſcover, which the new Aſſeſſments of Revenue bore to the old?
A. I really cannot ſtate that.

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Veneris, 12° *Aprilis* 1793.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Counſel for the Defendant, they might proceed in his Defence.

The Managers for the Commons deſired Major Lumſdain might be called in to conclude his Croſs-Examination.

Major LUMSDAIN was accordingly again called in, and croſs-examined, as follows:

Q. You have been examined concerning the Condition and Conduct of Purty Paul Sing, a Zemindar that had raiſed Diſturbances in Goruckpore where you were ſtationed under Colonel Hannay,—did Purty Paul Sing make any Diſturbances or re-enter the Country previous to December 1781?

A. Purty Paul Sing was not a Zemindar of the Province of Goruckpore, and never entered it to my Knowledge.

Q. Do you not recollect that you ſaid, "That you was not very clear as to the Reaſons of Purty Paul Sing's quitting the Country; that it was a different Part of the Country from where you were; but you believed he quitted the Country for refuſing to pay his Revenue:"—Did you ever hear of Purty Paul Sing before the Period ſtated in the Queſtion?

A. I did ſay ſo.

Q. Did you ever hear of any Diſturbances made by Purty Paul Sing, or of his entering into the Country previous to the Year 1781?

A. I have heard that he made Diſturbances in the Country, but it was not in the Diſtrict of Goruckpore.

Q. Was it not in the Diſtrict of Baraitch?

A. It was rather in the Country that lies between Baraitch and Goruckpore where his Zemindarry was.

Q. Do not thoſe Provinces confine upon one another?

A. They do.

Q. What Country is it then that you ſtate to lie between them?

A. The Country in which Purty Paul Sing's Zemindarry was.

Q. What is it called?

A. I do not recollect the Name.

The Map was ſhewn to the Witneſs by the Managers for the Commons, and he was aſked,

Q. You may poſſibly know it by this?

A. Busty is the Name of the Zemindarry.

Q. Busty was his Zemindarry?

A. Yes.

Q. Was not Buſty within the Farming of Colonel Hannay?

A. It was.

Q. Whether there were not frequently Diſturbances in the Provinces of Baraitch and Goruckpore previous to 1781?

A. I can only ſpeak poſitively to Goruckpore, and from Hearſay in the Province of Baraitch:—The Diſturbances in Goruckpore I have ſpecified, and I have heard that Purty Paul Sing was driven out of his Country previous to 1781.

Q. So there were Diſturbances in the Country previous to 1781,—did Diſturbances exiſt in the Country farmed by Colonel Hannay before the Year 1781?

A. Some Diſturbances certainly did exiſt before 1781.

Q. Do you know of any Regulations of Trade made in that Country by Colonel Hannay?
A. I do not; I know of no Regulations of Trade.

Q. Have you ever heard that Colonel Hannay did directly or indirectly interfere in the Trade of thoſe Provinces—mediately or immediately?
A. I do not recollect that he did.

Q. Did he eſtabliſh any Gunges or Markets within that Country?
A. Not that I know of, unleſs the Bazars attached to the different Corps can be called Markets.

Q. Did you hear that no Complaint was made of thoſe Bazars or Gunges attached to the Military Corps, as being the Cauſe of Tyranny and Oppreſſion towards the Aumils and Inhabitants?
A. I never did hear that any of the Bazars attached to the Military Corps were the Cauſes of Oppreſſion; indeed they were in themſelves ſo very trifling, that they ſcarcely merit the Name of a Market or Gunge.

Q. Did you never hear that thoſe Gunges, commonly known by the Name of Colonel Gunges, were complained of by the Nabob on Account of the Abuſes juſt mentioned?
A. I have heard that ſome Gunges in different Parts of the Country were complained of by the Nabob, but theſe had no Relation to any Bazar that was eſtabliſhed with the Troops under Colonel Hannay.

Q. Whether you have never heard of a Letter from the Nabob Vizier to the Rajah Govind Ram, and another written by himſelf, received the 1ſt of February 1781, upon the Subject?
A. I never have heard of any ſuch.

Q. Was not you engaged in ſome other Parts of the Country to repreſs refractory Zemindars?
A. Yes, I was: I was employed in 1782 and 1783 in repreſſing Diſturbances excited by Rajah Bulbudder Sing.

Q. In your Opinion what was the Occaſion of thoſe Diſturbances?
A. I have heard that the Rajah himſelf and his Father were in conſtant Rebellion againſt the Government of Sujah Dowlah, and his Son Aſoph ul Dowlah.

Q. Did you hear whether that Rebellion conſtantly continued, or only broke out afreſh after ſome Intermiſſion?

The Queſtion was objected to.

Q. Whether or no that Rebellion which broke out, and which you was to ſuppreſs, was a Continuation of thoſe former Rebellions which you have already mentioned?
A. The Rebellion of Rajah Bulbudder Sing had not the leaſt Connection with any of the other Rebellions which I have mentioned.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the following Queſtions above put to the Witneſs, and his Anſwers to the ſame, might be read.

The ſame were accordingly read by the Clerk, as follows:

'Q. Was not you engaged in ſome other Parts of the Country to repreſs refractory Zemin-
'dars?
'A. Yes, I was: I was employed, in 1782 and 1783, in repreſſing Diſturbances excited by the
'Rajah Bulbudder Sing.

'Q. In your Opinion, what was the Occaſion of thoſe Diſturbances?
'A. I have heard that the Rajah himſelf and his Father were in conſtant Rebellion againſt
'Sujah Dowlah and his Son Aſoph ul Dowlah.

'Q. Whether or no that Rebellion which broke out, and which you was to ſuppreſs, was a
''Continuation of thoſe former Rebellions which you have already mentioned?
'A. The Rebellion of Rajah Bulbudder Sing had not the leaſt Connection with any of the other
'Rebellions that I have mentioned.'

The Witneſs ſaid,

As far as I know.

Q. Whether or no this Rebellion which began on the Part of Rajah Bulbudder Sing, in the Time of Sujah Dowlah, continued at the Time when you was ſent to repreſs it, or whether there was any Intermiſſion?
A. It continued with Intermiſſions as the Rajah had Opportunities of entering the Country.

Q. Did he not receive ſome Penſion, Annuity, or Allowance upon the Part of the Begums of Oude, in order to keep him quiet?
A. I have heard that he did.

Q. Do

Q. Do you think that this Penſion, whatever it was, was regularly continued to be paid to him to the Time of his laſt Rebellion?

A. I believe it was withheld from him.

Q. Whether this Bulbudder Sing was not the lineal Deſcendant of the moſt powerful Hindoo Family in that Part of Hindoſtan?

A. I have underſtood that he was.

Q. Did you not hear that Connections with him were eagerly ſought after, as thought to confer Honour; that he was much reſpected himſelf; and that his Rebellion againſt Government was not looked upon as a Crime, and whether you did not ſo repreſent it to John Briſtow Eſquire, Reſident at the Vizier's Court, in a Letter dated the 16th of November 1782?

A. The Queſtion is a very long one, and will require ſome Explanation. If the firſt Part is read, I will give an Anſwer to the firſt Part, and to the other Parts as they go on.

Then the firſt Part of the Queſtion was read to the Witneſs, as follows:

'Q. Did you not hear that Connections with him were eagerly ſought after, as thought to confer Honour?'

A. The Rajah was a Man of high Caſt, and Marriages into his Family were thought to confer Honour.

'Q. That he was much reſpected himſelf, and that his Rebellion againſt Government was not looked upon as a Crime, and whether you did not ſo repreſent it to John Briſtow Eſquire, Reſident at the Vizier's Court, in a Letter dated 16th of November 1782?'

Then a Book was ſhewn to the Witneſs, and he ſaid,

A. He was much reſpected on Account of his high Caſt, which always carries Reſpect in that Country; and the neighbouring Zemindars of Azimgurrah, where his Country bordered upon, did not look upon his Rebellion as a Crime—on the contrary, I believe many of them were very well inclined to follow his Example—that is my Anſwer to that Part of the Queſtion.

Q. Whether you did not ſo repreſent it to Mr. Briſtow?

A. I did ſo.

Q. Whether you did not repreſent 'that the Zemindars were much attached to that Rajah, whom they conſidered as their Hereditary Prince, and never failed to aſſiſt him'?

A. I did.

Q. Then did you not recommend the renewing the Penſion or Allowance to this Rajah, as the moſt effectual Means of quieting the Diſturbances of the Country?

A. I did ſo recommend it.

Q. Have you any Reaſon to think your Advice was taken?

A. I had no Right to adviſe; what I recommended was not adopted.

Q. Do you recollect that Muſtapha Cawn was delivered to you in May 1780?

A. As near as I can recollect, I think that was the Time, but I cannot be certain as to Dates.

Q. Do you recollect what became of him; in what Name and Character was he delivered into your Hands, and by what Authority?

A. I have ſtated that, in a former Part of my Evidence; if that is referred to, it will appear, and I really can give no further Information upon the Subject.

Q. Was he delivered to you under Sentence of Death?

A. He was delivered to me as under Sentence of Death, by the Vizier.

Q. Did you ever ſee that Sentence?

A. No.

Q. Did Colonel Hannay ſhew you the Warrant he had for confining him as a Perſon under Sentence of Death?

A. No, Colonel Hannay was about 150 or 200 Miles diſtant, about that Time, from me.

Q. Was you Commandant, or otherwiſe employed in Authority at Goruckpore, at the Time when Muſtapha Cawn was delivered to you?

A. I commanded the Battalion ſtationed at Goruckpore at that Time.

Q. Where was you at the Time when you received this Order for the Impriſonment of Muſtapha Cawn?

A. To the beſt of my Recollection I was at Gungowah, about 60 Miles from the Fort of Goruckpore, to which Colonel Hannay ſent Muſtapha Cawn.

Q. Then

Q. Then you did not ſee Muſtapha Cawn, nor confine him by the Authority derived from Colonel Hannay, but from ſomebody elſe?

A. I never in my Life ſaw Muſtapha Cawn; but he was confined in the Fort of Goruckpore, by Colonel Hannay's Orders tranſmitted to me.

Q. To whom did you tranſmit thoſe Orders for the Confinement of Muſtapha Cawn?

A. To the black Officer, the Native Officer, commanding in the Fort of Goruckpore.

Q. Who was he?

A. I think his Name was Ahlaud Sing, but I cannot be poſitively certain of it at this Diſtance of Time.

Q. Have you Colonel Hannay's Letter to you?

A. I have not.

Q. Have you a Copy of your Letter to Ahlaud Sing, or whoever commanded in the Fort of Goruckpore, for the Impriſonment of Muſtapha Cawn?

A. I have not.

Q. Did Colonel Hannay tranſmit any Copy of the Sentence to you?

A. He did not.

Q. Do you know, or have you ever ſeen, the Petwah or Sentence of any Judge of the Law, upon which Muſtapha Cawn was ſentenced to Death?

A. I never have.

Q. Do you know any Thing of the Place where he was tried and convicted?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know the ſpecific Offence that was charged againſt him, and the Defence that he made?

A. I have heard that Rebellion and plundering the Diſtricts adjacent to his Place of Reſidence were the Crimes alledged againſt him.

Q. You have only heard ſo?

A. I have only heard ſo.

Q. Have you ever ſeen any Depoſitions, or Copies of Depoſitions, or any Notes taken of Evidence produced upon his Trial?

A. I never have.

Q. Whether you know why, if he was under Sentence of Death when he was confined in the Fort of Goruckpore, the Execution of that Sentence was reſpited for Fifteen or Sixteen Months?

A. I do not know.

Q. Whether you recollect where Muſtapha Cawn chiefly reſided—and what the chief Place of his Reſidence was called?

A. I do not now recollect the Name of the Place, but I have heard it was ſituated either in the Province of Kyrabad or Barraitch?

Q. Was it ſituated in a Place called Nampara?

A. Yes; that was the Name of it.

Q. What is the Diſtance of that Place from Goruckpore, as well as you recollect?

A. I really cannot exactly ſay; about 200 or 250 Miles, perhaps; but I ſpeak from Conjecture.

Q. What Diſtance do you conceive it to be from Baunſey?

A. I really cannot ſtate the Diſtance.

Q. Is it near the Road from Goruckpore to Baunſee?

A. I ſhould think not, from my Ideas of the Country; but I never was in that Part of the Country.

Q. Or from Baunſey to Buſtee?

A. I ſhould think not; but I really do not know that Part of the Country; I never was in it.

Q. Whether Muſtapha Cawn, to your Knowledge, had any conſiderable Influence in the Neighbourhood of Goruckpore itſelf?

A. I do not ſuppoſe he had.

Q. Whether you recollect, and can ſwear, to the preciſe Time of your firſt hearing the Reports againſt the Begums?

A. As well as I recollect, it was during the Rebellion of Cheit Sing, or immediately after, that I firſt heard thoſe Reports.

Q. Will

Q. Will you take upon yourſelf to ſwear that it was before the 19th of September 1781?
A. I really cannot.

Q. Where was you at that Time—on the 19th of September 1781?
A. As near as I can recollect, I ſhould ſuppoſe on my March from Cawnpore to Illahabad.

Q. Did you ever communicate thoſe Reports to Mr. Haſtings, and when particularly?
A. What does the Queſtion mean?

Q. Concerning the ſuppoſed Rebellion of the Begums?
A. No; I never did.

Q. Did you ever ſee or hear of a Letter of the Vizier to Mr. Purling, the Reſident at Oude, dated the 19th November 1779, in which the Vizier ſays, "The late raiſed Brigade at Futtygur is not only quite uſeleſs to my Government, but is moreover the Cauſe of much Loſs both in the Revenues and Cuſtoms; the detached Bodies of Troops under other European Officers bring nothing but Confuſion to the Affairs of Government, and are entirely their own Maſters?"
A. I have read that Letter in England, but I never heard of it in India.

Q. Do you recollect that Mr. Haſtings ever made a Complaint to this Effect;—"That the remote Stations of thoſe Troops" (meaning the Troops juſt deſcribed) "placing the Commanding Officers beyond the Notice and Controul of the Board, afforded too much Opportunity and Temptation for unwarrantable Emoluments, and excited the Contagion of Peculation and Rapacity throughout the whole Army?"
A. I have read that Account in England alſo.

Q. Did you ever hear any ſuch Account in India?
A. I did not.

Q. When Mr. Haſtings reformed thoſe Troops upon the Ground of ſuch Complaints,—did he never communicate, or cauſe to be communicated, to you, or to any other Officer ſerving in thoſe Corps, ſo grievous a Complaint?
A. I never knew of any ſuch Communication.

Q. (*by Counſel.*) You have ſtated the Expulſion of Genoo Roy from his Country,—whether Genoo Roy was expelled from his Country before he had ſhewn a Spirit and Purpoſe of retaining that Country hoſtilely againſt his Sovereign?
A. Genoo Roy, previous to his Expulſion, had collected a large Force, and had fortified his Fort and Town, and thrown up conſiderable Outworks.

Q. Did you apply to have Admiſſion into his Town?
A. Yes.

Q. What Anſwer did you receive to that Application?
A. Previous to my making the Attack upon his Town, I ſent down the Native Adjutant of the Battalion, requiring the Gates to be opened, and the Vizier's Troops to be admitted; the Adjutant returned and told me that the People were all under Arms, and would not open the Gates, and that they had the Rajah's Orders to oppoſe the Entrance of the Vizier's Troops.

Q. Had not the Rajah, by the Cuſtom of the Country, an Alternative, either to hold his Country at the encreaſed Rent demanded of him, or, upon his Surrender thereof, to have the cuſtomary Allowance called a Nankar—a certain Proportion of the groſs Rents by the Perſon who ſucceeded him?

The Managers for the Commons objected to the Queſtion, as a new Examination in Chief.

The Counſel for the Defendant were heard in Anſwer to the Objection.

The Queſtion was read by the Clerk, as follows:

'Q. Had not the Rajah, by the Cuſtom of the Country, an Alternative, either to hold his 'Country at the encreaſed Rent demanded of him, or, upon his Surrender thereof, to have the 'cuſtomary Allowance called a Nankar—a certain Proportion of the groſs Rents by the Perſon 'who ſucceeded him?'

The Managers for the Commons were informed, that the Inquiry was proper, being merely to explain Matter ariſing upon the Croſs-Examination.

Then the Queſtion was put to the Witneſs as follows:

Q. Had the Rajah, by the Cuſtom of the Country, an Alternative, either to hold his Country upon the encreaſed Rent demanded of him, or, upon his Surrender thereof, to have the cuſtomary Allowance, a Nancar, which is a certain Proportion of the groſs Rent paid to him by the Perſon who ſucceeds him?
A. By the Cuſtom of the Country, the Rajah certainly had it in his Power to have given up his Country upon the encreaſed Rent being demanded of him: Had he given in, what is called in

the Language of the Country, an Eſtapha, or Renunciation of the Lands; and in that Caſe had he made all the Cultivators of the Lands forth-coming, he would have received what is called a Nancar, which is an Allowance from Government, generally from Seven to Ten per Cent. upon the Revenue realized.

Q. Do you know whether the Rajah ever delivered in, or tendered any ſuch Eſtapha or Deed of Renunciation?

A. I think he never did.

Q. Whether the Penſion which appears to have been paid to Bulbudder Sing, by the Begum or the Government of Oude, was not paid him in order to buy off thoſe Incurſions which he was in the Habit of making into that Country?

A. I have underſtood that it was paid him to prevent his making thoſe Incurſions into the Country.

Q. You have been aſked, upon the Subject of Muſtapha Cawn, whether you ever ſaw the Sentence of his Condemnation, or the Record of his Conviction; whether you are acquainted with the Mode of Trial in that Country, or have been preſent at any Trials?

The Managers for the Commons objected to the Queſtion.

Q. Do you know, whether any Record is made of Convictions in that Country, or Warrants, or Depoſitions, or Sentences formally drawn up, or Notes of Evidence taken—Do you know whether ſuch Things exiſt, or have you ſeen them, if they do, in that Country?

A. I ſhould ſuppoſe in the regular Courts of the Cutcherry they do exiſt, but I have never ſeen any of them.

Then the Counſel for the Defendant requeſted Permiſſion to aſk One or Two Queſtions, which they had omitted to aſk upon the Examination in Chief, concerning Treaſures depoſited in a Zenana, whether ſuch Act of Depoſit veſted a Right to them, in any of the Women belonging to the Zenana.

The Managers for the Commons ſaid, if the Houſe had no Objection, they had none.

Q. (*by a Lord.*) What did you mean by making the Tenants forth-coming; what is meant by the Expreſſion "forth-coming?"

A. I meant, had he made the Cultivators of the Land forth-coming to the Aumils, that they might have collected the Rents from them.

Q. Then you mean to ſay ſomething was to be done to have entitled that Perſon to the Seventh or Tenth of the Profits upon his Reſignation;—ſtate more fully what that Perſon was to do to be ſo entitled?

A. I mean, that the Perſon giving up his Lands is obliged to make every Farmer of his Country forth-coming to the Aumils, to the Officers of Government, that they may collect and receive the Rents from the Cultivators of the Land.

Q. Then if he could not make them ſo forth-coming, he was not entitled to this Allowance?

A. Certainly not.

Q. Whether it is invariably in their Power to make the Tenants ſo forth-coming: Whether it was in the Power of Ghinoo Roy to make them forth-coming if he pleaſed?

A. Every Farmer or Cultivator of Land gives a Security, and the Rajah muſt either have produced the Man or the Perſon who was Security for him.

Q. (*by a Lord.*) Why ſhould there be a Difference of from Seven to Ten per Cent. upon the Nancar,—whether there is a given Sum, or whether it varies?

A. I mentioned from Seven to Ten per Cent. as the Medium of what has been ever given.

Q. Then it is not any fixed Sum that he has a Right to?

A. It is not a fixed Sum; but it is generally from Seven to Ten per Cent.

Q. Is it then as a Bargain, the beſt he can make for himſelf?

A. A great deal of that will depend upon the Manner in which the Rajah conducts himſelf.

Q. The Nancar is for the Eſtapha or Reſignation?

A. Yes.

Q. Whether you underſtood the Nancar to be the Inducement to the Reſignation, which is neceſſary to thoſe Perſons who gave him the Nancar?

A. Not as an Inducement, but as a Maintenance, when he gives up his Country.

Q. Is the Nancar ever given to thoſe who do not make a formal or inſtrumental Reſignation of it, which I underſtand to be what they call the Eſtapha?

A. It never is.

Q. (*by*

Q. (*by a Lord.*) What Steps did Ghinoo Roy take to make the Farmers forth-coming?
A. Ghinoo Roy never gave in his Eſtapha or Reſignation of his Lands.

Q. Did he take any Steps to obſtruct their forth-coming?
A. He was expelled the Country, and had it not much in his Power to obſtruct them.

Q. What is a Nancar?
A. A Nancar is a Maintenance allowed for the Subſiſtence of the Rajah upon his fulfilling certain implied Duties, ſuch as I before ſtated.

Q. You have ſaid it varies between Seven and Ten per Cent.; whether in the Company's Provinces it is not fixed at Ten per Cent.?
A. I cannot ſay.

Q. Whether you know any Thing reſpecting the Cuſtoms of the Eaſt, as to Places of Depoſit for their Treaſures; and whether Zenanas are not uſually employed as Places of ſuch Depoſit?
A. Zenanas are generally kept in the moſt ſecure Place in the Poſſeſſion of the Nabob or Rajah who has them; and it is cuſtomary for the Nabobs or Rajahs to lodge their Treaſure and moſt valuable Effects in thoſe Places.

Q. Does the Act of depoſiting Treaſures in Zenanas, by the Cuſtom of that Country, conſer a Right to [illegible] Treaſures upon the Women in whoſe Zenanas they are ſo depoſited.

The Managers for the Commons objected to the Queſtion.

The Counſel for the Defendant were heard in Anſwer to the Objection.

The Queſtion was ordered to be read by the Clerk, and being read accordingly, the Witneſs ſaid,

A. I think it does not.

Q. (*by Managers.*) Whether you have ever ſtudied the Law of that Country, Mahometan or Hindoo?
A. No, I never did.

Q. Did you ever put that Queſtion to any Doctor of thoſe Laws, commonly called Pundits, and to whom?
A. No, I never did.

Q. What Means had Ghinoo Roy, or any Perſon in his Situation, when removed from the Authority in his Zemindary, to make the Tenants anſwerable for their Payments to the Aumil, Chowdry, or whoever elſe was in Poſſeſſion of the Land, ſo as to make them forth-coming?
A. I think a former Anſwer I gave perfectly anſwers the Queſtion: Every Farmer gives a Security to the Rajah for the Payment of his Rents, and the Rajah certainly had it in his Power either to produce the Farmer, or his Security.

Q. By what Means, when he is out of Poſſeſſion?
A. When a Rajah, or Zemindar, gives in an Eſtapha, he always remains in his Country, and attends the Aumils or Government Collectors whenever they come into his Diſtrict, or whenever they ſummon him to appear before them.

Q. Suppoſe they ſhould run away, what Remedy has he, if both Farmer and Security run away?
A. The Securities very ſeldom do run away, and if they did, it would certainly be the Rajah's Fault for having taken a bad Security.

Q. Then in that Caſe the Rajah had no Means of recovering his Nancar, or Penſion?
A. He would certainly forfeit his Right to it, in Conſequence of the Engagements they always, in theſe Caſes, come under: or he would be obliged to make up the Deficiency of Revenue ariſing from his not producing the Farmer or his Security.

Q. As this Nancar is reſerved upon the Rents received by the Aumil who ſucceeds, what Way has the diſpoſſeſſed Rajah of compelling the Aumil to come to an Account with him upon that Subject, or of finally compelling him to pay the Nancar at all?
A. I never heard that an Aumil refuſed to pay the Nancar, if the Rajah fulfilled his Engagements; and he could have Recourſe againſt the Aumil, were he inclined to refuſe paying it, by a Complaint to the Vizier; but I believe it never happened, that the Aumil refuſed to pay the Nancar, if the Rajah fulfilled his Engagements.

Q. Have you then never heard of an unjuſt and oppreſſive Aumil in that Country?
A. Of many.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether, or no, the Nabob of Oude was ſufficient Maſter of an Engliſh Collector in that Country, ſo as to puniſh him for any Act of Oppreſſion of his, or of his Aumil?

A. I cannot poſſibly ſuppoſe, that the Engliſh Collector or Aumil would ever refuſe paying the Rajah; and the general Confidence that takes Place among Mankind renders the Suppoſition almoſt impoſſible.

Q. Was it always eaſy for a Rajah to have Acceſs to the Nabob of Oude, to obtain Juſtice againſt an Aumil in ſuch a Caſe?

A. I never knew of ſuch a Caſe happening.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, they would next call John Wombwell Eſquire.

Accordingly JOHN WOMBWELL Eſquire, was called in, and being ſworn, was examined as follows:

Q. When did you firſt arrive in India?

A. In the Year 1776.

Q. When did you leave it?

A. In the Year 1787.

Q. Did you continue there during all that Time?

A. I did.

Q. When did you firſt go to Lucknow?

A. I believe in 1779.

Q. When did you quit it?

A. In 1787, I believe.

Q. In what Capacity did you reſide at Lucknow?

A. In ſeveral, as Paymaſter, Auditor General, Accountant, and Treaſurer.

Q. Was you at Lucknow when Intelligence arrived there of the Inſurrection of Cheit Sing?

A. I was.

Q. What was the general Report with reſpect to the Conduct of the Begums, as connected with that Rebellion?

A. They were believed, by every Body I ſaw, to be hoſtile to the Engliſh.

Q. Did you ever hear that Fact doubted in India?

A. I did not; it was generally believed.

Q. Did you yourſelf believe it then, and do you believe it now?

A. Certainly.

Q. Did you ever hear of a 1,000 Nudjebbs having left Lucknow at any Time during the Months of Auguſt or September, in the Year 1781?

The Managers for the Commons objected to the Queſtion.

The Counſel for the Defendant were heard in Anſwer to the Objection.

The Witneſs was aſked,

Q. Do you know whether or not, in Point of Fact, One thouſand Nudjeebs marched from Lucknow in the Months of Auguſt or September 1781 to the Aſſiſtance of Cheit Sing?

A. I do not know.

Q. Could they, according to the beſt of your Judgement, have marched from Lucknow without your knowing it, or having ſome Intimation of it?

A. I believe not.

Q. Had you ever any Intimation of it?

A. No.

Q. Of what Deſcription of Perſons were the Jaghiredars in general?

A. There were ſeveral Deſcriptions there;—Orderlies of the Nabob and others.

Q. Do you mean amongſt the Perſons who had Jaghires in the Nabob's Dominions?

A. I do.

Q. Were thoſe, in general, Perſons of good or bad Character?
A. They had no Character at all.

Q. Did you know a Perſon of the Name of Bowanny Sing;—Look at that Liſt and mention the Names you do know?

Then a Paper was ſhewn to the Witneſs.

A. I remember moſt of them.

Q. Mention their Names?
A. Bowanny Sing, Mico Sing, Mamoſty Sing, Nawaub Sing, Subah Sing, and another whom I do not recollect at this Moment;—Sannata Cawn.

Q. Were the Names you have mentioned Orderlies?
A. They were ſo; I have not a Doubt of it.

Q. Was the Poſſeſſion of Jaghires in Oude beneficial or injurious to the good Government and Proſperity of the Country?
A. They muſt have been injurious when given to ſuch Men.

Q. Independent of the Characters of thoſe Perſons who held them, was there any Thing in the Tenure itſelf that was injurious in the Reſpect already mentioned?
A. I am not ſufficiently acquainted with the Subject.

Q. Having reſided in India during Twelve Years, in what Eſtimation was the Character of Mr. Haſtings generally held by the Natives of the Country?
A. I do not believe there was a Name in Europe more revered than the Name of Mr. Haſtings was by the Natives of India.

Q. Do you mean by the Term was—is?
A. Is.

The Counſel for the Defendant deſired the Two laſt Queſtions and Anſwers might be read.

The ſame were read accordingly by the Clerk, as follows:

'Q. Having reſided in India during Twelve Years, in what Eſtimation was the Character of Mr. Haſtings generally held by the Natives of the Country?
'A. I do not believe there was a Name in Europe'—

The Witneſs ſaid,

In the World.

The Clerk continued to read,

'—More revered than the Name of Mr. Haſtings was by the Natives of India.'

'Q. Do you mean by the Term was—is?
'A. Is.'

Q. (*by a Lord.*) By no Name in Europe, you mean no European?
A. Certainly.

Q. (*by Counſel.*) Do you mean it is impoſſible for any Name in any Country to be held in higher Eſtimation than that of Mr. Haſtings was, and is, in India?
A. I do.

Q. Do you know whether the Nabob's Debt to the Company was liquidated during the Year 1784-5?
A. It was, except a ſmall Balance that was paid up afterwards by him;—a very ſmall Balance;—I do not recollect what.

Croſs-examined by the Managers for the Commons.

Q. What Age was you when you firſt went up into the Country of Oude?
A. About Twenty-eight or Twenty-nine.

Q. In what Situation was you, before you went up into Oude?
A. Superintendent of Saltpetre at Purnea.

Q. Do you undertake to ſay that you knew of every Corps of the Nabob's Troops which marched at any Time from Lucknow during your Reſidence there?
A. No; I do not pretend to ſay it.

Q. Then

Q. Then a Corps may have marched out of that Place without your Knowledge?
A. I ſhould think not at that Time.

Q. Had you an official Account of all the Troops which marched with the Nabob when he left Lucknow in that Year?
A. No.

Q. Do you not know that in general ſome conſiderable Bodies of Troops did march with the Nabob?
A. He always had Troops with him upon his March.

Q. Do you know whether there were not among the Jaghiredars Perſons of other Deſcriptions than thoſe Orderlies that you mentioned?
A. Certainly.

Q. Had not the Nabob's Mother and Grandmother Jaghires?
A. They had.

Q. Had not ſome of the Nabob's Uncles, and other very near Relations, Jaghires?
A. I believe ſo.

Q. Had not other Mahometans of Diſtinction Jaghires?
A. I believe ſo.

Q. Were not ſome of them conferred in the Time of the Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah, or earlier?
A. I do not know when they were conferred.

Q. Have you not Reaſon to think that ſome of them were of long ſtanding?
A. I do not know when they were conferred?

Q. Whether thoſe Orderlies, who had Jaghires, were not placed in thoſe Jaghires by the reigning Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah himſelf?
A. They were; I believe they were.

Q. Whether they were not Perſons in the Nabob's Favour?
A. Undoubtedly.

Q. Whether the Nabob would not probably have a Reluctance to the Removal of Perſons who owed their Situation to his Favour?
A. I believe they were Men of very little Conſequence even to himſelf.

Q. Whether you was at Lucknow when ſeveral Effects were delivered by the Begums, in Diſcharge of the ſeveral Demands that were made upon them?
A. I heard that they were.

Q. In what official Situation was you when thoſe Effects were brought to Lucknow?
A. I was Paymaſter General to the Vizier's Troops under the Command of Britiſh Officers—no; I believe I was then Accountant to the Reſident.

Q. You was in the Reſident's Office?
A. Yes.

Q. Was it only in Mr. Briſtow's Time that any Effects of the Begums were delivered up for the Uſe of the Engliſh Government?
A. I recollect but One.

Q. Were there no Effects of the Begums delivered up during Mr. Middleton's Reſidence,—no Jewels, no Plate, no Cloaths?
A. I recollect but One.

Q. Do you mean in Mr. Middleton's Time?
A. It was immediately after the Affair at Fyzabad.

Q. Then do you not recollect One Delivery in the Time of Mr. Middleton?
A. I recollect no Delivery, but only a Report that ſuch Things were brought to Lucknow.

Q. Do you not recollect there was more than One ſuch Delivery?
A. I do not; I recollect no Delivery, but a Report.

Q. Was you not an Accountant in Mr. Middleton's Office at that Time?
A. I was; no;—I was Paymaſter at that Time, I believe; upon my Honour I do not recollect, but I believe I was Paymaſter.

Q. Can you ſwear that you know nothing of the Tranſactions in Mr. Middleton's Office at that Period of Time?
A. I can ſwear I know nothing with regard to the Queſtion of the Treaſures brought from Fyzabad.

The laſt Queſtion was read by the Clerk.

'Q. Can you ſwear that you know nothing of the Tranſactions in Mr. Middleton's Office at 'that Period of Time?'

A. No; it is impoſſible to ſwear that.

Q. Then you are aſked particularly what Tranſactions in Mr. Middleton's Office you were likely to know, and what not—What Tranſactions you do know, and what not?

A. I never was in Mr. Middleton's Office.

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Anſwer to the Objection.

The laſt Queſtion and Anſwer were read by the Clerk.

Then the Witneſs was aſked:

Q. Whether or no it was not underſtood that the official Situations in which you was, were ſubordinate to the Reſident, and controulable by him?

A. Not while I was Paymaſter certainly.

Q. Was it, when you was Auditor, Treaſurer and Accountant?

A. When I was Treaſurer, there was no Reſident.

Q. Whether thoſe Offices of Accountant, Auditor, and Treaſurer, are not, in the uſual Courſe of Buſineſs in the Province of Oude, ſubordinate to the Britiſh Reſident there?

A. The Office of Paymaſter was not: The Office of Accountant, when there was a Reſident, certainly was;—I was Accountant when there was no Reſident.

Q. Was not that of Treaſurer?

A. There was no Reſident when I was Treaſurer.

Q. The Queſtion is, whether, in the ordinary Courſe and Conſtitution of the Office, thoſe Offices are not ſubordinate to the Reſident when there is one there?

A. The Paymaſter was not; the Accountant was when there was a Reſident; the Treaſurer was an Appointment formed when the Reſident was recalled.

Q. Then how comes it that, in the Courſe of that Affair, you come to know nothing at all of the Money Tranſactions between the Begums and the Reſident?

A. Becauſe I had nothing to do with them.

Q. If Money was received from the Sale of the Begums Effects, who was to receive that Money on Account of the Engliſh?

A. The Reſident was to receive it from the Nabob, the Paymaſter received it from the Reſident.

Q. Are you ſure that you were neither Auditor, nor Accountant, nor Treaſurer, at any of the Times of Receipt of Money or Effects from the Begums?

A. I was Paymaſter and Auditor to the Vizier's Troops at the Time I firſt heard theſe Reports.

The laſt Queſtion and Anſwer were read by the Clerk.

The Witneſs ſaid,

I do not remember to have heard of them at any other Time.

Q. The Queſtion is, whether, at any Time of the Receipt of Money or Effects from the Begums, you were in any Office of Treaſurer, Accountant, or Auditor, at any Time of receiving any Money or Effects from the Begums?

A. I recollect ſuch Report only once, and then I was Paymaſter and Auditor; I believe ſo, but I do not recollect.

Q. Whether, at any of thoſe Periods of Time, you was in any of thoſe Offices, or in any of ſuch Office as the Queſtion deſcribed?

A. I recollect the Report but once, and I never was at Lucknow but in Office.

Q. Whether you can undertake to ſwear that you were not in any of thoſe Offices at ſuch Times, at any of the Times when any Goods or Money were received by the Office from the Begums, during the Period of the Year 1782?

A. I never received any of the Effects.

The Queſtion was objected to as having been anſwered already.

The

The laſt Five Queſtions put to the Witneſs, and his Anſwers thereto, were ordered to be read.

The ſame were accordingly read by the Clerk.

Q. (*by Managers.*) Can you correctly recollect whether you were in no Office of Account at the Time you heard the Report of the Delivery of the Begums Effects or Money, after the beginning of January 1782?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

Q. (*by Managers.*) Whether you will ſwear you was not, at the Time you heard that Report, in the Office of Accountant General?

A. I was always in the Office of Accounts, but not in any that had to do with the Begums; indeed I recollect nothing about the Matter.

Q. Will you undertake to ſwear you was not an Accountant in the Office of Receipt and Account, not Paymaſter in particular, but whether you can ſwear you was not Accountant General at that Period of Time?

A. I do not recollect the Period.

Q. The Period was ſubſequent to January 1782?

A. Nothing will be ſo eaſy as to refer to the Appointment, which was public.

Q. (*by a Lord.*) From what Time to what Time were you in that Office?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. (*by Managers.*) Will you take upon you to ſwear that you heard the Reports againſt the Begums, before October 1781?

A. The Reports I heard were at the Time of the Rebellion of Cheit Sing, the Reports I heard were at that Time.

Q. Can you ſwear it was before October?

A. I certainly cannot ſwear it.

Q. Did you make any Report to Mr. Haſtings of the Information you received, concerning the Rebellion of the Begums, and when?

A. No.

Q. You ſay you believe no one doubted of the Begums Rebellion, did you ever converſe with Mr. Briſtow upon that Subject?

A. I do not recollect—I dare ſay I have—but I do not recollect.

Q. Did Mr. Briſtow entertain no Doubt of it?

A. I do not remember, but I dare ſay he had Doubts about it—I do not at this Moment recollect any Converſation I had with Mr. Briſtow on the Subject.

Q. Was you at Lucknow when Sir Elijah Impey was there, taking Affidavits upon this Subject?

A. I was.

Q. Whether you know how you came not to be examined upon it then?

A. I really do not.

Q. What is the Amount of your Commiſſion of One and an Half per Cent. upon the Receipts?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

The Witneſs ſaid, he had no Objection to anſwer the Queſtion.

Q. What was the Amount of that Commiſſion *communibus annis?*

A. There was but One Year I received, or a Year and an Half—I ſtated it to the Directors at about 15,000 l.

Q. What other Emoluments had you?

A. No other Emoluments but what were public, and they are in the Accounts.

Q. What other public Emoluments had you?

A. There were none but the public Emoluments.

Q. None, during your holding that Office?

A. None.

Q. What

Q. What other public Emoluments were there beſides the Commiſſion?
A. The Eſtabliſhment of the Office.

Q. What was the Eſtabliſhment?
A. There were ſeveral Servants, the Amount of the Whole between 4,000 or 5,000 Rupees a Month.

Q. What other official Advantages, Emoluments, and Salaries, had you, beſides the One and an Half per Cent. Commiſſion?
A. There was an Eſtabliſhment for the Office, I believe between 4,000 and 5,000 Rupees a Month, which included the Whole Expence of the Office—it is ſtated in the public Accounts, and regularly ſtated every Month.

Q. (*by Counſel.*) Whether, beſides public Emoluments that appear upon the public Accounts, there were any private Emoluments which you received?
A. None, and no Man doubts it.

Q. (*by Managers.*) By whom, and by whoſe Intereſt was you appointed to the Office in which you received a Commiſſion of 1 and an Half per Cent. upon the Receipts, as well as the other official Emoluments?
A. By the Board.

Q. Do you mean the Governor General and Council, or not?
A. Certainly.

Q. Whether you know of any Penſions paid by the Vizier to the Engliſh, through the Reſident

ve [illegible]ſe Accounts of my Office in England, and I can tell by referring to them.

[illegible] you any Objection to producing that Liſt of Penſions, and verifying it upon Oath?
[illegible] Liſt of Penſions—the Books I have are Copies of the Books, I believe, that are [illegible] Houſe.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the following Queſtion, before put to the Witneſs, might be read.

The ſame was accordingly read by the Clerk; viz.

'Q. Whether you know of any Penſion paid by the Vizier to the Engliſh, through the Reſident or yourſelf?
'A. I have the Accounts of my Office in England, and I can tell by referring to them.'

Then the Witneſs was aſked,

Q. Do you know of any ſuch Penſion?
A. My Accounts were all public.

Q. Do you know of any Penſions on that Account?
A. I do not know of any Penſions.

Q. Whether you know of any Reſident's Penſion paid at Oude, to the Engliſh, through the Reſident, yourſelf, or any other Perſon—Do you know whether any Penſions were paid at Oude by the Reſident, yourſelf, or any other Perſon, to Britiſh Subjects?
A. There were ſeveral Britiſh Subjects who held Offices, whether they were Penſions or not—there were many Engliſh Gentlemen that held Offices, and received Salaries.

Q. Whether you know of no Engliſh Subject that received a Penſion, without holding an Office, or that received a Penſion over and above his Salary?
A. If the Honble. Manager will do me the Favour to mention any particular Perſon, I may anſwer, but I do not recollect any—I believe there was an Office attached to every Salary that I paid, that I recollect.

Q. Then you ſwear poſitively, that you do not recollect any Engliſh Perſon receiving a Penſion from Oude, except thoſe who had an Office?
A. I do not certainly—I mean to anſwer that I do not at this Moment recollect it, but I may be miſtaken.

Q. (*by Counſel.*) Have you any Knowledge reſpecting the Fact to which you are examined, except your public Accounts?
A. None at all.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſubmitted, that the Witneſs having anſwered as above, the Managers ought to produce the Accounts, if they meant to make them a Part of their Caſe.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Anſwer to the Objection.

The Managers for the Commons were informed by the Houſe, that after the Witneſs had ſaid he had no other Knowledge except the Account, and no Recollection diſtinct from the Account, the Account itſelf was the beſt Evidence.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. The Accounts are public Accounts; I have no other.

Q. (*by the Managers.*) Whether you know of any Penſions paid by the Reſident?
A. I know of none.

Q. Do you know any Thing of Mr. Trevor Wheler receiving a Penſion?
A. Mr. Wheler was my Deputy Paymaſter General.

Q. What did he receive for that?
A. I am aſhamed to ſay—I do not recollect—but it is in the public Account.

Q. Do you or not know that he received a Penſion over and above the Salary different from any other Perſon in the ſame Situation?
A. Yes, I do;—I have heard of it; but what it was I really do not know.

The Counſel for the Defendant repeated their Objection to the Examination.

The Counſel for the Defendant were informed that the Witneſs had ſaid, 'If particular Names were mentioned to him, he might be able to anſwer.'

The Witneſs was aſked,

Q. Do you know whether Major Palmer ever received any Allowance?
A. I do not know of any Penſion paid to Major Palmer; I do not know of any; I have heard it from mere Report.

Q. Was you not Accountant General at that Time?
A. I was.

Q. Whether you do not know that Major Palmer had a Penſion?
A. He was the Agent, and had a Salary as Agent.

Q. Agent to whom?
A. To the Governor General.

Q. Who had he his Salary from?
A. I do not at this Moment recollect whether I paid it or not; if I did, it is in the public Accounts.

Q. You do not recollect whether you did pay him that Salary or Penſion, or not?
A. I have been very ill ſince that Time, and a great deal of it has gone out of my Memory; I know Nothing but what is in the public Account.

Q. Whether you do not know that Mr. Palmer, a confidential Friend of Mr. Haſtings, had a Penſion paid to him?
A. I have no private Accounts; they were public Accounts, and tranſmitted regularly to the Board. I do not recollect, at this Moment, whether Major Palmer received a Salary or not: I am aſhamed I do not recollect it, but I do not.

Q. Do you know the Difference between a common Salary and a Penſion?
A. Certainly. But Penſions I paid none. There were no Penſions.

Q. Then you ſwear that you do not know or recollect that you paid any Penſion or Salary to Major Palmer?
A. I paid Nothing privately; all that I paid was public, and are in the Accounts—if that is what is meant.

Q. What Accounts?
A. The Accounts publickly tranſmitted monthly to the Board.

Q. Give a diſtinct Anſwer:—Did you ever make any and what Payment to Major Palmer, and upon what Account?
A. I have already ſtated that I am aſhamed to ſay I do not recollect what it was at this Moment, but it is in the Account;—I paid Nothing privately, if I did pay it, I paid it publickly.

Q. Do you undertake to ſwear that you paid no Salary to Major Palmer, or Penſion or other Payment, than thoſe which appear in the public Accounts tranſmitted to the Board?
A. Moſt readily.

Q. Had

Q. Had Mr. Thomas, the Surgeon, a Penſion paid to him?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Examination.

A. He had a Salary.

Q. Do you recollect paying it to him?

A. Yes, I do; but I do not recollect, at this Moment, whether the Agent received his Salary from me or not: I do not know whether he received it from me, or whether it was paid at Calcutta by the Treaſury.

Q. Can you undertake to ſay it was not paid by the Reſident?

A. There was no Reſident at that Time.

Q. When Penſions were paid, from whoſe Funds were they paid, from the Company's Treaſury, or the Vizier's?

A. In Lucknow they were paid from the Vizier's. All that came from the Vizier were paid from His:—Public Salaries I mean. I believe the Agent had a public Salary, I do not recollect; but nothing is ſo eaſy as to refer to the public Accounts.

Q. Whether you know of any Accounts produced by Major Palmer, in the Year 1785?

A. I do not.

Then the Managers for the Commons ſhewed a Paper to the Witneſs, which they ſtated to be, an Extract of the Proceedings of the Governor General and Council in the Secret Department, of the 3d of May 1785, and to be contained in a Collection of Papers, which the Committee of Managers made for their own Information.

And the following Queſtion was put to the Witneſs:

Q. Whether the Penſions there ſtated, are in the monthly Accounts tranſmitted by you to the Board?

A. There is one Account of, 'paid, Mr. Willes,' that I did not.

The Witneſs was informed by the Houſe, that the Queſtion was not Whether he paid them or not, but,

Q. Whether thoſe Payments were entered in his monthly Accounts?

A. I really cannot ſay, but I am ready to produce the Monthly Accounts—I paid nothing privately—I paid none but what is in thoſe Monthly Accounts.

Q. (*by Managers*). Then ſince you cannot ſay whether they are in the Monthly Accounts, you are deſired to call to Memory, whether or no the Payments ſaid to be paid in this Account now laid before you, were paid by you, or not?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

The Witneſs was aſked,

Q. Whether you have not ſworn whatever Penſions were paid to the Engliſh from the Nabob, were paid to you?

A. It is impoſſible I could have ſworn to what the Nabob did.

Then the following Queſtion, before put to the Witneſs, and his Anſwer to the ſame, were read by the Clerk.

Q. When Penſions were paid, from whoſe Funds were they paid, from the Company's Treaſury, or from the Vizier's?

A. In Lucknow they were paid from the Vizier's. All that came from the Vizier were paid from His: Public Salaries I mean. I believe the Agent had a public Salary—I do not recollect, but nothing is ſo eaſy as to refer to the public Accounts.

Then the Witneſs was aſked,

Q. Would you be underſtood to ſay, that to the beſt of your Knowledge, the Penſions paid to the Engliſh from the Vizier's Funds, were not paid to you?

A. I know nothing but what I paid myſelf.

Q. Are you underſtood rightly, that as far as you know all the Payments you made upon Account of the Vizier, all that came from the Vizier, all Payments on the Part of the Vizier to the Engliſh that came through you, appear upon the public Accounts;—Is that ſo?

A. Yes, and I know of no other.

Then the laſt Queſtion and Anſwer were read by the Clerk.

And the Witneſs added to his Anſwer,

Yes certainly.

Q. Then

Q. Then ſay whether you have heard and believe that Major Palmer had a Penſion or ſome Payment made to him on Account of the Nabob?

The Queſtion was objected to.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe they would next call Mr. Auriol.

Then the Court adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Jovis, 18° *Aprilis* 1793.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Counſel for the Defendant they might proceed with his Defence.

The Counſel for the Defendant deſired Mr. Auriol might be called in.

JAMES PETER AURIOL Eſquire was accordingly called in; and being ſworn, was examined as follows:

Q. Was you in the Company's Service?
A. Yes.

Q. In what Capacity did you ſerve, and how long?
A. I went out as a Writer in the Year 1770; I remained in Bengal till the End of the Year 1783.

Q. Was you at Calcutta in the latter End of the Year 1781, and in the Beginning of the Year 1782?
A. I might add to that Anſwer, that I was Secretary to the Government there, from Auguſt 1775 till I left India. I was at Calcutta in the End of 1781, and in the Beginning of 1782.

Q. Do you remember any Letter being received from Mr. Haſtings, dated the 29th of November 1781?
A. I would beg Leave to aſk if the Queſtion means a Letter containing the Treaty with the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah.

Q. Yes, that Letter?
A. That Letter, I believe, was received in Courſe at the Preſidency, by the Members of the Board to whom it was addreſſed—I remember it's being brought to the Board.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſaid, they ſhould have ſtated that the Purpoſe of the preſent Examination was to refute an Aſſertion of the Managers for the Commons, in Page 799 of the printed Minutes, "that no ſuch Letter as the above-mentioned Letter of the 29th of November 1781, was written at that Time, or received or entered upon the Conſultations at Calcutta."

The Witneſs was aſked;

Q. Whether any ſuch Letter was received in due Courſe at Calcutta, at that Time?
A. I was in the Courſe of my Anſwer—It was received in Courſe at Calcutta, by the Members of the Board to whom it was addreſſed;—I remember ſeeing it in Council a conſiderable Time before the ſailing of the Swallow Packet, which, I believe, ſailed about the End of December. The Letter remained in the Poſſeſſion of Sir John Mc Pherſon. I applied to him for it repeatedly, that it might be entered upon the Records, and tranſmitted to Europe by the Swallow, but he did not deliver it to me. I believe he told me, by Note, it was not neceſſary to ſend it by the Swallow, or ſomething to that Purport. Afterwards, upon Mr. Haſtings's Return to Calcutta, I think I mentioned to him, that the Letter had not been entered; and as well as I can recollect, his Anſwer was, that a Duplicate came down with the Narrative, and that the entering therefore of the Original was of no Conſequence, it would anſwer no Purpoſe. The Duplicate was annexed to the Narrative, which was entered of Courſe.

Q. The Narrative and that Duplicate, were they ſent to the Court of Directors?
A. They were ſent home to the Court of Directors by the Nancy, I think.

Q. Was there a Letter at the ſame Time ſent home, of the 23d of January 1782?
A. I would beg to aſk the Purport of that Letter, becauſe I cannot remember Dates.

Q. It contained an Account of the Meaſures adopted with reſpect to the Begums, and then in Proſecution at Fyzabad?
A. I remember there was ſuch a Letter, and I believe it was entered on the Conſultations, and tranſmitted home; whether a Copy of it was ſent a Number in the Packet beſides, I cannot ſay: the Liſt of the Packet will determine.

Q. You have ſtated that you was Secretary to the Board at this Period, in what State was t Credit of the Bengal Government in the latter End of the Year 1781?

A. The public Credit at that Time was entirely exhauſted; every poſſible Means had be taken to raiſe Money upon Loan, and the Bonds granted bore a conſiderable Diſcount; t Treaſury was opened for further Loans, but no Sums were paid in; the Treaſury was inſolven the Drafts granted upon it by the Board, and payable at Sight, were often a conſiderab Time unpaid.

Q. In what Way, or from what Reſources, were the other Dependencies at that Time ſu ported—Madras and Bombay?

A. I believe entirely from Bengal; I believe they relied upon Bengal only for their Support fc carrying on the War. The Preſidency of Madras paid for almoſt every Thing in Drafts upo Bengal, which Drafts bore a conſiderable Diſcount the Moment they were iſſued, and were neve regularly paid when due, or hardly ever, I believe.

Q. Had you yourſelf been preſent, and ſeen the Condition of the Preſidency of Madras a littl before that Period?

A. I went to Madras in the Year 1781 for the Benefit of my Health. I remained at Madras til Auguſt 1781. The Settlement of Madras was in the greateſt poſſible Diſtreſs for Proviſions of ever Kind. Hyder Ally was in Poſſeſſion of all the open Country up to the Gates of Madras. Whil at Madras I was frequently prevented from taking the Air out of the Fort, on account of th Danger from ſtraggling Parties of Hyder's Troops, and the Inhabitants of Madras were generall prevented from going out on that Account from Madras. A Sea Voyage had been recommende to me; I went down in the Lively Packet, I believe it was in April or May, about April 1781 and viſited Sir Eyre Coote, who was then in Command of the Army at Cuddalore. He told me the Army had then only Three Days Proviſions; and he marched out, I believe, the nex Day, or the Day following, and gave Battle to Hyder Ally.—In coaſting it along, I ſaw the Horizon in Flames every Night from the Devaſtations ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by Hyder and his Followers.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, That it having been aſſerted by the Managers for the Commons, 'that whatever the Circumſtances of the Danger might have been pretended to be in the Dominions of Oude before the Time of ſigning the Treaty of Chunar, yet that after that Time, and after the Seizure of the Treaſures was determined upon, no State Neceſſity whatever exiſted upon which the Defendant could juſtify that Meaſure;' (*a*)

They would next aſk the Witneſs,

Q. Whether the Diſtreſs he had deſcribed, ceaſed at the Time of the Treaty of Chunar, which was the 19th of September 1781?

A. I think the Diſtreſſes and Difficulties increaſed from that Time till the Concluſion of the War.

Q. Do you know whether the Troops in the different Stations of the Army were conſiderably in Arrear after that Period—after the 19th of September 1781?

A. The Troops were in Arrear differently according to their different Stations; and ſo much ſo, that as the Treaſury could not anſwer the Drafts made upon it by Government, for the current Services, I think I recollect an Order of the Board, that the Diſburſements of the Army ſhould have a Preference to all other Demands: Notwithſtanding which they ſtill continued in Arrear, and the Military Paymaſter General in his monthly Applications to the Board for Caſh, was directed and did ſtate the Sums which the Troops were in Arrears, as well as I recollect.

Q. You have given an Account of the State of the Credit of the Bengal Government, whether you confine that to the Year 1781, or whether it continued to 1782 in that Reſpect?

A. I think I have ſaid, that the Difficulties encreaſed; to explain that, I may add, that the Sum uſually allotted for the Inveſtment being near a Million Sterling, or about a Million Sterling, was diverted from that Object, and an Inveſtment was ſupplied by the Subſcriptions of Individuals who were repaid by Bills upon England, and further by Certificates granted upon the Opium ſent to China, exchangeable there for Bills upon the Company in theſe Two Methods.

Q. Do you remember any general Report prevailing reſpecting the Conduct of the Begums towards the Britiſh Government in the Year 1781, and what Part they took?

A. I returned to Bengal from Madras about the 1ſt of September 1781; the firſt Report I heard upon my Arrival in the River, was of the Rebellion of Cheit Sing, and the dangerous Situation in which Mr. Haſtings was. From that Time, the News received from that Quarter was by no Means regular, but was the daily Topic of Converſation; and the Diſaffection of the Begums, and the Aſſiſtance offered by them to the Endeavours of Cheit Sing, were talked of as Subjects of common Report; I never heard their Diſaffection doubted, nor do I myſelf doubt it.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 757.

Q. How

Q. How long afterwards did you ſtay in India?
A. I mean that while I was in India;—I never heard it doubted while I was in India.

Q. Have you yourſelf to this Hour had any Reaſon to doubt of that Report?
A. None.

Q. Having ſtated the Length of Time that you was in India, in what Eſtimation, during the whole Period of your Stay in India, was the Character and Conduct of Mr. Haſtings held?
A. I believe no Perſon exiſting has a more perfect Knowledge of India and its Inhabitants than Mr. Haſtings: I think no Man could be more zealouſly attentive than he was to advance the Proſperity of the Country; to ſecure the Welfare and Happineſs of the People; and at the ſame Time to promote the Intereſts of his Employers and the Parent State. The Inhabitants of India, both Europeans and Natives, with very few Exceptions, revered and loved Mr. Haſtings for his able and good Conduct in public Life; and admired and eſteemed him for his Benevolence and Humanity in private Life. I believe there never was a Character in India which ſtood higher with the People there than Mr. Haſtings, both for his public and private Virtues.

Croſs-examined by the Managers for the Commons.

Q. What Time did you firſt hear of this Diſaffection and Rebellion of the Begums, preciſely?
A. As nearly as I can ſpeak, it was between the Month of September and the End of the Year.

Q. Whether you can ſwear that you heard it at any Time before the Month of November 1781?
A. I cannot poſitively ſwear to it; I am not certain whether it was ſo ſoon as that. The Communication was interrupted—

Q. Whether you did not ſay that you did not know of any Perſon in India who doubted it whilſt you remained there?
A. I meant to ſay I never heard it doubted, to the beſt of my Recollection, while I was there.

Q. Whether you was Secretary to the Board at the Time a Motion was made by Mr. M'Pherſon, or by Mr. Stables, upon that Subject?
A. I remember a Motion, I think by Mr. Stables, to inſtitute ſome Enquiry in conſequence of Orders from the Court of Directors reſpecting the Begums. The preciſe Terms of thoſe Orders I cannot ſay I do recollect.

Q. Whether thoſe Orders did not fully imply a Doubt upon that Subject?
A. I beg the Orders may be referred to.

Q. Anſwer, upon your Memory, whether thoſe Orders did not imply a Doubt of the Share which the Begums had in that Rebellion?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Anſwer to the Objection.

The Managers for the Commons were informed by the Houſe, that the Queſtion could not be put.

Q. Whether in the Proceedings of the Board, upon the Letter from the Court of Directors, you had not Reaſon to obſerve, that there was a Difference of Opinion upon that Subject in ſome of the Members of the Board itſelf?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. I have no Sort of Objection to ſtate my Recollection upon the Subject, as far as it goes; it may or not be accurate, and the Proceedings themſelves will ſhew the Difference, if there ſhould be any. I recollect an Order from the Court of Directors, that ſome Enquiry ſhould be made concerning the Rebellion of the Begums, and that this Order remained ſome Time without any Notice being taken of it by the Board; after which, I think, Mr. Stables wrote a Minute, propoſing, that it ſhould be carried into Effect: It was carried againſt the Queſtion, as tending to renew a Subject which was then obſolete. That, as far as I can ſpeak from Recollection, was the State of the Caſe—I am not ſure; the Proceedings are the beſt Authority.

Q. Did you, or did you not, ever hear the Diſaffection of the Begums doubted at the Council Board?
A. I cannot recollect that I did; I am not certain that the Minute of Mr. Stables went ſo far as to expreſs a Doubt of his own; ſpeaking from Memory, I ſhould rather think not, and that was a long Time after the Event.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether you was not concerned as Contractor for the Proviſions ſent from Calcutta Madras, and charged upon Mr. Haſtings as an Offence in the preſent Impeachment?

A. I had no Contract; I was appointed by the Board Agent for Supplies to the other Pre dencies—and, I believe, the Subject of this Agency is a Matter of the preſent Impeac ment.

Q. *(by Counſel in Reply.)* Whether Mr. Stables was in India at the Time of Cheit Sing's I ſurrection?

A. No; I believe he arrived ſome Time afterwards.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, they would next call Captai Michael Symes.

Accordingly Captain MICHAEL SYMES was called in; and being ſworn, wa examined as follows:

Q. Did you know Mr. Scott of Taundah?
A. I did.

Q. Is he dead or living?
A. He is dead.

Q. When did he die?
A. He died the latter End of January laſt.

Q. Where?
A. In Ireland.

Q. Do you know whether, about that Time, Mr. Scott was preparing to come to England t give his Teſtimony upon this Trial?
A. He was.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

Then WILLIAM PAXTON Eſquire was called in, and being ſworn, was examined as follows.

Q. Did you know Major M'Donald in the Service of the Eaſt India Company, and who ſerved under Colonel Hannay in Oude?
A. I did.

Q. Is that Gentleman yet in India?
A. I believe ſo—I had a Letter from him, dated February 1792.

Q. From what Place?
A. I am not ſure of the Place—ſomewhere in India—I believe from Cawnpore.

Q. Do you believe he is ſince returned?
A. No.

Then the Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

Then Mr. WRIGHT was again called in, and examined as follows:

Q. What Office have you at the Eaſt India Houſe?
A. Auditor of India Accounts.

Q. What was the Amount of the Debt due from Sujah Dowlah at the Period of his Death, on the 26th of January 1775?
A. 44,1,877 Oude Sicca Rupees.

Q. What is it in Pounds Sterling?
A. I have not reduced it; I believe, 480,000 l.

Q. What was the Amount of the Caſh received from Oude, from September 1781 to September 1785, incluſive?
A. £. 4,291,976 valuing the Current Rupee at Two Shillings.

Q. Have

Q. Have you any Account of the Military Expences in India, for the Years 1778-9, 1779-80, 1780-81, and for the Three ſucceeding Years?

The Witneſs produced a Paper, and ſaid,

A. I have ſuch an Account in my Hand.

Q. Is that a correct Account of the Amount of thoſe Expences?

A. It is, as taken from the Company's Books received from India.

Then the Account was delivered in at the Table, and is as follows:

" Military Expences in India, 1778-9 to 1780-1.

	1778-9.	1779-80.	1780-1.	Total.
Bengal — — £. Stg	1,636,226	2,103,593	2,269,846	6,009,665
Madras — — —	930,163	662,218	935,022	2,527,403
Bombay — — —	370,114	213,824	450,000	1,033,938
£. Stg	2,936,503	2,979,635	3,654,868	9,571,006

" Military Expences in India, 1781-2 to 1783-4.

	1781-2.	1782-3.	1783-4.	Total.
Bengal — — £. Stg	2,580,395	2,176,507	2,086,596	6,843,098
Madras — — —	1,154,196	1,553,877	1,524,776	4,232,849
Bombay — — —	561,265	549,144	757,209	1,867,618
£. Stg	4,295,856	4,279,128	4,368,581	12,943,565

" N. B. In the foregoing Account, Current Rupees are valued at 2 s.—Pagodas at 8 s.—and Bombay Rupees at 2 s. 3 d. each.

" East India Houſe,
19th April 1793.

" Errors excepted.
Wm Wright,
Auditor of Indian Accounts."

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

Then Mr. HUDSON was again called in, and examined as follows:

Q. Whether you have carefully examined the Records of the India Houſe, for the Purpoſe of diſcovering whether, in any Document of any Deſcription, the Begums, or their Miniſters, ever aſſerted that their Jaghires were held for Life, or that they were entitled to hold their Jaghires for their Lives—did you find in a ſingle Inſtance, that they ever did aſſert that Right?

A. No; I did not.

Q. Have you ſearched for the Purpoſe?

A. I have.

Q. Whether you have carefully examined the Correſpondence of Mr. Briſtow with the Board, and his Letters, which appear upon the Conſultations?

A. I have.

Q. Did you diſcover, in any one Letter of Mr. Briſtow, an Opinion expreſſed denying the Begums Hoſtility to the Britiſh Government?

The Managers for the Commons objected to the Queſtion.

The Counſel for the Defendant were heard in Anſwer to the Objection.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. I have not.

Croſs-examined by the Managers for the Commons.

Q. Have you read the Tranſlation of the Treaty with the elder Begum under the Seal of the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, and under the Seal and Signature, of Mr. Middleton, in the Perſian Public Correſpondence of the Year 1778. It is in Page 422 of the printed Evidence; that which was tranſmitted to the Council from Mr. Purling?

A. I certainly have read it.

Q. Do you remember this Article in it:—'The Engliſh are Guarantees to the above Engagement as long as the Begums ſhall exiſt?'

A. I do recollect that Paſſage.

Q. In what Manner did that Treaty come before the Board, as you recollect?

A. It was ſent down, I believe, by Mr. Purling.

Q. Upon what Ground was it? Whether the Begums Jaghire was not guaranteed in that Treaty?

A. I think it certainly does guarantee them.

Q. Was that produced as an Argument againſt the Reſumption of the Jaghires?

A. I cannot recollect at this preſent Inſtant what was the Argument againſt it.

Q. Whether the Jaghires, after being taken from the Begums, were not delivered up to them again in Conſequence of this Treaty?

A. Is it meant when they were delivered up to them in 1784?

Q. No; at the Time when the Controverſy was, when this Treaty was produced and ſent down by Mr. Purling?

A. I cannot recollect.

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Examination.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Anſwer to the Objection.

The Witneſs was aſked;

Q. Whether you have read the Treaty with the younger Begum?

A. I dare ſay, I have read them all.

Then the printed Minutes of Evidence were ſhewn the Witneſs, and he was aſked,

Q. Whether you recollect this Paſſage in it: "Moreover his Highneſs has given the illuſtrious Engliſh Chiefs as Guarantees for the due Performance of the above Stipulations, as long as her Highneſs lives; I therefore, on the Part of the illuſtrious Engliſh Chiefs, deliver this written Engagement, that there be no Room for a Change or Failure in the Articles above recited." Whether or no this was not ſent down on the Part of the younger Begum by Mr. Purling, as well as the other?

A. I believe they were.

Q. Whether the Treaty did not ſpecify by Name, thoſe Jaghires held by the Begum?

A. I think there is a Liſt of Jaghires annexed, to the beſt of my Recollection.

Q. Whether they were not given up likewiſe in Conſequence of this Engagement, upon the Production of this Treaty?

A. I cannot recollect that; the Records will ſhew it;—I conceive the Queſtion aſked me by the Counſel, only related to any Correſpondence that might have paſſed between the Governor General and the Begums, or their Miniſters.

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, they ſhould now reſume the written Evidence, where it was interrupted on a former Day by the Examination of Witneſſes, and proceed in proving the diſtreſſed Situation of the Company's Affairs in the Year 1781, at the Period when the Defendant went upon his Journey to the Upper Provinces, and likewiſe at a ſubſequent Period.

For which Purpoſe the Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they ſhould firſt refer the Houſe to the Evidence upon this Subject, given in a former Year, and already on the Minutes in Pages 1547, 1560, 1562, and 1598, and then produce a Document, to ſhew, that in July 1781, Sir Eyre Coote's Army was ſo critically ſituated for Want of Pay and Proviſions, that it was with the utmoſt Difficulty the Clamour of the Troops could be ſuppreſſed.

Read,

Read, from Book 518, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 7th September, beginning at Page 158 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 7th September 1781.

" At a Council; Preſent,
Edward Wheler Eſquire. Secret Dept. Friday.

The Honble. the Governor General abſent on a Viſit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

Read a Letter, as follows, from Sir Eyre Coote.

" The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and Council.

" Fort William.

" Gentlemen,

" I have the Pleaſure to acquaint you, that the Nancy Ketch has arrived ſafe with the Treaſure Conſignments, ſaid to be in Gold, in Value equivalent to C. R^s 5,00,943 5 8, which I have ordered the Paymaſter to have re-coined, and to tranſmit an exact Account of the Produce thereof to the proper Office.

" I beg of you to accept my Thanks for this Supply, which has proved a moſt ſeaſonable one; the Army being very conſiderably in Arrears, and until lately ſo much diſtreſſed for Want of Pay, that but for the perſonal Attention ſhewn the Troops, my own Exertions to raiſe a little Money in the ſtarving Town of Cuddalore, and the ſpirited Efforts of Lord Macartney, ſince his Acceſſion to the Government, to the ſame End at the Preſidency; I ſay, but for the little pecuniary Aid theſe united Endeavours produced, and which ſerved in ſome Meaſure to ſuppreſs the Clamours of the Troops, the Conſequences might have been moſt pernicious.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Head Quarters, Choultry Plain,
30th July 1781.

" Eyre Coote. (*a*)

(And at the End of the Conſultation)

" Edward Wheler."

To ſhew that in September 1781 the Difficulties and Diſtreſſes of Madras ſtill continued, and that at that Time Hyder's Troops ſo effectually deſolated the Country that they could receive no Aſſiſtance but from the Circar,

Read, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 22d October 1781, beginning at Page 495 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 22d October 1781.

" At a Council; Preſent,
Edward Wheler,
and
John Macpherſon,
Eſquires. Secret Dept. Monday.

The Honble. the Governor General abſent on a Viſit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

" Read and approved the Proceedings of the 18th inſtant.

" Read the following Letter from Fort St. George.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" Amidſt the Difficulties which involve this Settlement, it is ſome Conſolation to us that a Member of your Board has had ſo late an Opportunity of judging on the Spot of the Evils which threaten or ſurround us, as well as our Efforts to avert them. The Enemy beaten, though not expelled, continues by his Cavalry, to which we have not Cavalry to oppoſe, to lay waſte the whole Country. We are thus deprived of Proviſions, and of Revenue ariſing from any Part of the Territories of this Preſidency, except from the Circars, The Expences of the Civil Eſtabliſhment are about 18,000 Pagodas per Month; the Military Expences, excluſive of the Detachment ſent from Bengal under Colonel Pearſe, amount to above 200,000 Pagodas monthly; the Civil and Military Arrears exceed already Ten Lacks Pagodas: To anſwer ſuch Demands there is now in the Treaſury the Sum of 150,000 Pagodas, with little Expectation of getting any conſiderable Remittance from our Subordinates for ſeveral Months. That the Garriſons daily attacked or threatened, and the Army occupied in the Field, might have leſs Occaſion to murmur on Account of Arrears, we have ſtopt all Payment in the Civil Eſtabliſhment for a Year paſt, which, though proper in the Conſideration we have mentioned, has however thrown the Settlement into very poignant Diſtreſs.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXI.

' The

" The Army having been entirely ſupplied with Proviſions from hence, and the Conſumption of this Settlement is encreaſed * from the Cruelties of Hyder, we now, notwithſtanding the great Importation of Grain from Bengal, and the Circars, have not 1,000 Bags in Store. There are about 18 000 Bags in divers Veſſels in the Road. From the Liſt you ſent us of Ships ſaid to be bound from Calcutta with Grain, for the Account of Company or of Individuals, there remains 70,000 Bags of Rice to arrive yet here; but by a Calculation of the Conſumption of that Article, reſtrained as it has been by the high Price it bore, and by Regulations in the Vent of it, it is evident that nothing leſs than a Supply of 150,000 Bags will prevent, before the End of the Year, a Famine here, of the Approach of which there appear already ſome moſt affecting Symptoms. Our Letters from the Circars, though they mention Abundance of Grain, declare alſo the Impoſſibility of ſending it to us through Want of Tonnage. We have indeed taken up the few Ships that could be had here to bring us Proviſions from thence, but the Whole is inconſiderable, comparatively to the Proſpect of our Wants, and it is from your Hands, whoſe Liberality in furniſhing us Troops, Money, and Proviſions, we have ſo long and ſo much experienced, that we muſt expect our chief Support.

* by the Fugitives, Sic in Orig.

" We muſt obſerve that we have had no Aſſiſtance of any Kind from the ſouthern Part of this Coaſt. Many of the Ports are in Poſſeſſion of our European or Indian Enemies, which has greatly interrupted the Communication, and the Seizure, by ſome of His Majeſty's Squadron, of Veſſels laden with Grain for this Market, as belonging to Black People, reſiding under the Protection of the Dutch, is thought to have deterred many others in their Neighbourhood, from venturing out with Supplies for us.

" To the Continuance of theſe Evils we are not as yet able to foreſee a Termination; for though the Bravery and Diſcipline of our Troops, and the Ability and Experience of Sir Eyre Coote, have been attended with repeated Victories, yet ſuch are the Difficulties that obſtruct his Progreſs, ſuch is the Facility the Enemy poſſeſſes of over-running and deſolating the Country, that the General entertains but little Hope of enabling us to draw any Supply of Food or Treaſure from it. He has not been able hitherto to penetrate far into the Country, either to the Relief of our remote Garriſons, or to the Attack of the principal Forts held by Hyder. As the whole Conduct of the War has been entruſted to him in conſequence of the Reſolution of the late Adminiſtration here, we have applied to him for a Communication of his Intentions abſolutely neceſſary to be known to us now, though hitherto we have contented ourſelves either with exerting our Authority in the Manner he deſired, or transferring it to him for the Purpoſe of forwarding his Meaſures. He is now engaged in an Attempt to relieve the Garriſon of Vellore, and poſſibly to attack Arrot, of which the Event will no doubt determine his future Plans, on which, and on the Neceſſity of our Situation, the Reſolutions of this Preſidency will be founded: If the Enemy ſhould ſtill continue his Depredations in the Carnatic, thereby depriving us in Fact entirely of the Benefit of it, we muſt, with regard to all effectual Reſource, conſider ourſelves as immured within the Walls of Fort St. George; and, were even the Enemy to withdraw from our Neighbourhood, ſo effectually have all Traces of Cultivation diſappeared, ſo deſtroyed are the Villages, ſo ruined and diſperſed are the Individuals who were employed in Tillage, that the Inhabitants of the Towns can during Part of next Year, as well as in the End of the preſent, be by no other Means preſerved from Famine, than by external Reſources, moſtly from your Government.

" We owe to the Situation in which you are placed reſpecting this Settlement, we owe to the Exertions you have made to extricate it from its Difficulties, to lay before you its preſent State, from which you may judge of the fatal Conſequences which may attend the Continuance of the War in the Carnatic, if the Enemy ſhall not ſoon be driven from it by our Army, or be otherwiſe induced to retreat from it. That very Army, by the vaſt Load of Expence, and additional Conſumption of Proviſions it will neceſſarily occaſion, muſt haſten the Miſery of the Settlement; unleſs therefore our Troops ſhall, in their preſent Attempt, ſucceed, at leaſt, in ſecuring Food and Money for their own Subſiſtence, we ſhall be compelled to divide them into Cantonments, happy if we could direct the Whole or Part of them to ſome national Object that might compenſate for paſt Diſappointment.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Macartney,
Anthⁿ Sadliers,
Wᵐ Williams.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)

" Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

Read,

Read, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 1ſt October 1781, beginning at Page 432 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 1ſt October 1781.

" At a Council; Preſent, Secret Dept. Monday.
Edward Wheler Eſquire.
The Honble. the Governor General abſent on a Viſit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

" Read the following Letter from Fort St. George.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" It affords us a ſenſible Satisfaction to acknowledge our having received every conſiderable Aſſiſtance from you, both in Money and Proviſions; but we are much concerned to inform you, theſe Aids are very inadequate to our Neceſſities. Since the Army arrived here from the Southward on the 24th July, to the 7th of September, we have furniſhed it from this Garriſon with 22,337 Bags of Rice, beſides Doll, Grain, &c. We continue to ſupply them at preſent with 750 Bags per Day, and our whole Store of Rice now remaining is only 23,000 Bags. In our Treaſury there yet remains about 300,000 of Pagodas, which however is not more than One Half of the Demands which immediately preſs upon us, and the indiſpenſable Monthly Charges are One Lack of Pagodas. The Nabob contributes nothing; no Sums whatever are received from the Country, nor can any Arrangement, ſuch as you mention in your Replies to his Requeſts, were he ever ſo zealous to help us, produce a Supply to afford us any conſiderable Relief, as long as the Enemy is Maſter of the Country, and we do not ſee any Proſpect, to be relied on, of his being ſoon driven out of it. Thus then you ſee we have nothing to ſave us, but extraordinary Exertions on your Part in Money and Proviſions, or a ſpeedy Peace, which we fear can ſcarce be expected on very favorable Terms. (*a*)

" We have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) " Macartney,
Anthony Sadlier,
Wm. Williams.

" Fort St. George,
8th Sept. 1781.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

To ſhew the entire Reliance of the Preſidency of Madras upon Bengal,

Read, from Book 83, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of 11th March 1782, beginning at Page 544 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 11th March 1782.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler,
and
John Macpherſon,
} Eſquires.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

" Received a Letter as follows from Fort St. George.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" We need not obſerve to you, that your Aſſiſtance is now become more neceſſary to our Preſervation than ever. If you can enable us to pay and ſubſiſt our Army, and the expected Reinforcements, we doubt not of fruſtrating the Deſigns of our Enemies; but without thoſe Aids, the worſt Conſequences may be apprehended; but you may rely on every Exertion on our Part, to prevent them from happening. (*b*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" Macartney.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXII.

(*b*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXIII.

To ſhew that in March 1782, the Army was Five Months in Arrear, and that there was not One Month's Pay in the Treaſury at Madras, and no Means of Supply but from Bengal,

Read, from Book 601, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 1ſt of April 1782, beginning at Page 134 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 1ſt April 1782.

Secret Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;

Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

" Read a Letter as follows, from Sir Eyre Coote.

" Gentlemen,

" The preſent Period though is a very alarming one—the Army is now Five Months in Arrears—not One Month's Pay in the Treaſury—and if Money does not arrive from your Preſidency, there does not appear any other poſſible Means of Supply. It is needleſs for me to urge the Neceſſity of your attending to our pecuniary Wants. You muſt be ſenſible that we can exiſt no longer than you can find the Means of ſupplying us with Money. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Eyre Coote.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

To ſhew a Continuation of the Diſtreſs,

Read, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 29th April 1782, beginning at Page 426 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 29th April 1782.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
John Macpherſon Eſquire.
Mr. Wheler indiſpoſed.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

" Read the following Letter from Sir Eyre Coote.

" Gentlemen,

" I am ſenſible of your Attentions, obliged by the Sentiments expreſſed relative to my Zeal and Exertions, and return my Acknowledgements for the high Opinion you are pleaſed to entertain of my Services. Such a Scene of Diſtreſs has never been exhibited in this or hardly any other Country, as the Army under my Command have conſtantly had to ſtruggle with. On my Arrival on this Coaſt our Affairs wore the worſt of Aſpects; the Enemy triumphant, our Troops diſmayed, and our Military Character on the very Verge of Non-exiſtence:—That Time, thank God, is no more. The Height of the Storm has been parryed, is partly blown over. We again feel our own Conſequence. Time has been given for our Diſtreſſes being known in Europe, and for Re-inforcements arriving. Theſe, when joined to the Handful of * Veterany here, who have hitherto by their ſpirited Exertions ſaved the State, added to the Advantages to be expected from our brave and reinforced Squadron, will, I truſt, yet be the Means of our Eaſtern Empire reſuming its former Conſequence and Grandeur, and a happy Period being ultimately put to the Dangers which the Intereſts of our Nation have been, and are threatened with, in this remote Part of the World. The unremitted Attention of your Supreme Government of Bengal towards ſupplying this and our other Armies with the very Eſſentials of Exiſtence and Defence, viz. Troops, Money, and Proviſions, muſt always be remembered, and reflect the higheſt Honour on the Adminiſtration which have ſo evidently marked the Neceſſity of a ſuperintending Power being placed over other Preſidencies, and ſo wiſely adminiſtred their ſaving Hand to ſecure the Means of Exiſtence, and enable us to repel Danger in every Quarter. (*b*)

* Sic in Orig.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Eyre Coote."

(No Signature at the End of the Conſultation.)

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXIV. (*b*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXV.

Read,

Read, from Book 552, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 6th June 1782, beginning at Page 98 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 6th of June 1782.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote K. B. abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

" Received a Letter as follows from Fort St. George.

" We return to you our very ſincere Thanks for the liberal Supplies of every Kind which you have furniſhed us with, and we look forward with anxious Pleaſure to the further Aſſiſtance which you give us Reaſon to hope for. Without ſuch Support it would be impoſſible for us in any Degree to ſuſtain the heavy Burdens of the War, to which alone you will pleaſe to obſerve, that almoſt all our Funds are applied, and yet even to this Purpoſe they are found inſufficient. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" Macartney, &c.
Select Committee.

" Fort St. George,
1ſt May 1782.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Ed. Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

To ſhew the Diſtreſs of the Army under General Goddard, at this Time oppoſed to the Mahrattas, on the Bombay Side of India,

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Book and ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 87 of the ſame.

" Read, the following Letter from General Goddard.

" Gentlemen,

General Goddard, 1ſt of May.

" I have been honoured with your Letter of the 9th February, acknowledging the Receipt of mine of the 8th November and 2d of December laſt. It is with ſincere Pleaſure, I ſtill have it in my Power to confirm the Information conveyed to you by the Letter of the Preſident and Select Committee of Bombay's precipitate Reſolution of the 2d November, having failed in producing the very diſagreeable and fatal Conſequences which were to be apprehended from it: But this favourable Circumſtance muſt be attributed ſolely to the ſteady Attachment and Fidelity of the Troops belonging to your Eſtabliſhment, and not to the Committee's having been made ſenſible of the ill Tendency of the Meaſure itſelf, and in Conſequence revoking it. On the contrary, though repeatedly, and in the moſt ſtrenuous Terms, applied to by me for Aſſiſtance, I have been able to obtain from them One Lack of Rupees only, without the ſmalleſt preſent Encouragement to expect further Relief. Deprived, therefore, as I have been of every other Reſource, I truſt you will, upon a particular and impartial Reference to the Situation I was reduced to, be induced to think the Draughts I have been neceſſitated to make on you very moderate, as indeed they have not been adequate to relive the Diſtreſſes and ſevere Hardſhips which the Troops have ſuffered, and ſtill moſt painfully feel for Want of even the Means of Subſiſtence. The Sepoys are, at this Time, near Six Months in Arrears, and the Officers have not received their Pay and Batta for more than a Twelve Month. Such a Situation in a Country where the Hire of Servants, and the Price of Grain, and every Neceſſary of Life, more than doubles what they are in Bengal and its dependant Provinces, muſt at once ſuggeſt to you the whole Extent of their Difficulties and Sufferings, from which I have been compelled to make it my particular Study to afford them every temporary Relief in my Power. With reſpect to the Rate of Exchange at which I have drawn, however unfavourable it may be in Compariſon to what was formerly granted, when there was ſcarce any Demand for Money whatever, it has been the loweſt poſſible; and my own Endeavours, uniformly and zealouſly aſſiſted by Mr. Boddam, the Chief of Surat, have been exerted to keep it ſo. It ſhould be alſo conſidered regarding the Difference of Exchange between Calcutta and this Place; that at the former the Specie is immediately paid, and at the latter it does not become due for near Two Months after the Bills are preſented; which, at a moderate Computation, will require a Period of at leaſt Four Months from the Time the Money is received here.

" I ſhall obey the Orders you have been pleaſed to give me, for drawing no more Bills upon your Government from the Date of this Letter; but it is unneceſſary to tell you that my ſole

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXVI.

Dependance

Dependance muſt be upon the Proviſion which you may be enabled to make for the Support of the Troops under my Command, and that without an early Supply, I ſhall not have it in my Power to furniſh them with the Means of mere Subſiſtence, unleſs by the Mode of Draughts upon your Government, which you have now thought proper to prohibit me from continuing, and from which I ſhall moſt certainly abſtain, unleſs compelled to it by the laſt Emergency of the Service, and for the Preſervation and Exiſtence of the Detachment entruſted to my Care. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Bombay, May 1ſt, 1782." " Tho. Goddard."

To ſhew the Continuation of the Diſtreſs at Madras,

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 101 of the ſame Book.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" Sir Eyre Coote is now encamped with the Army about Five Miles to the Southward of the Mount: He had taken a Poſition beyond Chingleput, but returned Two Days ago for a freſh Supply of Proviſions and Money, which he thinks neceſſary to enable him to march again towards the Enemy. The former we ſhall continue to ſupply till the laſt Bag of Rice be expended, and as to the latter, the laſt Rupee is already gone to him from the Treaſury; but the Whole that, by the moſt ſtrenuous Efforts, we have been able to collect, is not ſufficient to ſatisfy the Troops even for the preſent, or to remove the immediate Diſtreſſes which the Officers labour under. We have therefore, as the only Expedient, authoriſed the Paymaſters of the Army to iſſue Notes to be paid out of the Money which you have ſhipped for us on the Reſolution; and we muſt hope that ſomething deciſive in our Favour will be effected by the Time theſe Supplies ſhall be expended, as beyond that Period we ſee not the Poſſibility of keeping the Army in the Field. The Neceſſity of making you this Repreſentation is rendered doubly painful by the Senſe we entertain of your unwearied Exertions in our Behalf; but we ſhould be wholly without Excuſe, were we to conceal any Part of our Diſtreſſes from you, who, ſhould the Remedy ever be attainable, alone have Power to apply it. (*b*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Fort St. George, 13th May 1782." " Macartney, &c. Select Committee."

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 92 of the ſame Book.

" Read a Letter from Sir Eyre Coote as follows:

" Gentlemen,

" I have this Morning advanced a Brigade, and ſhall join it To-morrow with the main Body, and proceed South, although I am ſomewhat diſappointed in my Supplies from Madras, which have not been ſo ample either in Money or Rice as I could have wiſhed: If ſomething effectual is not done to provide the Army in both theſe Eſſentials, (which your Government has already exerted itſelf in an extraordinary Manner to do), the Conſequences may be radically fatal on the one Account, whilſt my Operations muſt be circumſcribed on the other. (*c*)

I have the Honour to be, &c.

" Camp near Vandelour, 16th May 1782." (Signed) " Eyre Coote."

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 8th July 1782, beginning at Page 492 of the ſame.

" Fort William, the 8th July 1782.

Secret Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
and
Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Mr. Macpherſon indiſpoſed.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

" To the Honble. William Hornby Eſquire, Preſident, &c. Members of the Select Committee, Bombay.

" Gentlemen,

" You will thereby alſo perceive the Diſadvantages under which I have acted, and muſt continue to act whilſt there are no eſtabliſhed Magazines of Proviſions in the Country, nor any Subſiſtence

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXVI. (*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid. (*c*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

of

of any Kind to be drawn from it for the Supply of the Army. The French Fleet having been able to keep the Coaſt to the Southward of Madras, and thereby preventing the Conveyance of Proviſions by Sea, has been a mortifying Check to all my * Deſires of diſtreſſing our natural Enemy. My Views ſhall if poſſible be directed to that Object, but the Equipments for the Carriage of Proviſions, and in other Reſpects, are ſo circumſcribed, that I cannot entertain any ſanguine Expectations of acting with Effect. The whole Means I now poſſeſs for that Purpoſe, is not equal to the Carriage of Ten Days for the fighting Men, and not for Four for the whole Army; add to this, the Troops Four Months in Arrears, ſome Department Six and Seven, and but little Money to diſcharge them. (*a*)

* Sic in Orig.

" Camp Wandwaſh,
12th June 1782.

(At the End of the Letter)
(Signed) " Eyre Coote.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings."

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Book, and ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 465 of the ſame.

" To the Right Honble. George Lord Macartney, Preſident, &c. Select Committee, Fort St. George.

" My Lord and Gentlemen,

" I had the Honour of writing you on the 13th from Outramalore. I arrived this Morning at my preſent Ground of Encampment, ſo far in my Way to the Neighbourhood of the Preſidency, in order to obtain a Recruit of Carriage Cattle, and a Supply of Money and Proviſions; what has been ſent of the laſt Article to Chingleput being altogether inadequate to our preſſing Demands, the private Followers have, for ſeveral Days, been without a Grain of Rice to live on. (*b*)

" Camp Tamerum,
18th June 1782.

(At the End of the Letter)
(Signed) " Eyre Coote."

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Book and ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 476 of the ſame Book.

" To the Right Honble. George Lord Macartney, Preſident, &c. Select Committee, Fort St. George.

" I ſhall rejoice if the Endeavours you have exerted for throwing a Supply of Proviſions into Vellore are attended with Succeſs; at the ſame Time I cannot help regretting the total Inability of the Army, from Want of Supplies, itſelf, to favor the Expedition ſo effectually as I could wiſh. (*c*)

" Camp Tamerum,
18th June 1782.

(At the End of the Letter)
(Signed) " Eyre Coote."

Read, from Book 542, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 12th of Auguſt 1783, beginning at Page 37 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 12th Auguſt 1783.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler, and John M'Pherſon, } Eſquires.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

Secret Dept.

" The Proceedings of the 8th inſtant read and approved.

" Received the following Letter from Sir Eyre Coote.

" Gentlemen,

" As the Incloſures, which are Copies of a Letter to me from the Select Committee of Fort St. George, and of my Anſwer, contain Matter it is equally neceſſary and proper you ſhould have the earlieſt Notice of; I have accordingly tranſmitted them for your Information. You will obſerve that the Arrears due to the Army are heavy; that the Proſpect of Reſources under the

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXVII. (*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid. (*c*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

Madras Government to defray them are both circumſcribed and uncertain; and that it is from the Continuation alone of that liberal Aid hitherto contributed by your Government, I can entertain the moſt diſtant Hope either of being able to act againſt our Enemies, or to keep this Army together. (*a*)

" I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) " Eyre Coote.

" Camp Arichanimangalum,
the 17th July 1782.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
John Macpherſon."

Read, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 26th Auguſt 1782, beginning at Page 309 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 26th Auguſt 1782.

Secret Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

" Read, the following Letter from Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote.

" Gentlemen,

" In the Letter which I had the Honour to addreſs you on the 17th ultimo, I acquainted you with the heavy Arrears due to the Army; of the little Ability in the Madras Government to diſcharge them, from its Proſpects of Reſources being both circumſcribed and uncertain; and that it was from the Continuation alone of that liberal Aid hitherto contributed by your Government, I could entertain the moſt diſtant Hope either of being able to act againſt our Enemies, or to keep the Army together.

" The Arrears due to the End of laſt Month, were near Twelve Lacks of Pagodas, which muſt have been accumulating under all the dangerous Circumſtances to be apprehended from an Army, without a Farthing of Pay, had not Vice Admiral Hughes, upon my Repreſentation of its Diſtreſſes, and of the obvious Ruin to which the public Intereſts were expoſed by its Continuation in that State, with great Readineſs, ſupplied me with a Lack of Pagodas from the Government Treaſury, upon my becoming perſonally reſponſible by Bond (bearing no Intereſt) for the Repayment thereof here on Demand; which I have accordingly done, relying on being enabled to fulfil my Engagement by Means of the expected Supplies from your Quarter, from the Firſt of which that arrives, I have promiſed that the Amount ſhall be reimburſed. (*b*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" Eyre Coote.

" Head Quarters,
Choultry Plain,
5th Auguſt 1782.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
John Macpherſon."

To ſhew the Supplies ſent to the Preſidency of Bombay,

Read, from Book 602, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 14th of October 1782, beginning at Page 385 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 14th October, 1782.

Secret Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
Edward Wheler, and John M'Pherſon, } Eſquires.
The Governor General indiſpoſed.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K.B. abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

Abſtract of Supplies to Bombay.

" Abſtract of Supplies to the Bombay Preſidency from the 30th of April 1778 to the 1ſt September 1782.

To Bombay and Brigadier General Goddard, from the 30th April 1778 to the 1ſt of May 1781, —	1,77,81,761	10	10
To Majors Camac and Popham's Detachments, —	12,92,587	15	4
Carry forward ———	1,90,74,349	10	2

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXVIII.

(*b*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXIX.

From

Brought forward	—		1,90,74,349	10 2
From the 30th of April 1781 to the 1st of September 1782 to Bombay General Goddard,	—	1,10,46,174 9 0		
To Colonel Camac, Major Popham, and Colonel Muir's Detachments,	— —	7,93,818 15 5*		
			1,18,39,993	0 2
Total Supplies from 30th April 1778 to the 1st Sept. 1782,	Curr' Rup'		3,09,14,342	10 4

* Sic in Orig.

" Fort William,
30th September 1782.

(Signed) " Ja' Miller,
Acting Accomptant General. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

To ſhew the extreme Diſtreſs of the Preſidency of Madras in October 1782, in Conſequence of the Loſs of ſome Veſſels ſent with Rice,

Read, from Book 553, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 4th November 1782, beginning at Page 37 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 4th Nov. 1782.

" At a Council; Preſent,
Edward Wheler Eſquire.
The Honble. the Governor General, Sir Eyre Coote, and Mr. Macpherſon, indiſpoſed.

" Read, the following Letter from the Secretary at Fort St. George.

" To Mr. P. Auriol, Secretary to the Honble. Governor General and Council, &c.
" Fort William.

" As the Select Committee may be prevented from addreſſing the Governor General and Council by this Poſt, I am directed to acquaint you, for their Information, that this Settlement has experienced a new and ſevere Misfortune in conſequence of a Gale of Wind, which came on Yeſterday Morning, and blew with encreaſing Violence until Midnight. Several large Veſſels, and among them the Earl of Hertford Indiaman, were driven a-ſhore, others foundered at their Anchors, and all the ſmall Craft, amounting to upwards of Ninety, were either ſunk or ſtranded: the Quantity of Rice loſt is at leaſt 30,000 Bags, which is equal to our whole remaining Stock, and the Loſs of the Tonnage is irreparable. The Squadron put to Sea early in the Day, and we were in Hopes it had eſcaped the Violence of the Storm, but this Afternoon the Active Frigate brought the diſagreeable Intelligence that the Superb is diſmaſted, and is beſides with Difficulty kept above Water. The Admiral had ſhifted his Flag on Board the Sultan, and proceeds immediately to Bombay. The Active returns to him To-morrow, with ſome of his Officers who were left a-ſhore, and the Select Committee intended to avail themſelves of that Opportunity to forward to him the Letter which the Governor General and Council have written to him.

" The Select Committee are deſirous that the Governor General and Council ſhould have the earlieſt Notice of this Diſaſter, as the preſent very alarming State of this Settlement may perhaps induce them to alter the Deſtination of the Indiamen that were intended to be diſpatched to Europe, and to ſend them here immediately with Rice and other Proviſions.

" I am, Sir, &c.
" Fort St. George,
16 October 1789. (Signed) " J. Hudleſtow, Secretary."

" Ordered, That the Agent for Supplies be directed to diſpatch the Country Craft, which he has engaged to carry Graſh to Fort St. George, as ſoon as poſſible.

" Reſolved, That a Reward be offered to the Serangs on their ſafe and ſpeedy Arrival to Fort St. George of Ten Pagodas each, if their Paſſage does not exceed Fourteen Days, or Five Pagodas, if it does not exceed Twenty Days, and a further Reward of Forty Rupees each upon their Return here in Time to receive a ſecond Cargo this Seaſon for Madras. (*b*)

(At the End of the Letter)
" Fort St. George,
16 Oct. 1782. (Signed) " J. Huddleſton, Secretary.

(At the End of the Conſultation)
" Edward Wheler."

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXX.

(*b*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXXI.

To

To ſhew the Exertions of the Government of Bengal, and the Support afforded by them,

Read, from Book 602, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 18th November 1782, beginning at Page 531 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 18th November 1782.

Secret Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,

Edward Wheler,
John M'Pherſon,
and
John Stables,
} Eſquires.

The Governor General and Sir Eyre Coote indiſpoſed.

" The Proceedings of the 11th inſtant read and approved.

" Received the following Letter from Sir Eyre Coote.

" Gentlemen,

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſq. &c. &c. Ghiretty, 15th Nov. 1782.

" Nothing but the great Exertions and Support afforded by this Government to our Operations on the Coaſts during the preſent War, relieving our manifold Diſtreſſes, and by the Supplies granted giving an Army the very Power of Action, could have left us an Exiſtence or Poſt in that Quarter; and I am moſt truly ſenſible of the great Line of Conduct your Supreme Board have hitherto uniformly adopted, enabling us to parry the almoſt unſurmountable Difficulties I have had to encounter;—feed, pay, and keep the Army together, &c. &c. I have the greateſt Confidence in both your Ability and Perſeverance, and truſt we ſhall, ere long, reap the full Reward attendant on our faithful Services, by having it in our Power to reſtore the Bleſſings of Peace to the Countries we have the Guidance and Protection of, on Terms honourable and permanent; alſo ſecure, by our ſucceſsful Efforts, an advantageous Balance, ready to be thrown into the Scale of our Nation whenever the Subject, in Europe, of a general Peace is agitated. (*a*)

(At the End of the Letter)

" Eyre Coote.

" Ghiretty,
15th November 1782.

(At the End of the Conſultation)

" Edw. Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables."

Read, alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Book and ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 535 of the ſame.

" Gentlemen,

" The immediate Wants of our Army on the Coaſt, are comprized under the following Heads: The moſt extenſive Supply of Rice and Money equal to our Abilities; Horſes to mount their Cavalry; Drafts to compleat the Native Bengal Corps; Laſcars for the Service of Artillery; and Gun Carriages to replace the Caſualties to be expected from their preſent Field Train, and for other Services; not one Carriage, or ſingle Piece of Timber, is there in Store. I am clear it is unneceſſary for me to dwell on their Want of Rice and Money on the Coaſt, as, no Doubt, your Arrangements have already taken Place, relative to thoſe poſitive Requiſites of Exiſtence. (*b*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Eyre Coote."

" Ghiretty,
15th November 1782.

Read, from Book 543, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 20th December 1782, beginning at Page 215 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 20th December 1782.

Rev. Dept. Friday.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;

John Macpherſon,
and
John Stables,
} Eſquires.

Mr. Wheler indiſpoſed.

" Mr. Macpherſon.—As a Supplement to the Governor General's Minute, and in further Teſtimony of the Advantages which the Company derive from an united Adminiſtration, in

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXXII.

(*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

their controuling Presidency, under the Direction of animated public Zeal and great Talents. I beg here to subjoin an extracted Account, signed by the Acting Accountant General, which shews that the Efforts of this Government to support the other Presidencies in Supplies of Money, Provisions, and Military Stores, have been such as must draw the Admiration of our Employers.

" Previous to my Arrival in India, these Efforts of Supply were great and well timed, especially in the Carnatic; but the very Encrease of the Resources which the Governor General has stated in his Minute, and the Severity with which the late Resident, and the subsequent acting Resident at Oude, were called upon to do their Duty to the Company, have been the Sources from which our Supplies in Favour of the other Presidencies have been chiefly derived.

" The total Amount of these Supplies from the 30th September 1781 to the 1st of November 1782, appears to be Current Rupees 2,35,70,007 2 2.

" It is to be remarked, that in order to complete these Supplies, the Company have not been subjected to extraordinary Drafts, by Bills on Europe, nor to Loans in Addition to the Bonded Debt.

" The Abilities of this Government could not go farther in aiding the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, but by recommending a Plan of Co-operation against their common Enemies, which was early and forcibly pressed upon them, but which, though repeatedly urged, has not been hitherto carried into Execution. The Issue of the War in the Carnatic will shew whether, upon any other Plan, our Enemies can be repelled.

" The constitutional Powers of this Government, as well as its practical Exertions of Assistance, would not be extended to further Operation, and fortunately the Marratta War, with which it was customary to connect every Mismanagement in India, has been virtually closed from the 18th October 1781. No Hostility has been committed between the Marrattas and the Company, from that Period. On the contrary, a Peace has been concluded, which, in the Delay of its final Formality, leaves the Company in the Possession of those Resources, which at once gives us the Power of Defence, and withholds from them that of Hostility. This is a Tenure for Peace with an Asiatic State, the most secure, especially as it is founded in Justice on our Part, and Division or an Opposition of Interests among them.

" To place the Proceedings of this Government in their merited and most satisfactory Point of View, nothing is wanting but a Completion to the great Undertaking of Reform and Retrenchment of the public Expence, which was begun in June last, which was carried on with the most impartial Justice, but which the Interruptions of ill Health have cruelly suspended.

" It is upon this Foundation, that the most valuable Encrease of Revenue and Resource can be secured to the Company and the Nation; much has been already done, but it is only a Beginning, and the Work before us is arduous; but it is full of public Honour, for it constitutes the public Safety.

" The Aid which the Board have lately acquired in the Abilities, Firmness, local Knowledge, and co-operating Disposition of a new Member, warrants us in assuring the Company, that nothing within the utmost Compass of the Zeal and Abilities of this Administration, shall be left undone, in promoting the most active internal Œconomy, and maintaining our distant Dependencies with the most liberal Zeal.

" The Regulations and Arrangements necessary at home, to give successful Efficacy to the Views and Operations of a Government acting upon such Principles, depend not upon the Conduct, though they constitute the Wishes of this Board. It is our Duty to hope, and even to believe, that where our Measures are founded upon Prudence and good Intentions, they will meet with Support; nay, it is our Duty, if not our Right, to be confident that the Justice of our Employers, and of our Country, is ultimately unerring, even if it should be interrupted by Misinformation. (*a*)

(Signed) " * Macpherson. * Sic in Orig.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)
" Warren Hastings,
Edwd Wheler,
John Macpherson,
John Stables."

The Counsel for the Defendant informed the House, that the next Document they wished to produce, was a Letter from Mr. M'Pherson to the Court of Directors of the 30th March 1783; but that the Letter itself being lost, they proposed to read it, with the Consent of the Managers, from a Collection of Papers relative to the Impeachment, printed by the House of Commons, having first proved the original Document not to be forth-coming.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXXIII.

The Managers for the Commons ſaid, they had no Objection to the Paper in Queſtion being read as deſired, provided the Original were firſt proved to be loſt, as the Counſel had ſtated.

Then Mr. Robert Hudſon was aſked,

Q. Have you ſearched for a Letter of Mr. M'Pherſon's to the Court of Directors of 30th March 1783?
A. I have.

Q. Is that Document forth-coming, or is it loſt?
A. I have not been able to find it.

Q. Have you made due Search for the Purpoſe?
A. I have ſearched where I thought it likely to find it, and in other Places; but I have not been able to trace it.

Q. Do you know whether that Letter was printed by the Houſe of Commons from a Copy which you yourſelf furniſhed?
A. When this Paper was ordered by the Houſe of Commons, the Original itſelf was not then forth-coming, the Letter was therefore taken from a Copy which was then in the Office, which Copy has ſince been miſlaid.

Then the Witneſs produced a Book, without any Title, but numbered "2;" and the ſame being delivered in, the following Extract was read from a Paper bound up in the ſame, and indorſed, "Copy of a Letter from the Governor General and Coun-"cil of Bengal, dated the 16th Oct. 1781; and from John Macpherſon Eſquire, to "the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, dated in March 1783. N° 5. "1787," beginning at Page 5 of the ſame Paper, and Page 863 of the Book.

"Calcutta, 30th March 1783.

"Of the general Diſtreſs of your Affairs in all your Preſidencies in the latter End of Auguſt 1781, when I arrived at Madras, you have long ſince had authentic Accounts; but of the Danger to which the very Exiſtence of the Company was then expoſed, you can have no adequate Idea. Your Army towards Bombay had been obliged to retreat from a gallant but unſucceſsful Enterprize towards Poona, and it required great Bravery and Skill to ſecure their Retreat from the Gauts to the Sea Side. Your Preſidency of Bombay was then near a Crore of Rupees in Debt, notwithſtanding the immenſe Supplies from Bengal, and their newly acquired Revenues. The utmoſt of their Military Exertions, though ſupported by an Army from Bengal, and though they had raiſed many new Battalions, was directed to keep the Marattas in Check.

"In the Carnatic, your principal Settlement, and your main Army under Sir Eyre Coote, were ſurrounded by the Army of Hyder, who had indeed been defeated on the 1ſt of July 1781, but who from that Check ſeemed only to have become more guarded and determined in his Purpoſe. Neither your Army, nor even Fort St. George itſelf, had at that Time above a few Days Proviſions in Store, nor could there be any Proſpect of Supply from the Country: Your Treaſury at Fort St. George was empty; your Credit could not be ſaid to exiſt in any active Force.

"At Bengal, on which your other Preſidencies depended almoſt entirely for Supplies, your Treaſury was drained, and every Effort of raiſing Money by Loan, by Annuity, and by partial Remittances had been tried, and, to complete the Meaſure of your Difficulties, a Rebellion had broken forth upon your Frontiers at Benares, which threatened Deſtruction to all your Poſſeſſions from the Source of the Mouths of the Ganges, and in every Quarter of India.

"Such was the Criſis at which it was my Deſtiny to become One of the Members of the ſuperior Adminiſtration of India. Few who could have ſeen the real Difficulties of the Part I had to act, would have envied my Situation, and the moſt obſtinate Party Contention had but ceaſed to rage in the Scene where I was to begin my Part.

"I ſhall leave it to your Governor and Commander in Chief upon the Coaſt of Coromandel to ſtate whether I was of any Aid to their Councils in ſo deſperate a Criſis. At all Events I eſteem myſelf fortunate in having joined my Efforts to theirs to promote a favourable Impreſſion upon the Maratta State. The Confidence which the Nabob of Arcot repoſed in my Opinion, was not unſerviceable to the Eaſt India Company upon that trying Occaſion. I propoſed that he ſhould place the Seal of the Carnatic in the Hands of the Commander in Chief of our Forces, that he might grant Sunnuds to the Petty Rajahs and Poligars, to exempt them from future Tributes in Proportion as they might aſſiſt the Army with Proviſion or Force from their different Retreats; it was my Opinion that your Seal ſhould have been ſent to guarantee theſe Deeds of Conceſſion. Sir Eyre Coote felt the public Advantages of this Propoſition, and marched through the Paſſages of theſe Rajahs and Zemindars that lay between Madras and Vellore; they ſupplied him with Proviſions; he defeated Hyder on the Plains of Shulinghur; he afterwards relieved Vellore, took Chittoor, and returned to Madras, after an Abſence of about Three Months, when the Supplies of

of Proviſion from Bengal arrived ſeaſonably for the Support of Fort St. George, and your Army.

" On the 29th of September I arrived at Calcutta, where I found Mr. Wheler alone in Charge of the Government; he was labouring with the beſt Intention, good Humour, and Ability, to maintain your Affairs. I ſhall not attempt to deſcribe the Situation of the Settlement, and the Variety of Apprehenſions that agitated the public Opinion. The Governor General had, with great Spirit, recovered his Ground at Benares. The Attachment and Spirit of your Officers flew to him from every Quarter, but all the Provinces ſeemed ſtill to tremble from the Shock of the Convulſion on the 24th of Auguſt at Benares. The Collections did not flow in their regular Courſe; all depended upon Regularity and Vigour in that Department; for your Collections were chiefly in the Hands of Native Renters and Zemindars, and it is their Rule to be no longer punctual in their Payments, than the State can attend to them reſpectively, and is in Force to compel them.

" I declared to the Dewan of the Khalſa, Gunga Govin Singh, or in other Words, the Native Chancellor of the Exchequer, who ſtands between the Farmers and the Committee of Revenue, that I would move the Council to puniſh any Native Collector and Zemindar who had collected the Revenue from the Ryots but who withheld it from the Company beyond the uſual Terms of Payment; for that ſuch Crime, in the preſent Situation of Affairs, was the ſame as to attempt to rob the public Treaſury, and ſhould be puniſhed as ſuch. I declared to him further, that while I ſat in Council I would not ſign a Remiſſion of Revenue, or agree to cancel a Company's Balance, but on a Ground of actual Invaſion, or a general Famine;—for if the Farmer refuſed to pay the Money, he ſhould paſs his Bond to the Company for the Balance, and none but the Company ſhould have a Right to cancel the Obligations of ſuch Bonds.

" Theſe Declarations met the Approbation and the full Support of your Government, and produced an Effect which many of your Servants who are in the Charges of the Revenue can atteſt. By your monthly Collections or Kiſts in the Bengal Provinces, your Armies, then in every Quarter of India, were maintained and might be ſaid to be kept together.

" It is to your Servants (and you have many here of very great Knowledge and Ability, and liberal Attachment to your Intereſts) that I am indebted for that early Inſight into your Affairs which enabled me to be of immediate Service.

" I met your Servants who were in oppoſite Intereſts of the Party with equal Civility. I declared to them that, as far as my Voice would go, Party was aboliſhed; and I requeſted from every Servant who was of known Ability and Experience in Office, a candid and confidential Account in Writing of the Management which might improve his particular Department, and tend to the general Proſperity. I pledged my Word to the ſacred Cuſtody of their Opinions.

" By this Means, in the Courſe of Three Weeks, I received Memorials of Confidence, and the moſt uſeful Inſtruction in every Department of your Service, in Revenue, Inveſtments, Contracts, Diſburſements, Management of the Army Marine, General Accounts, and the State of our Alliances, with the Plans of Regulation by which Affairs might be retrieved. It would be uncandid in me not to name particularly the Servants to whom I owed ſuch valuable and friendly Communication.

" They are, Mr. Shore, Mr. Ducarel, Mr. Peter Moore, Mr. Jonathan Duncan, Mr. Charles Grant of Malda, Mr. Petrie, and particularly Mr. Larkins, Mr. Murray your Commiſſary General, Colonel Sir John Cumming, Lieutenant Colonel Fullerton, Majors Popham and Bruce upon ſubſequent Occaſions, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Charles Purling, Mr. Briſtow, and Mr. Crofts, who always obligingly furniſhed me with every Calculation that I could aſk, of your Receipts and Diſburſements, and the comparative Statements of Revenue and Expenditure in different Years.

" I could name many more of your Servants, who ſhewed the moſt chearful Readineſs to give me every Knowledge of your Affairs.

" Upon diſcuſſing theſe general Subjects with Mr. Wheler, and taking a general View of Affairs in every Quarter of India, we addreſs to your Honourable Court thoſe general Letters in the Secret Department, which announced to you on the 16th of October and 29th of December 1781, the following Aſſurances.

" That this Government would endeavour at all Events to put a Cloſe to the Mahratta War.

" That they would endeavour to ſecure and arrange the internal Peace of India, and a Syſtem of Moderation and Juſtice.

" That they would at every Riſque provide an Inveſtment, and continue that great Commercial Proviſion, which was equally neceſſary to the internal Proſperity of theſe Provinces, as it conſtituted their Value to the Company, and to the parent State.

" That amidſt Harmony in our Councils, rendered neceſſary as well as deſireable, we ſhould endeavour to retrench every ſuperfluous Expence, and attend to the moſt regular Collection of your Revenues, with every Attention to the Cultivation of the Country and Happineſs of the Natives.

" That we ſhould labour, with every Exertion in our Power, to ſupply the other Preſidencies with Money and Proviſions, and ſtrive, upon a regular Syſtem of Co-operation from all our Preſidencies, to repel our natural Enemies, ſo as to forward the neceſſary Object of a general Peace in Europe.

" Such

" Such were the Hopes which this Government gave to your Honourable Court in October and December 1781; and to perform the great public Objects of ſuch Expectations, we pledged ourſelves to the very utmoſt of our Abilities, to the Company and to our Country. The Governor General had not then returned to the Preſidency; but from his confidential Correſpondence, we were empowered to pledge his Name: We conſidered our Declaration which went to the above Obligations, though not in their formal Order, as an Engagement which we formally entered into with our Employers.

" I eſteem it the greateſt Happineſs, and the greateſt Honour, that could befal me in Life, that, in the Courſe of Sixteen Months, an Adminiſtration, of which I was a Member, ſhould have been able, in ſo ſhort a Time, to have performed to you ſo much of what they promiſed to attempt.

" 1ſt. The Mahratta War was cloſed by a general Ceſſation of Hoſtilities between you and their State, as early as January 1782.

" 2dly. The internal Peace of India has been ſecured by the Treaty of Peace and Alliance with the Mahrattas, which was concluded on the 18th of May 1782, ſigned by your Governor General and Council on the 6th of June, ſigned by the Peſhwa on the 20th of December following, and finally exchanged and ratified on the 24th of February laſt.

" You will pleaſe to obſerve, that the ſaid Treaty excludes France from any Eſtabliſhments in the Mahratta Country, or any Aid from their Chiefs, and includes and binds every Power of any Conſequence in India, as either in Alliance with you or with the Peſhwa, without a Claim upon the Carnatic or Oude; and you may depend upon it, that nothing but the utmoſt Miſmanagement of your own Servants can ever break a Treaty founded upon ſuch an equitable Arrangement, originating from an Experience of unprofitable War on both Sides, and which is firmly ſecured by the real Intereſt of the Leaders of the Mahratta State.

" If you are pleaſed to reflect a Moment upon the Difficulties under which this Treaty was negociated, the Offers that were made by France directly from the Sovereign to the Miniſters at Poona; the Intrigues, Abilities, and Reſources of Mr. Buſſy's Agents there; the Influence of Hyder; and what was a greater Bar than all to the Treaty, the general Cry from your own Servants for a Peace with the Mahrattas upon any Conditions; you will applaud the Management with which it was commenced, the Patience and Firmneſs with which it was conducted, and the liberal as well as dignified Manner in which it was finally ratified.

" In the midſt of a general War it ſecures to you, in Tranquillity, the Revenues of theſe Provinces from Rohilcund to Cuttack; and with theſe Revenues, under a prudent Diſburſement and a proper Co-operation of your Forces, you may bid Defiance to the moſt powerful States in Europe, in a Conteſt for any of your Poſſeſſions. In India ſuch Conteſts muſt eventually be determined by the greateſt and moſt permanent Power of Reſource upon the Spot.

" 3dly. An Inveſtment has been provided upon a Plan which counteracts foreign Competitors in your Trade at the Europe Markets, and which has very conſiderably reduced the prime Coſt of the Goods.

" Formerly your Governor General and Council, ſufficiently occupied with general Affairs, and the Virulence of their own Diſputes, could not attend to this moſt important Subject. At preſent, they have inſpected the different Propoſals of Contractors, and have, after accepting the moſt favourable for your Intereſt, kept ſealed Specimens of the Goods as a Check, and to aſcertain at the Sales the faithful Performance of the Contractor's Engagements; for the Goods are not to be mixed, and each Bale is to be marked with the Name of the Contractor.

" Unpleaſant as ſuch Interference muſt have proved to your Board of Trade, they ſaw the Juſtice as well as Neceſſity of it; they acquieſced at length, with Chearfulneſs, in the Arrangement. It is worthy of your Juſtice to avoid Retroſpect, and only to encourage the Sacrifice which theſe Servants who have ſerved you ſo long, and whoſe Allowances are ſcanty, have made upon the preſent Occaſion.

" 4thly. Amidſt Harmony in our Councils, very conſiderable Retrenchments have been made from the encreaſing Scale of your Expenditures. Theſe Retrenchments were begun early in the preceding Year, but impeded by the Interruption of ill Health; they were begun upon a Syſtem that was to carry them fully through the minuteſt Department in the Service; they are vitally neceſſary to the Permanency of your Proſperity in this Country. It ſhould be remembered, that the Baſis upon which you roſe to Power, and have been able to ſtand the Shock of repeated Convulſions, has been the Accuracy and Simplicity of mercantile Method, which makes every Tranſaction in your Service, and every Expenditure, a Matter of Record. The Proceedings of this Government have been laboured and very difficult in the Buſineſs of Retrenchment; but when they are extended to every Department in the Service, which will be in the Courſe of Three Months, I do not think I exceed when I ſtate that I hope they will amount to Six hundred thouſand Pounds. I ſhall tranſmit to your Honourable Court an exact official Account to the laſt Rupee upon this Subject, with a Copy of the new Regulations that have been adopted to check every Department to ſeparate eſtabliſhed from contingent Charges, and to check the Accounts of Agency Diſburſements, which were early reduced from Fifteen to Ten per Cent. The extraordinary contingent Expences of the Army, eſpecially of the Detachments ſerving on the Weſt Side of India, and in the Carnatic, you will find conſiderably reduced, as well as thoſe of the Phouſdarry, and the new Law Offices, which were cancelled before your Orders arrived.

" To my ſuperior Colleagues muſt be due the chief Merit of ſuch Reforms, for to them the Labour muſt have been more irkſome. As far as my own Example would operate, in avoiding to trouble the public Finance with the Diſtreſſes of Dependants, or the Claims of Favour and Recommendation, your Records will do me ample Juſtice: On the Encreaſe of the Revenue I beg Leave to refer to the Governor General's Minute of the 13th December laſt, and my Reply in the Revenue Department.

" That Minute ſhews, from accurate Calculation and Figures, that your Reſources have been virtually encreaſed in the preceding Year about 700,000 Pounds Sterling. It may not be quite out of the Way here to obſerve, that by enforcing the exact Statements of your moſt able Accountant General, an Error which had gradually ariſen, to the Amount of Forty-three Lacks of Rupees in Account between the Company and the Vizier at Oude, is now in Train of Realization, under the Management of your new Reſident at Oude, Mr. John Briſtow, whom your Governor General promoted to that Office agreeably to your Orders, whenever he found that the former Reſident neglected his Duty. Rev. Dept. 13th Dec. 1781.

" 5thly. On the Subject of the Supplies which have been ſent from hence from the Period of my Arrival for the Support of the War in your other Preſidencies, I have the Honour of tranſmitting to you the accompanying official Account, ſigned by your Accountant General. From this Account you will pleaſe to obſerve, that the Amount remitted, and actually paid from the 30th September 1781, to the 1ſt March 1783, is Two Crores and Fifty-eight Lacks, One thouſand three hundred and fifty-ſix Rupees, beſides the Treaſure and Stores that were ſent ſome Days ſince with Sir Eyre Coote to the Coaſt, and Bills accepted by this Government, and under Payment, making in all a Sum little ſhort of Three Millions Sterling.

" If you will take the Trouble to peruſe attentively the Letters of this Government to Madras and Bombay, and General Goddard on the 26th December 1781, you will in thoſe Letters be not more ſatisfied with the Exertions which this Government have made in Supply, than with the Plan of Co-operation, which was ſo early recommended to both theſe Preſidencies, and in which they were cautioned againſt the Operations of our natural Enemies, which in the enſuing February burſt on the Carnatic.

" The Letter of this Government to the Preſidency of Bombay, on the 14th of October laſt, had the moſt fortunate Effect upon the Operations of that Government, as you will perceive in General Mathews's Letter of the 2d of December laſt to Sir Eyre Coote, entered upon your Records: The following Paragraph is worth your Attention.

" The Letter of the 14th of October from the Supreme Council, and the Remittance of Fifteen Lacs, will not leave this Government a Pretence for Delay, and will give what they deſire for ' the Outfit of the Expedition.'

" You have ſince heard of General Mathews's Succeſs. I have been honoured with a ſhort Letter from him, dated at Bidenore, the 30th of January 1783, in which he ſays, that with the Support of this Government (of which I had taken the Liberty to aſſure him in a private Letter) he ſhould hope to retrieve your Affairs on that Side of India.

" Having thus preſumed to lay before your Honourable Court ſome Account of the Situation in which I found your Affairs, and of the Meaſures which the Governor General and Council perſued to retrieve them, permit me to ſtate the particular Impreſſion under which I viewed all the Tranſactions in India at ſuch a Criſis. It was my Belief that Great Britain, after the Oppoſition and Separation of America, and attacked by ſo many powerful Enemies at Home and Abroad, could neither exiſt in her Finances nor Liberties, if India was not ſaved, and our Competitors here completely counteracted.

" The Separation of America came on by Degrees, and Trade, which was our only Return from thence, opened her Courſe through other Channels with Succeſs. America yielded to Britain no landed Revenue; and each Colony there had, like the Mother Country, anticipated, by Debt, the Revenues of many Years. India was ſcarcely One Year's Revenue in Debt. The Loſs of ſuch a Dominion, if it was to happen, would be ſudden, would be total; it would be irrecoverable by any Efforts from Home; it would prove the inſtant Loſs of Millions of Individuals, and many Millions of the public Property; it would at once annihilate thoſe Funds which conſtitute the Subſiſtance of all the Creditors of the India Company at Home and Abroad; it would fall upon the other Funds of the State, with a Shock that would ſtrike the remoteſt Land-holder in Britain, and involve him ultimately in the ſame Fate with thoſe who lived upon the Intereſt of the public Debts. But to complete the Miſery of ſuch an univerſal Cataſtrophe, our natural Enemies, who were in Force and Alliance upon the Spot, would ſucceed to the Remains of our Fortune; from that Succeſſion, they could maintain their future Tenure, and dictate to Britain the laſt Terms of deſpotic Superiority.

" No Perſon but One who had once ſeen the Carnatic in its Proſperity, and who afterwards ſaw it in the Miſery in which I beheld it, could conceive the Reality of the general Scene of Diſtreſs, which I have deſcribed, as within the Poſſibility of Human Events. There I ſaw Men who ſuppoſed themſelves, and who literally were worth princely Fortunes a few Years before, abſolutely in Want of Bread. The whole Subſtance of a great Colony, the Credit of a mighty Company and of Ally Princes, were extinguiſhed by the Sword of Deſolation. " You may come

on Shore," wrote Lord Macartney to me the Day I came to Anchor in the Roads, " but if the Gentlemen who are Paſſengers with you come along with you, they muſt ſleep in the Streets." And where was, at that Inſtant, the Exiſtence of the India Company?—Only in the Revenues of Bengal; and in Bengal a Situation of Affairs ſimilar to that which exiſted in the Carnatic was to be greatly apprehended; and had it actually taken Place, I leave it to your own Ideas to reflect whether the general Cataſtrophe which I have repreſented as poſſible, was not to be dreaded as a certain Conſequence. France looked to ſuch a Reverſion in your Fortune, and when you ſee her Armaments prepared upon a Scale of Force and Expence, which is the utmoſt that her Faculties can ſend againſt India, you cannot be too ſenſibly awakened to the Dangers you have eſcaped; nor conſider thoſe Events as impoſſible which could alone reimburſe your natural Enemies, or give them any Proſpect of future Advantage from ſuch extraordinary Efforts. (*a*)

(Signed at the End)
" John Macpherſon."

To ſhew, that even ſo late as the 26th of July 1783, the Diſtreſs of the Preſidency of Madras ſtill continued,

Read, from Book 447, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 18th Auguſt 1783, beginning at Page 734 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 18th Auguſt 1783.

Publick Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
and
John Stables,
} Eſquires.

" Read the following Letter from the Preſident and Council at Fort St. George.

" To the Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and Council at Fort William.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" We have the Pleaſure to inform you, that ſince our Letter to you of the 21ſt July, the Honble. Company's Ships Barwell, Lord Macartney, York, Stormont, Laſcelles, Halſewell, and Belmont, have ſafely arrived here from England. On Board them are Part of His Majeſty's 36th and 52d Regiments of Infantry, and we find the Remainder of thoſe Corps are in the expected Ships which ſailed at the ſame Time. The additional Expence that will neceſſarily be incurred by the Arrival of theſe Troops, has ſerved to increaſe the Anxiety we before felt on Account of our Diſtreſs for Money. We have not now in our Treaſury, including the Amount of the Bills you have lately tranſmitted hither and to Alaſulipatam, more than ſufficient for a Month's Diſburſements, and we ſee no Proſpects of any eſſential Supply but from you. Thus ſituated, we beg Leave to call your Attention to our approaching Neceſſities: Our Poverty has long expoſed us to Inconvenience and Embarraſſment, but the moſt fatal Conſequences are now to be apprehended, unleſs we receive ſpeedy Support from you. Our own Funds are trifling in Compariſon with our preſent Expences, and our ſole Dependance is upon your Aſſiſtance, which you have hitherto in our Emergencies ſo liberally afforded us, that we flatter ourſelves we ſhall ſtill be extricated from Difficulty by a Continuance of your Exertion in our Favour. We cannot at the ſame Time forbear obſerving to you, how much more convenient and quick the Remittance in Bullion is than by the Shroffs Bills, which are drawn at a very long Sight, and are not by any Means negociable. (*b*)

" We are,
Honble. Sir and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient Servants,
" Macartney, &c. Council.

" Fort St. George,
26th July 1783.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables."

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, they ſhould next proceed to prove the Diſtreſs in all the other Stations of the Army, exiſting at the ſame Period of Time, and on the ſame Accounts, as the Diſtreſſes of Madras and Bombay already in

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(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXXIV.

(*b*) Vide Appendix, CCCXXXV.

Evidence;

Evidence; and, for this Purpoſe, they ſhould firſt begin with that experienced by the Troops under Sir John Cumming.

Read, from Mr. Middleton's Letter Book, marked E. already delivered in, the following Letter from Mr. Middleton to Sir John Cumming, dated the 12th July 1781.

" To Colonel Sir John Cumming, commanding at Futty Ghur.

" Sir,

" An Eſcort having arrived from Gawnpore, with the moſt earneſt Requiſition for a very large Supply of Treaſure, I have been unavoidably neceſſitated to ſend off what ready Money I had. However, to prevent this, as much as poſſible, being any Diſappointment to you, I herewith encloſe you an Order for 40,000 Rupees, upon the Aumil of Rohilcund. He has the Money ready; and I have written to him by this Dawk, to diſpatch it immediately, in order to meet your Guard on the Road. The Diſtance from Berelly is 20 Coſs leſs from Furruckabad than this Place is, ſo that I truſt upon the Whole, you may, by this Mode, receive your Remittance even earlier than it could have arrived by my diſpatching it with your Eſcort from hence; particularly as the collecting ſo large a Sum as your * Want, after the unavoidable Remittance I have made to Cawnpore, would take up a conſiderable Time.

* Sic in Orig.

" Lucknow,
the 12th July 1781.

" I have the Honour to be,
Sir, &c."

" P. S. Excluſively of the above mentioned Four Lacks, I encloſe you Bills amounting to 23,000 Sunnauts, the Terms of which are all long elapſed, ſo that they will be realized upon Preſentation."

Read, from Mr. Middleton's Letter Book, marked A. already delivered in, the following Letter, from Mr. Walker to Mr. Middleton, dated the 2d September, beginning at Page 162 of the ſame Book.

" To Nathaniel Middleton Eſquire.

" Sir,

" Being ordered to Khyrabad by Colonel Cumming, on the Recruiting Service, with a Promiſe that he would ſend me an Order on this Place for the Subſiſtence of the Recruits; he now writes me, that by the Regulations he cannot iſſue an Order for any Money, and that I muſt ſubſiſt them till they arrive at Futty Gur—That being Four Months without any Pay, puts it out of my Power to comply with the Orders, unleſs you will be ſo obliging to give an Order on this Place for Five or Six hundred Rupees, and will, on my Return to Futty Ghur, account to the † with the Paymaſter there, out of my Arrears, for the Sum you may be pleaſed to order me.

† Sic in Orig.

" I am, Sir, &c.
" R. Walker."

" Kyrabad,
2d Sept.

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Letter from Colonel Champion to Mr. Middleton, dated the 2d September, beginning at Page 163, of the ſame Book.

" To Nath. Middleton Eſquire.

" Sir,

" I beg Leave to inform you, that the Cavalry Corps at this Station are now in their Third Month of Arrears, and that I have received no Money ſince my Application in July.

" I have in conſequence to requeſt a Reply relative to the Supply required in my Application of the 6th of July.

" I am, &c.
" J. Champeon."

" Futty Ghur,
2d Sept.

To ſhew that Colonel Morgan, on being ordered from Cawnpore to Futtygur the Beginning of September 1781, was obliged to apply to the Reſident for further Aſſiſtance and neceſſary Supplies towards that Expedition,

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Letter from Colonel Morgan to Mr. Middleton, dated the 3d September, beginning at Page 166 of the ſame Book.

" To John Middleton Eſquire.

" Sir,

" I have the Honour to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 2d inſtant, incloſing a Letter from N. Middleton, Eſquire, under Date the 31ſt inſtant, that covered an Order from the

the Honble. the Governor General to me. I had been honoured by Receipt of Two Orders from the Governor ſome Days before, and laſt Night a freſh Order arrived for my proceeding down to Chunar Gur with my whole Force, which makes me urge again my Entreaty, that you will afford me all Aſſiſtance in your Power with Money; the Neceſſity of having Treaſure with me is too obvious for me to ſay any Thing further about it here.

" I have to requeſt alſo, that you will be ſo good as to ſend immediately an Order to the Cutival of Lutafut Gunge to paſs 30 Boats of Grain that he has ſtopped near Ilahi Kura, which were coming for the Uſe of the Troops at this Station, as I ſhall be in Want not only of the Grain, but of the Boats.

" I am, Sir, &c.

" Cawnpore,
Sept. 3d.

" James Morgan."

To prove that, on the 3d September 1781, the Army at the Stations of Futtygur and Dirnagur was ſo clamorous for Want of Pay and Proviſions, that the Reſident was applied to for an extra Sum of Money for their Supply,

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Letter from Sir John Cumming to Mr. Middleton, dated the 3d September, beginning at Page 164 of the ſame Book.

" To John Middleton Eſquire.

" Sir,

" In the Abſence of your Brother I am under the Neceſſity of applying to you for Money for the Pay of the Troops at this Station and at Dirnagur. The Length of Time they are in Arrears, and the high Price of Proviſions, has accumulated our Diſtreſs * and they are become extremely clamorous. In the preſent State of Affairs it is very neceſſary to take every Step to prevent Diſſatisfaction among them, and I beg of you to ſend me Two Lacks of Rupees at any Rate. I have directed the Paymaſters to tranſmit you Drafts for that Amount; but beg you will not conſider this as merely the uſual Demand, but as an Application made on the utmoſt Emergency, and, if poſſible, comply with it either in Whole, or Part, as it may be in your Power. I requeſt you will anſwer this Letter without Loſs of Time. I ſhall order Two Companies of Sepoys off directly as an Eſcort, depending upon your Compliance.

* Sic in Orig.

" Futty Ghur,
September 3d.

" I am Sir, &c.

" John Cumming."

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Letter from Mr. Day to Mr. Middleton, dated the 3d September, beginning at Page 166 of the ſame Book.

" To Nathaniel Middleton Eſquire.

" Sir,

" I did myſelf the Honour of addreſſing a Letter to you the 25th ultimo, which, from my having received no Reply to, I concluded has by ſome Means miſcarried. I then informed you that the Troops at this Station, and thoſe at Daranagur, were upwards of Three Months in Arrears, and requeſted Five Lacks of Rupees (agreeable to the Eſtimate then ſent, and now again encloſed) might be remitted to me for the Payment of them.

" I have now to repeat my Requeſt, and hope it will be complied with as ſoon as poſſible, as the Troops are exceedingly clamorous and diſtreſſed for their Pay, of which the encloſed Copy of a Note which I take the Liberty of ſending you, addreſſed by Major Macpherſon to Colonel Cummings's Aid de Camp, and ſent by the Colonel to me, will give you a clearer Idea than any Thing I can ſay on the Subject.

" Futty Ghur,
3d September.

" I am, Sir, &c.

" Geo. Day."

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Letter from Sir John Cumming to Mr. John Middleton, dated the 4th September, beginning at Page 165 of the ſame Book.

" To John Middleton Eſquire.

" Sir,

" In conſequence of an Expreſs from the Governor General, I march for Cawnpore. I beg of you to diſpatch Money, any Thing from Two Lacks of Rupees to Fifty Thouſand will be a Relief. The Troops are ſtarving, and very clamorous, and this ſudden Movement will encreaſe it. I leave this at Eight o'Clock in the Morning. I have ordered the Two Regiments from Darnagur to march by forced Marches for this Place. If you can ſend Forty or Fifty thouſand Rupees to meet them at Barelie, you will do an eſſential Service. They are Three Months in Arrears. Judge of their Diſtreſs in being called ſo ſuddenly away.

" Futty Ghur,
4th Sept.

" I am, Sir, &c.

" J. Cumming."

Read,

Read, from the ſame Book, another Letter from Sir John Cumming to Mr. John Middleton, dated Sept. 6, beginning at Page 169 of the ſame Book.

" To J. Middleton Eſquire.

" Sir,

" I beg Leave to acquaint you, that I fully rely on your diſpatching immediately Fifty thouſand Rupees for the Pay of the Detachment, our Diſtreſs being now ſuch, that even the Officers, as well as Sepoys, find it difficult to raiſe a Rupee for their daily Subſiſtance, and the above Sum will be ſufficient only for a few Days.

" Sir, &c.

" J. Cumming."

" Camp near Caddy Gonge,
6th Sept.

To ſhew that the low State of the Company's Treaſury in Oude was ſuch, that it would not permit of the Reſident's Compliance with the Whole of the Requeſt made to him on the Part of Mr. Day, for the Supply of his Troops,

Read, from Letter Book E. already delivered in, the following Letter from Mr. Middleton to Mr. Day, dated the 6th September 1781.

" To Mr. George Day, Paymaſter to the Troops at Futty Ghur.

" Sir,

" I did myſelf the Honour to addreſs you under Date the 1ſt inſtant, acknowledging the Receipt of your Letter of the 24th ultimo, addreſſed to Mr. Nathaniel Middleton; ſince which I have received yours of the 3d. The low State of the Company's Treaſury will not admit of my complying with the Whole of your Eſtimate at preſent. One Lack of Rupees is now ready for Diſpatch, and waits only the Arrival of an Eſcort from your Camp, to take Charge of it. I have addreſſed Colonel Sir John Cumming on the Subject by this Dawk; and have the Honour to be,

" Sir,

" Your moſt obedient humble Servant.

" Lucknow,
the 6th September 1781.

(No Signature at the End of the Letter.)

Read, from Book A, already delivered in, the following Letter from Mr. Day to Mr. J. Middleton, dated the 8th September, beginning at Page 169 of the ſame Book.

" To Mr. J. Middleton.

" Sir,

" I have juſt now been honoured with your Letter of the 6th inſtant. I ſhall immediately apply to the Commanding Officer here for an Eſcort to ſend for the Lack of Rupees which you informed me was ready.

" As I have been under the Neceſſity of raiſing Money, not only on my own Credit, but by drawing Bills on the Paymaſter General (though contrary to the Regulations of the Board), in order to relieve the preſſing Neceſſities of the Troops when they were on the Point of marching; I muſt requeſt that you will, as ſoon as poſſible, ſend me the Balance (4 Lack) of the Eſtimate I tranſmitted you.

" I am, &c.

" Futty Ghur,
8th September.

" Geo. Day."

To ſhew further the Neceſſities of the Treaſury of the Company at Oude,

Read, from Letter Book E. already delivered in, the following Letter from Mr. Middleton to Sir John Cumming, dated the 6th September 1781.

" To Colonel Sir John Cumming commanding at Futty Ghur.

" Sir,

" I have been honoured with the Receipt of your Letters, under Date the 3d and 4th inſtant, deſiring an immediate Supply of Two Lacks of Rupees—I am extremely ſorry it is not in my Power to comply with your Requeſt in full. The Drafts which have been lately made upon this Treaſury from Cawnpore, and a large Sum I have been under the Neceſſity of ſending to the Honble. the Governor General at Chunar Ghur, renders it impoſſible for me to aſſiſt you with more than One Lack of Rupees for the preſent. The Inſtant I have the Means of affording you a further Supply, I will do myſelf the Honour of addreſſing you.

" I would with Pleaſure have diſpatched the Treaſure without waiting the Arrival of your Eſcort, could I have procured * as ſufficient Guard for its Protection. The Vizier's Body Guard and Seven Companies marched with his Excellency, and I have hardly a ſufficient Number of Sepoys left for the Protection of the Honble. Company's Treaſury.

* Sic in Orig.

" I am,
Sir,
Yours, &c."

" Lucknow,
the 6th Sept. 1781.

(No Signature at the End of the Letter.)

To prove that the Troops at Daranagur, in September 1781, were Three Months in Arrear, and that Mr. Middleton was applied to for Money to diſcharge them,

Read, from Letter Book A. already delivered in, the following Poſtſcript to a Letter from Sir John Cumming to Mr. J. Middleton, dated Cawnpore, 11th September, beginning at Page 174 of the ſame Book.

" P. S. The Troops at Daranagur being now Three Months in Arrear, I entreat you will immediately order 60,000 Bareley Rupees to be got ready at Barelly, to wait the Arrival of the Eſcort to be diſpatched from Daranagur to that Place for the 500 Stand of Arms, which I expect will be ſent from Lucknow." (*a*)

To ſhew the Situation of the Army at Rohilcund, under Major Briſcoe's Command; that they had contracted Debts to a large Amount, and were in Diſtreſs to diſcharge them, and that in September 1781 their Pay was Three Months in Arrear,

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Letter from Major Briſcoe, dated the 18th September, beginning at Page 177 of the ſame Book.

" To Nathaniel Middleton Eſquire.

" Sir,

" I have this Morning been honoured with your Letter of the 13th inſtant, and immediately detached a Guard to Berelly, with the Order you encloſed to Co-ja-Ain-Ul-Deen, for the Sum of 60,000 Barelly Rupees, on Account of my Detachment.

" Some Days ago I was obliged to write Mr. Day, Paymaſter at Futty Ghur, acquainting him with the diſtreſſed Situation of the Troops under my Command, for Want of their Pay, and requeſted he would take ſome ſpeedy Method of ſending Money to diſcharge the Troops their long Arrears, as they have nothing to ſubſiſt upon, and complain loudly of the Hardſhips they ſuffer from the many Delays in receiving their Pay.

" As I am at a Frontier Station, it is neceſſary the Detachment ſhould be paid up their Arrears, or I am apprehenſive ſome bad Conſequences may enſue from the Troops, as they have contracted large Debts to the Inhabitants of Rohilcund, and have of late been very clamorous about their Pay; nay, it is impoſſible for me to deſcribe to you the numerous Inconveniencies the Troops have undergone many Months paſt, from the Length of Time they have been kept in Arrears, Three, Four, and once near Five Months, they had Pay due* them. At preſent the Detachment are in Arrears Part of June, July, Auguſt, and September. As the Money will not arrive from Barelly before next Month, the Officers did not draw their June Bills, on Purpoſe that the Sepoys might receive all the Money in the Treaſury at this Station, which, as it was run far ſhort of paying them their full for June, the 60,000 Rupees you have ordered, will not pay the Detachment for July, and what is ſtill due* them for June, ſo that they will have very little Relief from it, eſpecially as the Demands upon them are great by the Natives.

Sic in Orig.

Sic in Orig.

" The Aumil wrote me lately he had delivered above one Lack of Rupees and Eighteen thouſand into the Hands of the Futty Gur Paymaſter Sirca at Barelly, excluſive of what Money was ſent to Futty Gur and this Place ſome Time ago; ſo that the above Sum muſt not be in Charge of Ramſeneder Sirca at Barelly. I therefore hope and requeſt you will on Receipt of this ſend an Order for One Lack of Rupees at leaſt to be ſent with the Eſcort from Barelly, and that will go nearly to paying the Detachment their Arrears up to September, as by then it arrives the Troops will, in caſe ſuch a Sum is ſent, only have one Month due them. If this is practicable, after what I have repreſented to you, regarding the Troops being put to ſuch Straits and Difficulties on Account of Pay, I make no Doubt you will ſend an immediate Order to Berelly for ſuch an Amount being granted for the Uſe of this Detachment; you will have ſufficient Time to forward the Order before the Guard will be able to leave Berelly. I have frequently written to the commanding Officer at Futty Ghur and Paymaſter on this Subject.

" I am, Sir, &c.

" Rohilcund,
18th Sept.

" H. Briſcoe."

To prove further the Diſtreſſes of the Army,

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Letter from Mr. Day to Mr. Middleton, dated September 19th, beginning at Page 176 of the ſame Book.

" To Nath. Middleton Eſquire.

" Sir,

" I did myſelf the Honour of addreſſing Mr. J. C. Middleton, Aſſiſtant to the Collector, &c. the 8th inſtant (to which I have as yet received no Reply). I then repreſented the different Expe-

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXXVI.

dients

dients I was neceſſitated to have Recourſe to, in order to raiſe Money for the Relief of the Troops, who were diſtreſſed to the laſt Degree for their Pay, and requeſted that I might as ſoon as poſſible be ſupplied with the Balance due on the Eſtimate tranſmitted to you the 3d inſtant; to which permit me now to add, that the with-holding the neceſſary Supplies for the Payment of the Troops at this critical Juncture, may be attended with the moſt ſerious Conſequences.

" That you may be enabled to judge of the preſent Diſtreſs of the Troops, I take the Liberty of encloſing you an Extract of a Letter, which I have this Moment received from the Commanding Officer at Daranagur; it will give you a clearer Idea of their Situation, than any Thing I can add on the Subject.

" I am, Sir,
" Geo. Day."

" Futty Ghur,
the 19th Sept.

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, they ſhould now proceed to the Production of Documents of a Date ſubſequent to the Period at which the Diſtreſſes of the Armies are ſtated (*a*) by the Managers for the Commons to have ceaſed, namely, the 19th September 1781, the Date of the Treaty of Chunar; in order to ſhew that the Neceſſities and Diſtreſſes of the Army continued at the different Stations till long after that Time.

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Letter from Mr. Day to Mr. J. C. Middleton, dated the 2d October, beginning at Page 3, of the Second Series of Pages in the ſame Book.

" To Mr. J. C. Middleton.

" In my laſt I took the Liberty to mention that the Troops at Daranagur would ſtill, after they had received the 60,000 Rupees ſent to Major Briſcoe, be Three Months in Arrears; and begged you would enable me to pay them up as ſoon as poſſible. Permit me now to repeat my Requeſt, as you muſt be ſenſible that by ſo long an Arrear they muſt be greatly diſtreſſed.

" I am, Sir,
" Geo. Day."

" Futty Ghur,
October 2d.

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Letter from Colonel Morgan to Mr. Middleton, dated the 15th October, beginning at Page 27 of the Second Part of the ſame Book.

" To Nath. Middleton Eſquire.

" Sir,

" I beg Leave to inform you that the European Troops under my Command are nearly Two Months in Arrears, and the Native Troops nearly Three Months; therefore I have to requeſt of you that you will be pleaſed to let the Paymaſter of my Brigade have Caſh enough for paying the Europeans for October, and the Natives for the * the Month of Auguſt, as ſoon as you can; and give me Intimation when it will be ready, that I may order an Eſcort to be ſent for conducting it here.

* Sic in Orig.

" I am Sir, &c.
" J. Morgan."

" Camp near Cawnpore,
October 15th.

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Letter from Major Nailor to Mr. Middleton, dated October 19th, 1781, beginning at Page 34 of the Second Part of the ſame Book.

" Camp, Goonda, October 19, 1781.

" Dear Sir,

" I did myſelf the Pleaſure to addreſs you the 11th inſtant. My Regiment is, at the End of this Month, Three Months in Arrears, and I ſhall eſteem myſelf obliged, if you will advance me the Month of Auguſt's Pay, either upon the Abſtracts, or upon my Receipt for the Amount, which can be ſent as Caſh to the Paymaſter at Futty Gur. The People keep at a Diſtance, are in a very diſtracted Situation, and call out for the proper People as Fouzdars, to ſettle and adjuſt among them.

" I have the Honour to be,
Dear Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) " J. Naylor."

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 757.

To

To ſhew that the Troops under Colonel Muir, on the Banks of the Syngar, were in a wretched State in November 1781, for Want of Money and Cloathing, and that their Commander was obliged to draw on Mr. Middleton for Money to ſupply them,

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Letter from Colonel Muir to Mr. Middleton, dated November 19, 1781, beginning at Page 50 of the Second Part of the ſame Book.

" To Nathaniel Middleton Eſquire, Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

" Sir,

" This ſerves to adviſe you, that I ſhall immediately draw on you for a Sum not exceeding One Lack of Sunaut Rupees. A Liſt of the Bills, I ſhall do myſelf the Pleaſure to tranſmit hereafter.

" The low State of my Military Cheſt, and the heavy Diſtreſs of the Troops, oblige me to draw on you at this ſhort Notice. This Sum will enable me to pay the September Abſtracts, a Circumſtance I am moſt particularly anxious to accompliſh at this Juncture, as the Troops in general are in a very naked State, and the Dearneſs, as well as Scarcity of every Article of ſmall Cloathing in the Country where they have been ſo long ſtationed, was an unſurmountable Bar to their ſupplying themſelves there, and the high Price of every Neceſſary of Life put it totally out of their Power to ſave a Sufficiency to purchaſe, now that they are arrived in a cheap Country; I therefore hope you will not heſitate in honouring my Draft, I being urged to apply to you on ſuch an emergent Occaſion; and as from the Remittances which the Paymaſter will be enabled to grant upon this Credit to the ſeveral Officers in Camp, the Amount of my Bill on you will be paid into his Treaſury immediately.

" Camp on the Banks
of the Syngar Nullah,
5 Miles N. E. of
Etyah,
19th Nov. 1781.

" I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) " G. Muir,
Colonel commanding."

To ſhew that on the 21ſt November 1781, the Troops and Inhabitants of Daranagar laboured under very great Difficulties on Account of the Arrears due to the Troops, which prevented the Diſcharge of their Debts contracted in the Town,

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Letter from Sir John Cumming to Mr. Middleton, dated November 27, 1781, beginning at Page 56 of the 2d Part of the ſame Book.

" To Nathaniel Middleton Eſquire, Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

" Sir,

" I have the Honour to encloſe you, Extract of a Letter, which I this Day received from Major Briſcoe, at Daranagur, repreſenting the great Diſtreſs which the Troops of the Detachment, as well as the poor Inhabitants of the Place, muſt needs ſuffer in conſequence of the late Order for withdrawing * that Station, and on Account of the great Arrears now due to the Troops there—As I can add nothing upon this Subject which will not naturally occur to yourſelf, I have no Doubt but you will adopt the ſpeedieſt and moſt effectual Meaſures to remove the Diſtreſs under which the Troops labour, and to enable them to diſcharge their juſt Debts to the Inhabitants.

* Sic in Orig.

" I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) " John Cumming, Colonel." (a)

" Futty Ghur,
November 27, 1781.

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Letter from Colonel Morgan to Mr. Middleton, dated December 29, 1781, beginning at Page 83 of the 2d Part of the ſame Book.

" To Nathaniel Middleton Eſquire, Reſident at the Court of his Excellency the Nabob Vizier.

" Sir,

" In conſequence of a Letter I received Yeſterday from the Honble. Governor General, I have ordered Colonel Sir John Cumming to proceed to Lucknow, with a Detachment of One Company of European Artillery, Three Regiments of Sepoys, and Six Guns, and I have given him

(a) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXXVII.

Inſtructions to act agreeably to the Directions his Excellency the Nabob Vizier ſhall ſend him through you for ſupporting his Authority, and for ſecuring the Peace and Tranquillity of his Country.

" I have alſo ſent Orders to Major Gilpin to obey all ſuch Orders as Colonel Sir John Cumming ſhall give him till further Orders, as his Regiment is to compoſe Part of the Detachment under Colonel Cumming, agreeably to the Honble. Governor General's Inſtructions.

" As on the 1ſt of next Month the Europeans of my Brigade will have Three Months Pay due to them, and the Native Troops Four Months, permit me to requeſt of you to ſend as ſoon as poſſibly you can ſome Money to pay them.

" I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) " James Morgan,
" Colonel Commanding in the Field."

" Cawnpore,
December 29, 1781.

To prove that, in January 1782, the Troops under Colonel Muir's Command were Four Months in Arrear, and that their only Reliance for Supply was on the Reſident,

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Letter from Colonel Muir to Mr. Middleton, dated the 13th of January 1781, beginning at Page 89 of the ſame Book.

" To Nathaniel Middleton Eſquire, Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

" Sir,

" I have been favoured by Receipt of your Letter of the 31ſt ultimo, and anxiouſly wait your Information of the Sum due to the Cavalry of my Detachment being ready.

" As the only Expectation of a Supply of Money I now have is from you, the diſtreſſed State of my Detachment I beg leave to lay before you. The Troops are now no leſs than Four Months in Arrears, and the Detachment in * Orders to march into Cawnpore, where upon its Arrival, the ſeveral Corps of which it is compoſed will be ordered to join their reſpective Brigades. The Diſtreſſes thoſe Troops have already experienced, and what further threatens them, unleſs in your Power to afford them Relief, muſt plead my Excuſe in ſoliciting an immediate Supply from your Treaſury, excluſive of the Balance of So' Rupees 1,08,716 due to the Cavalry; the Sum of Three Lacks would enable me to clear off all the Accounts of my Detachment up to the 30th of November; this Sum, or as much as you can conveniently furniſh, I earneſtly entreat you will oblige me by ſupplying me with as ſoon as poſſible.

* Sic in Orig.

" I expect to march the Detachment into the Station of Cawnpore by the 22d inſtant, by which Time the Receipt of the Money ſolicited for will afford me particular Satisfaction; and flatter myſelf if you can ſpare it from your Treaſury, although the Troops under my Command may not be at his Excellency's Charge, yet the particular Debit of the † Iſſue will be no Obſtacle to your Compliance.

† Sic in Orig.

" I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
(Signed) " G. Muir,
Colonel commanding."

" Camp near Ackberpore,
13th January 1782.

To prove that, on the 16th January 1782, the Troops under Colonel Morgan, both Officers and Men, were exceedingly diſtreſſed for Want of Money, and that the Native Troops were then near Five, and the Europeans near Four Months in Arrear,

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Letter from Colonel Morgan to Mr. Middleton, dated Jan. 16, 1782, beginning at Page 90 of the ſame Book.

" To Nathaniel Middleton Eſquire, Reſident at his Excellency the Vizier's Court.

" Sir,

" I am concerned to be under the Neceſſity of repreſenting to you that the Officers and Men under my Command are now exceedingly diſtreſſed, and ſuffer numberleſs Inconveniences for Want of Money; I have therefore to requeſt of you to ſend ſome for them without Delay, for moſt of the native Troops are near Five Months in Arrears, and the Europeans near Four.

" I muſt entreat you to diſpatch ſome Money, as the Troops cannot move from this Station without receiving ſome of their Arrears; and I have to put in immediate Execution the Honble.

Governor

Governor General's Orders for the Arrangement of the Troops, ſhould you not have any Occaſion for that Detachment ordered to proceed to Lucknow, under the Command of Colonel Sir John Cumming.

" I have the Honor to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) " James Morgan,
Colonel Commanding in the Field."

" Cawnpore,
16th Jan. 1782.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Sabbati, 20° *Aprilis* 1793.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor acquainted the Counſel for the Defendant they might proceed with his Defence.

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, they ſhould next produce Evidence to ſhew that the Victory obtained by Sir Eyre Coote in the Carnatic, on the 27th of September 1781, (which had been proved by the Managers for the Commons, in their Evidence on this Article, by a Letter from Mr. Middleton to the Defendant, dated October 28th 1781) did not in any Degree relieve the Diſtreſſes of the Army in that Country, ariſing from the Want of Proviſions; for this Purpoſe they deſired Mr. Hudſon might be called in.

Mr. ROBERT HUDSON was accordingly again called in, and produced a Book indorſed, "Fort St. George, Select Committee, from the 24th April to the 17th October 1781. Received, per Swallow, 10th June 1782." The ſame being delivered in,

Read, the following Extract of Select Committee Proceedings of the 1ſt October 1781, beginning at Page 2465 of the ſame Book.

"Fort St. George, 1ſt October 1781.

(No Preſents mentioned.)

"To the Right Honble. Lord Macartney, &c.
"Select Committee.

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I have the Pleaſure to inform you, that this Afternoon I have gained a Third and complete Victory over the Whole of Hyder's Army, which had collected in greater Force than I had yet ſeen them, and taken up very ſtrong Ground, from which, however, we beat them, with much Havock on their Side, and but little Loſs on ours. We have only One Subaltern killed, and by what I can gather from the Reports yet made me, not another Officer of any Denomination even wounded. I conclude from what I ſaw, and was reported to me, that Hyder's Army could not have conſiſted of leſs than 150,000 Men. We are now pitching our Tents on the Field of Battle; viz. on the Ground which he had occupied. I find he has not been able to carry off all his Guns. I would give all the Credit of this Victory for Five Days Rice. The Behaviour of the Officers and Men has been ſuch as deſerves the higheſt Commendation. When I have more Leiſure, you ſhall be informed of Particulars. From General Coote. Gains a Third and complete Victory over Hyder's Army.

"I am,
My Lord and Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
"Eyre Coote."

"Field of Battle, near Shulinger,
27th September 1781.

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, they ſhould next produce Documents reſpecting the Recal of the Reſident at Oude, in order to complete the Evidence given by the Managers under that Head.

Read, from Book 79, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 2d October 1780, beginning at Page 62 of the ſame Book.

"Fort William, 2d October 1780.

"At a Council; Preſent, Public Dept. Monday.
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Philip Francis, Edward Wheler, } Eſquires.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B.

"The Governor General.

§ ("Before the Board enter into the Conſideration of this extraordinary Motion, I muſt beg "Leave to offer ſome Obſervations upon it. Were the moſt inveterate and determined Adver-

"ſary

" ſary of the Britiſh Nation to poſſeſs, by whatever Means, a Share in the Adminiſtration, he " could not deviſe a Meaſure in itſelf ſo pernicious, or time it ſo effectually for the Ruin of the " Britiſh Intereſts in India, as that now introduced to the Board. Mr. Francis alone is conſci- " ous of his own Motives and Intentions; I can ſpeak only to their Tendency. We are at this " Inſtant involved in a new War with perhaps the moſt powerful of all the States in India, which " has opened with a Calamity ſo dreadful, as to require the moſt immediate and vigorous Exer- " tions of this Government to prevent what muſt otherwiſe be the Conſequence, the total and " ſpeedy Loſs of the Carnatic, and of all the Britiſh Eſtabliſhments and Poſſeſſions in that Part of " India. To ward off this impending Danger we have, beſides immediate Preparations of War, " reſolved to offer a Peace on their own Terms to the Marattas, with whom we have been, dur- " ing the paſt Two Years, engaged in a hazardous, though hitherto ſucceſsful War. At ſuch a " Time to proclaim an entire Subverſion of the Influence of this Government (for ſuch muſt be " the Effect, whether it be or be not the Intention of the preſent Queſtion), will be to defeat " every End of the Meaſures on which we have lately reſolved, to give Encouragement to our " Enemies by the Proſpect of an inverted, fluctuating, or divided Government, and diſcourage " thoſe to whom the Advances of this Government are made, when they ſee the Perſon in " whoſe Name they are offered, and to whom alone they look as the Repreſentative Inſtrument " of the Britiſh Nation in India, treated at the ſame Inſtant with Contempt, and diſarmed of " the Power of fulfilling the Engagements, and maintaining the Faith of the Treaties offered by " him for their Acceptance.)"§ ☞ (*a*) [I will aſk, who is Mr. Briſtow, that a Member of the Adminiſtration ſhould, at ſuch a Time, hold him forth as an Inſtrument for the Degradation of the firſt executive Member of this Government. What are the profeſſed Objects of his Appointment? What are the Merits and Services, or what the Qualifications, which entitle him to ſuch an uncommon Diſtinction? Is it for his ſuperior Integrity, or from his eminent Abilities, that he is to be dignified at ſuch Hazards of every Conſideration that ought to influence the Members of this Adminiſtration? Of the former I know no Proofs.—I am ſure it is not an Evidence of it, that he has been enabled to make himſelf the Principal in ſuch a Competition; and for the Teſt of his Abilities, I appeal to the Letter which he has dared to write to this Board, and which I am aſhamed to ſay, we have ſuffered. I deſire that a Copy of it may be inſerted in this Day's Proceedings, that it may ſtand before the Eyes of every Member of the Board, when he ſhall give his Vote upon a Queſtion for giving their Confidence to a Man, their Servant, who has publicly inſulted them, his Maſters, and the Members of the Government to whom he owes his Obedience; who, aſſuming an Aſſociation with the Court of Directors, and erecting himſelf into a Tribunal, has arraigned them for Diſobedience of Orders, paſſed Judgment upon them, and condemned or acquitted them as their Magiſtrate and Superior. Let the Board conſider, whether a Man poſſeſſed of ſo independent a Spirit, who has already ſhewn ſuch a Contempt of their Authority, who has ſhewn himſelf ſo wretched an Advocate for his own Cauſe, and Negociator for his own Intereſt, is fit to be truſted with the Guardianſhip of their Honour, the Execution of their Meaſures, and as their confidential Manager and Negociator with the Princes of India.] ☞ §(" As the Motion has " been unaccompanied by any Reaſons which ſhould induce the Board to paſs their Acquieſcence " in it, I preſume that the Motion which preceded it for reading the Orders of the Court of " Directors, was intended to ſerve as an Argument for it, as well as an Introduction to it. The " laſt of thoſe Orders was dictated the 23d December 1778, almoſt Two Years paſt; they " were dictated at a Time when, I am ſorry to ſay, the Court of Directors were in the Habit of " caſting Reproach upon my Conduct, and heaping Indignities on my Station; at a Time when " their Affairs in every Part of India wore the Aſpect of Proſperity; at a Time too when the " Renewal of the Company's Charter was in Contemplation, and a new Settlement of Govern- " ment was required for the Adminiſtration of theſe Provinces. It was certainly their Intention " or Expectation that I ſhould be immediately removed from this Government, and ſome other " Perſon ſubſtituted in my Place. To what Cauſes the Suſpenſion of this Deſign is to be " aſcribed I ſhall not enquire; but ſince they themſelves have thought it proper to continue me " in the chief Adminiſtration of their Affairs, I ſhall not offer ſo groſs an Inſult to their Under- " ſtandings, or Impeachment of their Integrity, as to ſuppoſe that they could ever think it " conſiſtent with the Intereſts and Security of their Conſtituents to deprive me of thoſe Au- " thorities and Sources of Influence, which can alone enable me to fulfil the Duties they have " aſſigned me, and on the Foundation of which ſo heavy a Reſponſibility reſts on me par- " ticularly. The relative Situation of the Governor General, and of the other Members of the " Council, has not indeed been defined by the Act of Parliament, which has conſtituted their " collective Authority; but in all Inſtances in which that Act has been ſilent, the Powers " and Practice of the former Government were declared by the Act itſelf to ſubſiſt unchanged. " By the ancient and immemorial Conſtitution of the Company, the executive Authority of " every Preſidency was committed to the firſt Member of it. He was declared the imme- " diate and ſole Agent in all Negociations and Tranſactions with the Country Powers, and " his Name alone was announced to them as the Repreſentative of the Government; as the

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(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 508.

" Government: Let it then be conſidered, how far the Principles and obvious Deſign of this " Prerogative are generally connected with the Queſtion now before the Board, independently " of the peculiar Circumſtances which attended it.")§ (*a*) ☞[The Removal of Mr. Middleton, my Agent at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, was the firſt Act of a Majority of this Adminiſtration in the Year 1774, to proclaim the Annihilation of my Authority; and the Effect moſt completely anſwered that Intention, for from that Moment I was conſidered, both at the Court of Oude, and in every other Court, which had any Connection with this Government, in no other Light than as the conſtrained Inſtrument of exerciſing an Authority which had been eſtabliſhed on the Ruins of my own. Such muſt be the evident Effect of the preſent Queſtion if it ſhall be carried againſt me.]☜ §(" I will not carry this Argument to the further Lengths " or Concluſions to which it would warrantably lead me; but I do not * ſolemnly adjure the other * S.e in Orig. " Members of the Board, that, unleſs they think me totally unqualified to execute the Functions " of my Station, they will not give their Sanction to a Meaſure which muſt reduce me to " the State of a nominal Member of it, which ſhall take the Reins of Adminiſtration from my " Hands, to place them in thoſe of Mr. Francis, and which, by ſubverting the natural Order of " the Conſtitution, muſt deprive it of its Vigour by whomſoever it may be occaſionally held. " While they pay that Obedience and Reſpect which I am as ready as they are to yield to the " Orders of the Court of Directors, let them compare the Situation of Things as they ſtood at " the Time when theſe Orders were iſſued, with the preſent, and let them imagine what Orders " the Court of Directors would, at ſuch a Period as this, paſs on ſuch a Queſtion. If they " think, but it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe it, that a Body of Men, ſo reſpectable in their Cha- " racters and in their Rank of Life, would, at a Time like this, conſent to degrade and diſarm " the firſt Inſtrument of their Authority, let them give their Votes for the Queſtion; if not, let " them act by their ſtrongeſt Conviction of what would be the orders of the Company in the " preſent Caſe, not what it is, applied to One which it was impoſſible for the Company to have " foreſeen; I again call upon them moſt ſolemnly to ſupport my Authority, and at the ſame Time " their own Rights and their Reputation, which are connected with it, both in its immediate Ef- " fect, and its remoter but inevitable Conſequences.)" (*b*)

(No Signature at the End of the Conſultation.)

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Book, and ſame Conſultation, as follows:

" Sir Eyre Coote.—At a Time when I am ſo engaged in the public Concern, I little expected that any Queſtion of a private Nature would be agitated at this Board, that could poſſibly interrupt the Harmony of it, and that at a Time when that Harmony is ſo neceſſary for carrying on of the public Service. The Queſtion to me is of ſo much Magnitude, that I muſt beg Leave to defer giving my Opinion on it till To-morrow." (*c*)

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 3d October 1780, beginning at Page 86 of the ſame.

" Fort William, 3d October 1780.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident; Public Dept. Tuesday.

Philip Francis, Edward Wheler, } Eſquires.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B.

" Sir Eyre Coote delivers in the following Minute. Sir Eyre Coote.

" After having created the Board the Trouble of a Second Meeting on the Queſtion which formed the Subject of Yeſterday's Debate, and for which I truſt its Importance, my own Situation at this Juncture, and my being without any previous Knowledge until I arrived in Town in the Morning, that ſuch a Buſineſs was likely to come before us, will plead Excuſe. It is not my Intention to encroach further on their Time by tedious Argument or Diſcuſſion.

" Whilſt I am bound in Honour, by my Opinion recorded on the Proceedings of this Board on a former Occaſion, to ſupport all Orders received from the Court of Directors, ſubſequent to my Arrival in this Country, I nevertheleſs hold it a Duty equally incumbent upon me as a Member of this Adminiſtration, appointed under the Authority of an Act of Parliament, and to which Tribunal of the Britiſh Conſtitution we are ultimately reſponſible for the due Execution of the important Truſt committed to our Charge, the Care of the Intereſts of the Engliſh Nation in India, to judge how far, in following ſuch Orders, I am likely to injure that firſt Object of our Attention.

" The late Requiſition made of me by this Board, to take upon me the Command of the Army at Madras, and the Grounds upon which that Requiſition was made, render it altogether

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 509. (*b*) Vide Appendix, N° XXXIII. (*c*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

unneceſſary for me to bring forward, on this Occaſion, Arguments in Proof of the very critical State of the Intereſts of the Company and the Engliſh Nation in India. Our unanimous Agreement on the Meaſure, and our ſubſequent Reſolutions to carry it into force, evince its Expediency; and which I flattered myſelf had been the Reſult of a diſintereſted Conviction in the Mind of every Member of this Board, and of a Determination to allow no Objects to interpoſe which could have a Tendency to obſtruct the ſucceſsful Execution thereof. That the Reſtoration of Mr. Briſtow, at this Time, to the Charge of the Reſidency at Lucknow, will produce Effects highly prejudicial thereto, I have not a Doubt of; as it will generate in the Minds of every Power of Hindoſtan, that the Governor General is carrying on Treaties with them which he has not the Power to ratify, and will produce on their Part Conſequences deſtructive to all Negociation, Indeciſion and Procraſtination. The Neceſſity of avoiding every Step that can give riſe to ſuch Impediments, at the very Time the Governor General is negociating, under the Sanction of this Board, Terms of Peace with the Marhattas, I am perſuaded is too obvious to every Member of it to require Elucidation, and that they ſee it as a Conduct highly inſeparable from the real Purpoſe of their Reſolves, to give him every poſſible Support, both in Word and Action, for the Accompliſhment of a Buſineſs in which the Intereſts of the Public are ſo eſſentially concerned.

" In ſhort, although my former Declarations, added to the Rule I had laid down for my Conduct in all Caſes where I could have the Orders of the Court of Directors for my Guide, obliges me to give my Voice in Favour of Mr. Francis's Motion; I nevertheleſs ſee, and am ſo thoroughly convinced of the great Neceſſity there is in the preſent critical Conjuncture of our Affairs in India, of ſupporting the Governor General as the firſt Inſtrument of our Adminiſtration, that I here declare, I will moſt heartily join with him in any Meaſure he can deviſe, whereby the ill Effects of the Change at Lucknow may be obviated, and the World in general be convinced, that he is ſtill in Poſſeſſion of that Authority in the Adminiſtration of the Public Buſineſs, ſo abſolutely requiſite for the Support of our Government.

" In urging theſe Sentiments, I am naturally led to reflect on what may be my own Situation in the Execution of that Duty which I am on the Eve of undertaking, the Operations of which may be materially injured by any Meaſure which * in the leaſt impede the Negociations ſet on foot by the Marattas. I therefore, as a Duty I owe myſelf and the public Welfare, call upon every Member of this Board to give me ſuch Teſtimony of their Determination to ſupport me in the Proſecution of a Service ſo important in itſelf, and in its Conſequences, as that, when once entered on *, I may not be expoſed to the Apprehenſion of Failure, from a Doubt of not receiving that ample Aſſiſtance from them which the Nature of the Undertaking renders ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary, and which they alone can afford.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

(Signed) " Eyre Coote." (*a*)

(No Signature at the End of the Conſultation.)

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that they ſhould next read ſome Letters from the Vizier on the Subject of the Recal of the Reſident; which Letters were in a Conſultation of the 21ſt May 1781, a Part of which only, relating to this Subject, had been read by the Managers for the Commons.

Read, from Book 35, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 21ſt May 1781, beginning at Page 1306 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 21ſt May 1781.

Secret Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
and
Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. abſent on Command at the Preſidency of Fort St. George.

" From the Nabob Vizier to the Governor General. Received the 20th May.

" I have frequently written to you, that I cannot ſubmit to the Authority of Two Gentlemen, and deſiring that you would recal Mr. John Briſtow, and engage by Writing to continue Mr. Middleton for ever with me; becauſe, from the Beginning to this Time, I have never deviated from the Friendſhip of the Company and you. I have been for a long Time hopeful that, from the encreaſed Friendſhip, I ſhall be in Peace, and relieved from all Difficulties, and particularly at this Time, when, agreeable to my Wiſhes, you have, by the Bleſſing of God, the Power you have frequently promiſed, in Anſwer to my Requeſt, that you would ſend for me, but as yet you have never done it. The Particulars of Mr. Briſtow are as follow: He openly and publicly de-

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° XXXIV.

clares,

clares, that * that he is in Expectation of Orders from Europe, giving him entire Authority over the Affairs of this Quarter, and that he has ſuch Connection and Intereſt with the Gentlemen in Europe, that Orders for his Authority will moſt certainly be ſent, and that he will not give up the Point for Ten, Fifteen, or Twenty Years; that he now remains ſilent, but will at laſt receive full Powers, and will then call me to an Account for my Behaviour to him. Theſe Expreſſion † there can be no Doubt of as they are publicly ſpoken: As ſuch Declarations and Threats made uſe of by him, are an Inſult to you, and an Injury to the Adminiſtration of Affairs here, I am therefore certain you will not conſent to my ſuffering ſuch Diſtreſſes. For God's Sake do not be unfavourable in this Matter, but recal Mr. John Briſtow from hence, and grant * a me a written Agreement, ſpecifying that Mr. Middleton ſhall be continued for ever with me; and to prevent his applying to Europe, ſend me, if you think proper, the Drafts of Letters which I may write to the King, the Vizier, and the Chiefs of the Company, and do you alſo write from your Favor and Kindneſs. Let this be done without Delay.

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

" A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) " Edward Colebrooke,
Perſian Tranſlator."

" To the Nabob Vizier. Written 21ſt May.

" I have received your Two Letters, the One adviſing me to quit Calcutta during the preſent unhealthy Air of it, which has cauſed the Death of ſeveral Perſons; and the other acquainting me that you cannot ſubmit to the Orders of Two Gentlemen, and deſiring that I will recal Mr. Briſtow, who publickly declares that he is in Expectation of Orders from Europe, giving him the ſole Authority in his Country, &c. &c. with many other Particular * which I fully underſtand, and which gave me great Pleaſure.

* Sic in Orig.

" In obedience to Orders from the Court of Directors, as at that Time there was a different Object and Syſtem, Mr. Briſtow was ſent to your Province, and his continuing with you was thought the ſame Thing as if I was there; and although you frequently wrote to me deſiring his Removal, and I knew it could eaſily be done, yet I would not do it. At this Time however that you have written to Rajah Govind Ram that any Delay in his Recal will be attended with Diſgrace, and as you have written to me likewiſe fully in the ſame Words, I therefore, to ſhew nothing is further from my Wiſh than your Diſhonour, immediately on the Receipt of your Letter, ſent to Mr. Briſtow to return to Calcutta.

" It is nearly Three Years ſince Rajah Govind Ram, who is a faithful Servant of your Government, has been deſirous of effecting an Interview between your Highneſs and myſelf; and you yourſelf have repeatedly written to me, that if I have no Leiſure you will come to this Quarter; and this you likewiſe mention, in your Hand-writing, in a Letter from the Nabob Monier Uddowlah, which was delivered to me by Mr. Vanſittart. As I conſider that this would be putting your Highneſs to great Inconvenience, and as I myſelf had no Leiſure from the Weight of public Affairs, I promiſed you that, as ſoon as I could find the ſmalleſt Opportunity, I would have the Honour of an Interview with your Highneſs. At this Time that you mention in your Letter to the Rajah, that you will come to Calcutta, in Perſon, without the Knowledge or Permiſſion of any One; in order to prevent you from taking that Trouble, I have reſolved now, that I have a little Leiſure, to go to your Quarter; but as it will require One Month for Preparations, I ſhall be detained for a little Time; after which, by the Bleſſing of God, I ſhall leave this Place, and arriving with you ſhall, by the Bleſſing of God, have an Interview with your Highneſs, which is the greateſt Wiſh of my Heart. But I requeſt that you will never take the Trouble of coming.

I have already, agreeable to your Firſt Directions, diſmiſſed Bahar Ally Khan, the Particulars of which you will learn from Rajah Govind Ram.

" A true Copy.

(Signed) " Edward Colebroke."

" Copy of a Letter from the Nabob Vizier to Rajah Govind Ram.

" I have frequently written to the Nabob Amaududdowlah about the Recal of Mr. John Briſtow, and the Nabob promiſed he would ſoon do it, but to this Time he has not had an Opportunity of doing it: In the mean while Mr. Briſtow reſides here, and has come twice to pay a Viſit, but I have not yet returned it, nor will I return it. He is now expecting Orders from Europe, which he ſays, will give him ſole and entire Authority. Repreſent this to the Nabob in private. By the Bleſſing of God you are wiſe and acquainted with all Matters. This long Delay after Mr. Briſtow has been told that he will be recalled to Calcutta, is a Diſgrace to both Sides. I imagine the Nabob is acting prudently, ſo as to prevent Mr. Briſtow's Attempts from reaching Europe, otherwiſe how could the Orders from Calcutta have been ſo delayed; by the Bleſſing of God, at this Time the Nabob, conformable to the Wiſhes of his Friends, has got the Power, it is therefore neceſſary for him to attend to the Concerns of his Friends, and to recal Mr. Briſtow from hence, and grant a Sunnud in the Nature of an Engagement for Mr. Middleton to remain here for ever. If it is proper I will write to the King, the Vizier, and the Chief of the Company, in ſuch Manner as he ſhall direct,

and

and in the Words which he ſhall order, that Mr. Briſtow's Views may be thwarted there. A long Time has paſſed in anxious Expectation, let him now be favourable to me, and recal Mr. Briſtow without Delay; ſhould any further Delay happen in this Matter, or no Anſwer be returned to my Letters, being remedileſs, I will, without the Permiſſion or Knowledge of the Nabob, leave this Place, and go to the Nabob's Preſence. Why is Bahar Ally Khan ſtill in that Quarter? Do you mention it to the Nabob, and procure his Diſmiſſion from thence, that he may come to Fizeabad, and let the Nabob write to my Mother, that when he comes in Perſon to this Quarter, he will do whatever the Nature of Affairs ſhall require. (*a*)

" A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) " Edward Colebroke,
Perſian Tranſlator.
(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Edward Wheler."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they ſhould next read a Part of a Letter from the Defendant to the Board, in Addition to the Extract from the ſame Letter, which had been read (*b*) by the Managers for the Commons, and alſo the Reſolution of the Board upon the ſame.

Read, from Book 62, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 23d September 1782, beginning at Page 58 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 23d September 1782.

Pub. Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires,
The Governor General indiſpoſed.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on Command at Fort St. George.

§ (" Received the following Letter from the Governor General.

Gov. Gen. 22d Sept. 1782.

" Gentlemen,

" A few Days before my preſent Indiſpoſition commenced, I informed you that I was ſorry to " find that the Reſident at the Vizier's Court had evidently failed in his Duty to this Govern- " ment, in not having carried into Execution the Conditions and Spirit of the late Treaty with " the Vizier. I had further the Mortification to be obliged to inform you, that neither the Re- " ſident, nor his Deputy in his Abſence, had communicated to me the Confuſions which had " ariſen in the Vizier's Dominions, from a Neglect or Violation of the Treaty. The Letters " which I wrote, in conſequence of ſuch Miſmanagement, to the Reſident and the acting Miniſter " of the Vizier, were laid before you and approved.)" §

☞ (*c*) [Upon the ſame Occaſion I obſerved to you, that the Obſtacle which oppoſed itſelf to the Nomination of Mr. Briſtow to the Reſidentſhip at Oude no longer exiſted: It was removed by my having vindicated what muſt ever be eſteemed one of the neceſſary Privileges of this Government. I had the Pleaſure of finding, upon the moſt impartial Inquiry, that the Conduct of Mr. Briſtow, during his former Reſidence at the Court of the Vizier, had been proper and attentive. I accordingly wiſhed to recommend him to ſucceed the preſent Reſident, provided the Vizier had no reaſonable Objections to his Appointment.]

§ (" I have now great Satisfaction in informing you, that my Letter to the acting Miniſter of the " Vizier has had the happieſt Effect in realizing the heavy Balances due to the Company from " Oude; and it is ſaid that the preſent Reſident and his Deputy are brought to a proper Senſe of " their Duty to the Company.

" As in every Act of my Adminiſtration of the Affairs of the Company, I never had an " Object in view but their permanent Intereſt, as far as my Judgment could direct me, and as " Prejudices in favour of thoſe in whom I have confided, or againſt thoſe who oppoſed me, " vaniſh in my Mind, when the Good of the Service requires it, I now wiſh you to recal Mr. " Middleton from the Court of the Vizier, and to appoint Mr. Briſtow in his Room.

" My weak State of Health obliges me to dictate this Letter from my Bed; yet I cannot but " add, that your Inſtructions to Mr. Briſtow ſhould be ſtrong and poſitive upon theſe Points— " Firſt, That he ſhould always ſhew every poſſible Reſpect to the Vizier and his Family.— " Secondly, That he ſhould take the moſt effectual Steps for ſecuring all that may remain unpaid " of the Company's Balances.—Thirdly, That the Security and internal Peace of the Vizier's " Dominions, and the Happineſs of the People, ſhould be continually in his View; and that he " ſhould communicate fully and freely with this Government upon thoſe Subjects.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXXVIII.
(*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 511.
(*c*) Vide ſupra, Page 511.
(*b*) Vide Appendix, N° XXXVI.

" The

" The State of my Health requires my proceeding further up the River; and I ſhall commu-
" nicate to Mr. Briſtow, with your Approbation, any more particular Inſtructions that may occur
" to me, and that I may be able to ſend them.

" I am, with Eſteem and Regard,

" Upon the Ganges, " Gentlemen,
" near Soohſagar, " Yours, &c.
" 22d September 1782. (Signed) " Warren Haſtings."

" The Board, in Conformity to the Governor General's Recommendation, and ſenſible of the
" Propriety of the Meaſure,
" Reſolve to call Mr. Middleton immediately from the Vizier's Court.
" The Board further reſolve, That Mr. Briſtow be appointed to ſucceed Mr. Middleton, and
" ordered to proceed with the utmoſt Diſpatch to Lucknow, to take Charge of that Office.") (a) §

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" John Macpherſon."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, That the next Subject upon which they ſhould offer Evidence, was the Meaſure of reſuming the Jaghires; and firſt they ſhould produce a Letter upon the Subject of the Jaghires, from the Nabob to the Reſident, to prove the Miſchiefs they occaſioned, and his Deſire to reſume them; which Letter they propoſed reading, with the Conſent of the Managers, from the Appendix to the printed Minutes, the Book in which it was entered not being at preſent in Court.

Read, the following Extract from N° XXXVIII. of the Appendix to the printed Minutes, beginning at Page 86 of the ſame.

" From the Nabob Vizier to the Reſident.

" I have received your Letter, covering Copies of Letters from my Mother to yourſelf—recapitulated * the Contents.—She ſays her Jagheers were not granted by me. At the Time of the late Nabob's Death, theſe Mahls were under the Charge of Jowaur Ally Khan, on the Footing of other Aumils, inſomuch that the Accounts, &c. were lodged in the Dewan's Office; theſe Accounts, as they were delivered into the Dewan's Office to the Date of the Nabob's Death, are forthcoming. After his Death, I, as a dutiful Son, made over theſe Mahls to her in Jagheer, that it could not be ſaid I left my Mother unprovided. The Buſineſs and Mahls of the Khalſa ſuffer conſiderably, and are much prejudiced by the Authority and Conduct of the Aumils of theſe Jagheers, Mahls, as alſo from the Inſolence of the Houſhold Khajahs; witneſs the Conduct of Bhar Ally Khan's Naibat Tondah. My Life, Eſtate, and Dominions originate from the Friendſhip of the Engliſh Government. Yet what Knavery have not theſe Houſehold Khajahs been guilty of. As therefore it is not prudent that theſe Mahls ſhould be continued in the Charge of my Mother, or Houſehold Khajahs, I have appointed my own Aumils—receive the Amount ariſing from theſe Mahls, and pay it to my Mother, after deducting the Charges of Collections, &c. abſolute Charges. I am ready to acquieſce in any Thing for my Mother. As for the other Parts of her Letters, I truſt in God they are dictated by the Houſehold Khajahs; and that I have not cauſed Shame to myſelf from my Conduct to God or my Mother. After the Death of my Father, whatever was due from him to the Company, alſo to the Troops, I took upon myſelf; but whatever Effects there were remained with my Mother. Some Time ſince ſhe gave ſome Part to me, but it went no Way in the Diſcharge of the Claims of the Company or Troops. For theſe many Years I have endured much Inconvenience and Trouble for the Diſcharge of theſe; yet Half is not made good, and I am in daily Anxiety on this Account, from a Deſire to diſcharge all juſt Dues to the Company. It is my Intention to proceed to Fyzabad in Ten Days, the Mohrum being over, when I mean to requeſt of my Mother the Whole of my Father's Eſtate, to enable me to pay off all Debts to the Company. Agreeable to the Laws of God, all my Father's Effects are my Right, that I may make good all Claims on him. If my Mother, from Affection, conſents, I ſhall be happy; if not, in whatever Manner ſhe may render it, I ſhall pay it towards the Adjuſtment of the Balance due to the Company. With reſpect to the Houſehold Khajahs, I ſhall confine and puniſh them, for the Knavery and Means they have uſed towards effecting a Breach between my Mother and myſelf. You will in Friendſhip cauſe this Letter to be tranſlated into Engliſh, and ſend it immediately to the Governor, deſiring him not to liſten to any one, or what my Mother may write, neither adopt her Opinion, but direct me to receive Money from her, towards the Payment of the Company's Demands. I am ready to defray and allow her for her Expences—with reſpect to the Amount Collections of her Jagheers, after deducting all neceſſary Charges of Collection; you may receive and tranſmit it to her." (b)

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide Appendix, N° XXXVI.

(b) Vide Appendix, N° XXXVIII.

To ſhew that the Miſchiefs ariſing from the Jaghires, and particularly thoſe in Poſſeſſion of the Begums, had been complained of ſo early as the Year 1776, and that in conſequence thereof, the very ſame Meaſure which the Defendant is now charged with carrying into Execution in 1781, was propoſed through Mr. Briſtow at that Time,

Read, from Book 101, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 25th January 1776, beginning at Page 76 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 25th January 1776.

Secret Dept. " At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis, } Eſquires.

" Copy of Mr. Briſtow's Anſwer to the Begum :

" With reſpect to your Highneſs's Jaghires, the Nabob agrees to one Method, which is, that you give them up entirely, and inſtead thereof, receive a Monthly Stipend, through the Channel of any Perſon you chuſe to fix on; for the Nabob obſerved to me, that Two Rulers were too much for one Country. By this Propoſal, the Nabob is deſirous of promoting your Highneſs's Quiet, Tranquillity, and Satisfaction. The Nabob ſays, that in this Caſe, you will have no Vexation, and will conſtantly receive your Stipend without Trouble." (*a*)

(No Signature at the End of the Conſultation.)

To ſhew that the Nabob was in the Habit of exerciſing the Power of reſuming Jaghires in his Kingdom,

Read, from Book 592, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 22d December 1777, beginning at Page 180 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 22d December 1777.

Secret Dept. " At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, and Preſident;
Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis, } Eſquires.
Edward Wheler,

" Read the following Letter from the Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" The original Amount Tuncaws, as ſpecified in the firſt Column of the Wauſil Baukkee, falls ſhort of that mentioned in the Liſt of Aſſignments formerly tranſmitted to you, by 4,500 Rupees, a Difference that ariſes on the Jaghyrs of Agd Murza Murzy Ramzanny, and Sheuk Moradoold Cawn, and which is owing to thoſe Jaghyrdars, having made Collections from their Jaghyrs before they were reſumed, and aſſigned over to me.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" Nath. Middleton.

" Lucknow,
2d December 1777.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis,
Edw. Wheler."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that they ſhould next proceed to ſhew that by the eſtabliſhed Uſage and Conſtitution of the Mogul Empire, and by the Laws of the Country, a Jaghire is in its Nature reſumable; for which Purpoſe they ſhould read an Extract of a Minute of Mr. Shore's on the Rights and Privileges of Jagheerdars, from a Conſultation of the 2d April 1788.

The Managers for the Commons objected to the ſame.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° XI.

The Counſel for the Defendant were heard in Anſwer to the Objection, and ſtated the Minute in Queſtion to have been made by Mr. Shore in Conſequence of Directions from the Court of Directors to inquire into the Subject.

The Managers for the Commons being heard in Reply,

The Houſe informed the Managers for the Commons, that the Minute offered to be read being an official Report, made by a Member of the Council on an Inquiry directed by the Court of Directors, it was competent to the Counſel for the Defendant to read the ſame in Evidence.

Then the Witneſs produced a Book indorſed, "No. 179, Bengal Revenue Council, 2d to 7th April 1788, R. per William Pitt, 26th March, 1789;" and the ſame being delivered in,

Read, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 2d April 1788, beginning at Page 148 of the ſame Book.

"Fort William, the 2d April 1788.

"At a Council; Preſent,
Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General, Preſident;
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
and
John Shore Eſquire.

Rev. Dept Wednesday.

"Mr. Shore delivers in to the Board Copies of his Minutes which were tranſmitted to the Court of Directors by the Rodney.

"On the Rights and Privileges of Jagheerdars, &c.

Mr. Shore's Minute on the Rights and Privileges of Jagheerdars.

"1. The ancient Forms of the Mogul Conſtitution appear to have nearly expired with Alumgeer, and when the Company acquired the Poſſeſſion of the Dewanny, the Traces of them were only to be found: It is not therefore ſurpriſing that the Engliſh ſhould have adopted erroneous Ideas on this Subject, and have confirmed Abuſes which they found to exiſt. In no Inſtance is this Reflection more applicable than to the Subject I mean now to diſcuſs—the Nature of the Tenure called Jagheer.

"2. I ſhall Firſt explain what this Tenure was under the regular Conſtitution of the Mogul Empire, in order to point out thoſe Abuſes which have ſubſequently prevailed in it, with conſiderable Detriment to the Intereſts of the Government.

"3. A Jagheer is properly an Appendage to a Dignity called Munſub, which it is therefore neceſſary to explain.

"4. In the Mogul Empire there are no Hereditary Dignities; the Rank of the Nobles was conferred, by ſpecial Appointment from the Emperor, for Life only, and revocable at his Pleaſure; and it was eſtimated by the Number of Horſe which they were ſuppoſed to command. This Command was denominated Monſub, and a Jagheer was an Appendage to it." (*a*)

(No Signature at the End of the Conſultation.)

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 163 of the ſame Book.

"A Jaghire may be defined to be an Aſſignment in Land or Money for the Support of a certain Dignity, and for the Troops annexed thereto: That it was either conditional or unconditional, the former implied, that it was granted for the Expences of a particular Office or Station; the latter, that it was independent of any Office or Station, being appropriated for * for the Maintenance of a Dignity, a ſuitable Number of Attendants, and the effective Troops annexed to it; that in the latter Caſe it was granted for Life, or until the Emperor ſhould pleaſe to reſume the Dignity, or diminiſh it; in the former Caſe it exiſted whilſt the Poſſeſſor continued in Office only, and upon his Removal or Diſmiſſion, devolved, either in Whole or in Part, upon his Succeſſor." (*b*)

* Sic in Orig.

Mr. Shore's Minute on Jaghierdary Rights.

• • •

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 166 of the ſame Book.

"25. To render theſe Reſtrictions more binding, a Jagheerdar was obliged to ſign an Obligation previous to the Receipt of his Grant, making himſelf accountable for whatever might be due on the above Grounds.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXXIX.

(*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

"26. The

" 26. The following Inſtance in Proof of the Strictneſs with which the Government exacted the Toufeer is ſo remarkable, that I ſhall inſert it at Length from a Book of good Authority.

" Beckanday Khan, and other Munſubdar, having obtained an Aſſignment for their Pay in the Pergunnah Berance, they laid Claim to the Poſſeſſion of the whole Diſtrict, as the Amount of the Rents of it in Daams correſponded exactly with that ſpecified in the Vizier's Aſſignment. The Dewan refuſed his Aſſent, and inſiſted upon their receiving their Pay in Money which compelled the Munſubdars to accept the Aſſignments according to the eſtabliſhed Rules, which left them no Portion of the Toufeer. By this Adjuſtment the Government was ſaved from a Loſs of 109, 791 10 6, being the Exceſs of the Rents of the Diſtrict, beyond the Valuation of Toreen Mull." (*a*)

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 639 of the ſame Book.

" Appendix, N° 12.

" In order to ſhew the Strictneſs with which the Jagheerdars were obliged to account for the Sums, a Tranſlate of an original Record taken from the Dewan Dufter, containing an Account of the Collections from the Jagheer of Nazim of Bengal, is annexed. Similar Accounts were taken from all Munſubdars, and tranſmitted to Delhi with the Tuſdeek Hazeree, or Account of the Troops of the Munſubdars that had been marked and received, and according to which the Beraat or Adjuſtment of their Accounts was made out at the End of the Year by the Grand Bukſhees at the Preſence. The Claims of Government upon the Jagheerdar for the Hiſſah Khalſa, Troops deſerted, or not muſtered, &c &c. were claſſed under the Head of Motalibah Sircar, or the Demands of the State; and to anſwer which it was cuſtomary on Aſſignments, to any conſiderable Amount, to ſuſpend a Sum under the Head of Titemah Tullub, or Pay ſuſpended, for which an Aſſignment was never granted till the Munſubdar had ſettled his Accounts. The Emperor Aurung Zeeb, being once importuned by his eldeſt Son to grant an Order for the Payment of this ſuſpended Balance before his Accounts were adjuſted; " Let him know," replied the Emperor, " that this (the Grant of a Jagheer) is not like the Dealings of Merchants. My Father ſuſpended One-fourth of the Jagheers of the Princes and Nobles, but in the preſent Age the Laws are diſregarded. If a Part of his Pay be ſuſpended, it matters not, for it will be appropriated to " the Liquidation of Motalibah," or the Demands of Government, " the Price of the Jewels, and various other Claims." (*b*)

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 643 of the ſame Book.

" The Hiſſah Khalſa, or Share of Government, is of Two Kinds.

" The Shekeſt Ayaam and the Towfeer.

" 1ſt, Shekeſt Ayaam.

" Jagheers were granted and reſumed only at the following Periods.

" The Beginning of the Khureef Harveſt (Ibtedai Khureef) that is the Commencement of the Month of Miher, in which Caſe the Jagheerdar gets the Produce of the whole Year; alſo if he is removed in this Month, and there is no Shekeſt Ayaam, Five-ſixths of the Khureef Harveſt (or Punj-ſoods) which commences from the Abaan, or Month of Aughun. If the Jagheerdar's Aſſignment is dated from this Month, 1-6th of the Khurreef or the Month of Mehr, is denominated Shekeſt Ayaam, and the Receipts of that Month * to the Credit of Government. If a Jagheer is reſumed at this Period, the Jagheerdar gets only the Collections of Mihr, and the Remaining Five Months of the Khurreef, with the Rubbee of Courſe) are brought on the Account of Government." (*c*)

sic in Orig.

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 645 of the ſame Book.

" 2d, Towfeer or Surplus.

" The Difference between the Haal Haſſil, or actual Receipts of the Jagheerdar, and the regiſtered Aſſeſſment of Toorul Mull (or the Toomar Jumma) according to which the Jagheerdar was generally put in Poſſeſſion of his Lands." (*d*)

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 563 of the ſame Book.

" Note D.

" It did not follow that any particular Spot once granted to a Munſubdar, was to be continued to him during Life, nor even that he ſhould invariably receive his Pay by an Aſſignment on Land.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXXIX.
(*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid.
(*c*) Vide Appendix, ibid.
(*d*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

When

When a Signature or Munſubdar detached on Service, was * reſulted or ſent to another Province, he generally received his Aſſignment on Lands not far diſtant from his new Station. Sometimes the Jagheerdars were obliged to receive their Pay in Money, and thoſe whoever paid in Money, obtained Aſſignments on Land. * Sic in Orig.

" In the Book called the Inſhai Aulumgeree, there are various Drafts of Grants, both for converting Money Aſſignments into Jagheers, and the latter into the former. A Proof that no perpetual Occupancy of Land was conveyed under this Tenure." (*a*)

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 168 of the ſame Book.

" 28. Under the Mogul Government there was a certain Mehal or Juriſdiction, conſiſting of ſuch Lands as were ſet apart for being granted in Jagheer, under the Denomination of Paibakee; the other Lands in the Subah were called Khalſa Mokerrery, or fixed Exchequer Lands; theſe were ſuppoſed to be moſt productive, and were granted in Jagheer.

" 29. Under this Juriſdiction Jagheers, when reſumed or eſcheated, fell; and here the Thouſeer or Exceſs was brought to the Credit of the State, as well as the Amount of Arrears, or Anticipations for broken Periods, as already explained: The Produce of the Three laſt Articles was called the Share of the Exchequer, and under this Term the Jagheerdars were compelled to account for it. Appendix, No. 12, or 13, 14.

" 30. Such were the ancient and regular Forms of the Mogul Conſtitution regarding the Dignity called Munſub, and its Appendage Jagheer;—and from theſe it will appear that a Jagheerdar had not originally or conſtitutionally any Property in the Lands." (*b*)

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 645 of the ſame Book.

" Extract of a Draft of a Sunnud in the Book called the Inſhai Alumgeree.

" So many Villages having been granted in Jagheer to ſuch a Perſon, he is alſo made accountable for the Zoward Sircar, (or Excels of Produce beyond the Amount of his Aſſignment), which he will pay into the Treaſury at the End of every Harveſt.

" In the Mochulka of Fukker ud deen Huſſein, (recited in the Appendix), the Stipulation of the Hiſſa Khalſa, or Share of the Exchequer, is not expreſſed, though it is evidently implied: In a Sunnud of Hedait Ullah now before me, and granted in conſequence of a Perwannah from the Vizier, this Stipulation reſpecting the Hiſſah Khalſa, or whatever the Jagheerdar may realize above the Amount of his Aſſignment, is inſerted, as in almoſt all the other Sunnuds. (*c*)

Read, a further Extract, from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 647 of the ſame Book.

" Appendix, N° 13.

" Allahbad Sunnud.

" Extract from the Doſtoor Alummul, or Book of Forms and Regulations of Anundee Ram Nooſkah Nowees, of the Soubah of Allahbad.

" Adjuſted Account (or Hiſſab Bar Gerdaſt) of the Jagheer of Sutf Ally Khan, reſumed at the Expiration of One-third of the Khurreef Harveſt Soolſaan Khurreef, purſuant to the Perwannah of the Vizier.

" The Dewan of the Soubah ordered the Chowdries and Canongoes of the Pergunnah to prepare a Statement of the groſs Collections of the Jagheerdar, whoſe Accounts were ſettled as follows:

" Amount of the Aſſignment, — — —			1,98,000 Daams.
Jagheerdars Settlement.			
Maal, — — — —	4,200		
Ceſſes, — — —	1,850		
		6,050	
Deducted Balance in the Hands of the Ryats, —		2,390	
Amount collected by the Jagheerdars, — —		3,660	
Deduct due to the Jagheerdars, to the Time when his Jâghire was reſumed, — — —		1,220	
Due from the Jagheerdar to Government, on ſettling his Accounts — — — —		2,440	

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXXIX. (*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid. (*c*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

" Mode in which this Balance was liquidated, paid by the Jagheerdars in Caſh, — — — 1,320
Sum due to him Account Titmah Tullub, or Pay ſuſpended, — — — — 1,120

Rupees 2,440 " (a)

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 649 of the ſame Book.

" Appendix, N° 14.

" Account of the Settlement of Bengal for the Year 1146, with the Diviſion of the Lands into Khalſa and Jagheer.

" Khalſa Lands, &c.

" Khalſa Lands Mocurrory.

Lands never granted in Jagheer, or otherwiſe alienated, the Revenue of which was invariably paid directly to Government, and therefore denominated Khalſah Mocurrary — — — 1,04,72,865 12 18 3

" Paibaukee.

(Lands allotted for being granted in Jagheer, but the Aſſignments on which having been reſumed, the Revenues were paid into Government till other Aſſignments on them were granted, during this Period the Lands were ſaid to be Der Ammul Paibaukee, or under the Paibaukee Juriſdiction.)

" Sabeck, or former Reſumptions.

" Keedah, &c. for the Elephants.

Kheedah	—	38,480	8	15	3		
Khorah	—	18,142	2	9	1		
Mujarai	—	5,229	0	0	0		
						61,951	11 5
Returned Mohauls of Jaffier Khan	—	2,50,405	7	0			
Sundry other Munſubdars		3,57,052	8	17			
						6,07,457	15 17
							6,69,409 11 2

" Dereenwillah, or recent Reſumptions.

Reſumed Mohauls of Khandowran	—	1,16,469	9	6			
Mojuffeer Khan	—	1,08,530	6	14			
Royroyan	— —	3,750	0	0			
						2,25,000	0 0

" Mohauls of Serfrauz Khan reſumed.

Muſhroot, or held by him as Soubahdar	—	6,80,000	0	0			
Belah Shert, or unconditional		2,03,246	4	0			
						8,83,246	4 0
						11,11,996	4 0
						17,81,405	15 2 1,22,54,271 12 3" (b)

To ſhew that early in the Year 1781, the Board at Calcutta, feeling the Neceſſity of the Meaſure, recommended to the Nabob the Reſumption of his Jaghires, but at that Period made an expreſs Exception of the Jaghires of the Begums, on Account of the Exiſtence at that Time of the Treaty that had been entered into.

Read, from Book 567, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 15th February 1781, beginning at Page 453 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 15th February 1781.

Secret Dept. Thurſday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
and
Edward Wheler Eſquire.

Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. abſent on Command at the Preſidency at Fort St. George.

" Read and approved, the Proceedings of the 12th inſtant.

(a) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXXIX. (b) Vide Appendix, ibid.

" To

" To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Collector of the Vizier's Assignments to the Honble. Company.

" Sir,

" While the Nabob Vizier is, in all his Letters to the Governor General, complaining of the Insufficiency of his Resources, the very exorbitant Amount of Jaghires (not less than Half a Crore) stated in the late Resident's general Statement of Owde, and the many Informations we have received of the Injury caused to the public Revenues of the Vizier, by that Mode of gratifying those who have Interest or Claims upon the Nabob, cannot but induce us to direct that you will recommend to his Excellency to discontinue these Grants, and to resume them as they fall in * my Death, or otherwise, and, if possible, to change those now existing into Pensions of an equal Amount, payable from the Suddur Treasury, provided their Claims to such Indulgence shall appear reasonable. From this general Regulation, we of Course mean to exempt those Jaghires to which the Company are Guarantees. We are also informed, that notwithstanding repeated Injunctions to the contrary, there are yet a Number of unlicensed Europeans in the Provinces of the Vizier: We therefore positively enjoin you to urge the Nabob immediately to order them in the most speedy Manner to quit his Dominions, allowing them a proper, but short Time, to effect it, and to recommend, in case of Delay or Disobedience, that they be seized and sent down Prisoners to the Presidency. To Mr. Middleton. * Sic in Orig.

" We are, &c.

" Fort William,
15th February 1781.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)
" Edward Wheler."

To shew further the Evils experienced from the Jaghires, particularly the Begums, to have been the Subject of Complaint in the Year 1776,

Read, from Book 101, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 25th January 1776, beginning at Page 63 of the same Book.

" Fort William, the 25th January 1776.

" At a Council; Present, Secret Dept.

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esqrs.
Philip Francis, }

" To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, and Council, &c.

" Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

" The repeated Applications I receive from the Begum, of the ill Treatment she meets with, induce me to trouble the Honourable Board on this very disagreeable Subject. I find all my Endeavours to reconcile her and the Nabob in vain; but as the Facts have happened, so shall I state them, and intreat the particular Instructions of the Honourable Board.

" The Heads of the Begum's Complaints are as follows:

" Article 1st. That the Nabob's Agents at Fyzabad treat her Servants in a Manner unbecoming her Rank and Character, so that they have not the same Liberty as the other Inhabitants of the Place.

" 2d. That Murteza Khan, when at Fyzabad, threatened to prevent her Servants from bringing the Necessaries of Life into the Zenana, and did actually, by having a Number of Military with him when he waited upon her, terrify her, and sent her a Message that he would order Sepoys to force Money from her, if she did not willingly give it.

" 3d. That the Nabob encourages his Agents to make Difficulties about the Receipt of Goods in Part Payment of the stipulated Sum, by objecting to the Identity of her Property, and claiming Effects as his Excellency's which belong to her.

" 4th. That in Matters relative to her Treaty with the Nabob, I have not backed her Application in the Style I ought to have done, as the Inducement she had for stipulating to pay any Sum of Money was the Confidence she placed in the Company's Guarantee of the Treaty, and the Justice she expected to have rendered to her on all Occasions. She therefore makes the Company Principals in the Violences committed against her.

" Most of these Heads I have already troubled the Honourable Board with in my Address of the 30th November.

" The Violences complained of in the First Article, I really, from the Evidence of any Individuals I ever met with, do not understand to have been committed. I before informed the Honourable Board that I obtained positive Orders from the Nabob not to have any Disrespect shewn to the Begum or her Servants, and indeed it is improbable any Thing of the Kind could have happened, for Myrsa Ally Cawn and Sellar Jung her Brothers, were both at Fyzabad a long Time after Murteza Cawn and I left it, and were the Governors of the Town. They are under many Obligations to the Begum, and pay more Attention to her than to the Nabob himself. Sellar Jung in particular always backed her Assertions relative to her Poverty, and was even with

Difficulty

Difficulty perſuaded to undertake the Negotiation, and throughout the Whole of it did not promote the Nabob's Intereſts ſo much as he might have done; he joined the Nabob ſince we left Lucknow, but Mirza Ally ſtill remains with the Charge of Fyzabad. In making this Complaint, the Begum forgets the improper Conduct of her own Servants, who have hitherto preſerved a total Independence of the Nabob's Authority, beat the Officers of his Government, and refuſed Obedience to his Perwannahs.

" I humbly conceive the 2d Article to be erroneous alſo; for on the Firſt Viſit to the Begum, Mirza Ally, Sellar Jung, Murteza Cawn, and I, went together; Sellar Jung had Two Companies of Sepoys as his Guard, being the Number he generally appears abroad with, and for the Reaſons given in my Firſt Anſwer, he could hardly be ſuſpected of agreeing to any violent Meaſures.

" Murteza Cawn had perhaps Twenty Troopers and ſome orderly Sepoys, but in other Reſpects he did not go with Half his uſual Retinue. The Begum's Eunuchs did induſtriouſly ſpread Reports of Murteza Cawn's ill Intentions to break into the Zenana, and ſeize all the Effects and Money that could be found; on the other Hand Murteza Cawn pretended to be afraid of Attempts on his Life, and kept a Body of Sepoys conſtantly under Arms at his Houſe. I conſidered the Reports ſpread by both Parties, intended to ſerve the Purpoſe of diſcrediting each other's as much as poſſible, and which I did not believe to have any Foundation in Truth.

" Murteza Cawn, when he went from Myndigaut to Fyzabad in April laſt, was ſaid to have ſent a harſh Meſſage to the Begum; but this Inſtance being previous to the Solicitation for the Engliſh to interfere, of courſe no Blame, I humbly conceive, could fall on me for any Tranſactions at that Period. When I was at Fyzabad, I am perſuaded none but reſpectful Language was uſed to the Begum; one Thing only that I remember could be taken amiſs, and that was my telling her, that unleſs ſhe paid the Money the Treaty became null. Whether ſuch a Hint was neceſſary, I ſubmit to the Conſideration of the Honourable Board; for the Eunuchs practiſed every Art to delay the Payment, proteſting in poſitive Terms that the Begum had neither Money nor Effects, though, upon my one Day repreſenting to her that I ſhould immediately leave Fyzabad unleſs the Conditions were fulfilled on her Part, ſhe found Means to ſend Six Lacks in Specie in leſs than Three Hours after; and it was hardly a Month before that ſhe aſſerted her Inability to pay a ſingle Rupee. The Copy of the Begum's Letter to me making this Aſſertion I troubled the Honourable Board with in my Addreſs of the 9th September laſt.

" The Third Complaint I am perſuaded is partly erroneous, from the Begum's claiming every Article of the late Vizier's Property, even to his Military Stores.

" The Nabob would be very glad to receive any Thing, but the Appraiſer appointed by the mutual Conſent of both Parties, remains at Fyzabad without having any Goods offered him, but ſuch as are already in the Poſſeſſion of the Nabob's own Officers.

" I underſtand the late Vizier depoſited the Surplus of his Revenues with the Begum; and having died Inteſtate (or at leaſt a Will was never produced, though one is ſaid to be ſecreted by the Begum), it left a Door open to the Diſputes which have happened; for, according to the Koran, and the Uſages of the Country, the Nabob could claim an infinitely greater Share than he has got. It is beyond a Doubt that ſhe has Money; for her principal Eunuch brought me a Meſſage one Day, not as a Matter of any Secrecy or Confidence, that the Wealth the late Vizier had amaſſed was intended to ſupply an Emergency. I anſwered, the Nabob could not well want it at a greater one; and preſſed her very earneſtly to ſupply his neceſſary Wants.

" That ſhe has Jaghires equal to her Rank in every Reſpect, is evident from her own Confeſſion to me, in One of her Letters, wherein ſhe ſays her own Charge amounts to 12,000 Rupees a Month; and her Income is known to be Seven Lacks a Year. If the Complaints contained in the Three Firſt Articles are groundleſs, I humbly conceive the Fourth is not much better founded. The Begum can make no great Claim on the Company for Protection, when ſhe herſelf has infringed the Conditions of the Treaty of which they were Guarantees. Let her pay the Nabob the ſtipulated Sum, and he not only conſents, but is deſirous that the Treaty ſhould remain in force. He has obſerved that Conduct to the Begum which Nature dictates; and ſo far from harſh Uſage, he has on all Occaſions treated her with the greateſt Delicacy.

" Murteza Cawn is afraid to uſe her ill, for he knows the Influence ſhe has over the Nabob; and beſides this, a Contract of Marriage is to take place between his and Sellar Jung's Children.

" The Begum had great Influence in the late Vizier's Time. On the Nabob Auſuph ul Dowlah's Acceſſion, he at once placed the ſole Management in the Hands of Murteza Cawn, which diſguſted both her and her Adherents, particularly her Eunuchs, who have their Views in keeping the Wealth in the Begum's Poſſeſſion. The Principal, Bahar Ally Cawn, enjoys her entire Confidence; and how far ſhe may be better affected to the Engliſh than the Nabob, I leave to the Conſideration of the Honourable Board from the following Fact:—On the Concluſion of the Treaty between the Company and the Nabob, the Begum blamed his Excellency very highly, and inſiſted on his not ceding Benares, offering of herſelf a Sum of Money in lieu of it. The Propoſal was afterwards made to me by the Nabob; but I anſwered, I was not authorized to accept an Alternative; and that if he intended to have me repreſent the Matter to the Honour-

able Board, he ſhould give me his Inſtructions in Writing, and explain his Sentiments himſelf to the Governor General—which he did not do.

" As the Begum's Sentiments, at the preſent Juncture, will be beſt explained in her own Words, I trouble the Honourable Board with a Copy of the laſt Letter I received from her, as alſo my Anſwer to it. (*a*)

" I have, &c.
(Signed) " John Briſtow,
Reſid^t at the Co^t of Owde.

" Camp, near Etawa,
3d January 1776.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon."

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, they ſhould next read a Second Encloſure in a Letter from the Defendant to the Board, dated December 25, 1781, which Letter had already been given in Evidence (*b*) by the Managers for the Commons, together with One of the Incloſures.

Read, from Book 598, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 14th January 1782, beginning at Page 161 of the ſame Book.

" Sir,

" In Conſequence of the Repreſentation which you have made me of the Preparation made by the Begum to reſiſt the Order of the Vizier for the Reſumption of the Jaghire, and of the Probability that further Oppoſition from the other Jagheerdars, and Diſturbances from diſaffected Perſons, may be expected, I have directed Colonel Morgan to detach Sir John Cumming to Lucknow, with Four Regiments of Sepoys, and a proper Field Train, in order to ſupport the Authority of the Vizier, and maintain the Tranquillity of his Country, by ſuch Means as his Excellency ſhall pleaſe to direct. Incloſed in the Governor General's Letter, Dec. 25th.

" As the Force to be thus employed for the domeſtic Tranquillity of the Vizier's Dominions is an Addition to the Brigade on Subſidy, and which is ordered to be in Readineſs for marching at the ſhorteſt Notice, to defend any Part of his Excellency's Territories, which a foreign Enemy might be tempted to invade during Civil Commotions, the Vizier will, I make no Doubt, cheerfully conſent to pay the Expences of the Detachment by a fixed monthly Subſidy during the Service, and which ſhall be determined and tranſmitted to you as ſoon as I can aſcertain the probable Diſburſements of it.

" I am, &c. &c.
" Benares,
24th Dec. 1781. (Signed) " Warren Haſtings."

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) E. Hay,
Sub-Secretary to the Honble. Board. (*c*)

(No Signature at the End of the Conſultation.)

Read, from Book 82, already delivered in, the following Extract of the Appendix to a Conſultation of the 12th June 1783, beginning at Page 130 of the ſame Book.

" Appendix to Conſultation 12th June 1783.

" (C O P Y.)

" To Colonel Charles Morgan, commanding at Cawnpore.

" Sir,

" Incloſed I have the Honour to tranſmit you a Letter from the Nabob Vizier, requeſting a Regiment of Native Troops to aſſiſt the Aumil of Selon, &c. in eſtabliſhing his Authority, which is threatened to be violently diſputed by an armed Force. I muſt join my Requeſt to that of his Excellency's, as I am but too well * aſured of the great Neceſſity there will be for a Military Force to re-eſtabliſh a regular Obedience to Government, in many Parts of this Country. If you will therefore pleaſe to order a Regiment here, I will take Care to procure proper Inſtructions for the Commanding Officer. * Sic in Orig.

" I have the Honour, &c.
" Nathaniel Middleton,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court." (*d*)
" Lucknow,
the 19th December 1781.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° XI.
(*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 598.
(*c*) Vide Appendix, N° LIII.
(*d*) Vide Appendix, N° XXXVIII, Page 81.

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Appendix to the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 212 of the ſame Book.

" To Nathaniel Middleton Eſquire.

" Benares, 1ſt January 1782.

" I cannot wait your Anſwer to my Letter, but have written a Letter to the Nabob, which I deſire you to preſent to him, and tell him that if he ſuſpects the Motive of my Interference, I will withdraw it altogether, both the Reſident and the Army; but he muſt firſt pay the Balance of his Debts to the Company. I will not hazard the Company's Arms in ſcanty Detachments for Services to which they are declared to be unequal, nor will I break the Strength of the Brigade, while the Marattas are yet on his Borders, and the Peace with them imperfectly concluded. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Warren Haſtings."

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Appendix to the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 215 of the ſame.

" To Nathaniel Middleton Eſquire.

" Sir, Benares, 3d January 1782.

" I have already acknowledged the Receipt of your Letter of the 30th, and am determined, by the Aſſurances and Promiſe made to me in it, to return to Calcutta, and ſhall leave to you the Charge and Execution of the Meaſures neceſſary to the Execution of the Agreement concluded between the Nabob Vizier and myſelf in September laſt.

" Willing as I am to truſt to your Declarations, I cannot avoid yielding to the Doubts ſuggeſted by the Inconſiſtencies of your Repreſentations of their Grounds. You, in a former Letter, told me that the Nabob had required the Aſſiſtance of a Regiment of Sepoys to enforce the Reſumption of the Jagheers, but that it was your Opinion that a much larger Force would be required for it, as a powerful Oppoſition was prepared againſt it: I in conſequence ordered a ſtrong Detachment to perform this Service: You then wrote that the Nabob would not allow it, that you durſt not communicate it to him, that you knew he would even oppoſe it by Force, and that the Payment of the Detachment would be a Breach of Treaty; and now you write, that the Nabob's Sebundy alone are equal to this Service, and that it will be but a Fortnight's Work to accompliſh it. Theſe are abſolute Contradictions.

" But I am moſt affected by your declaring, that you did not underſtand it to have been my Intention that the Reformation of the Nabob's Military Eſtabliſhment ſhould take place this Year; and that nothing has been done in the new Settlement of the Revenue, for the ſame Reaſon.

" Theſe are freſh Inſtances of what I have had too frequent Cauſe to complain of, your total Inattention to my Inſtructions. The like Inattention is manifeſted in a former Letter, in which you tell me that you did not know that I expected a preſent Supply to the Company's Treaſury.

* Sic in Orig. " In my Inſtructions I premiſe, as a Matter well * know to yourſelf, 'that the chief Object 'of my Negociation has been to induce and aſſiſt the Nabob to bring his Government and † Sic in Orig. 'Finances into Regularity, † as to prevent his Alliance being a Clog to the Company, and to 'enable him to diſcharge his Debt to the Company in the ſhorteſt Time poſſible.'

" It adds, 'I ſhall expect that the Whole of the Exceſs (of the Jaghires beyond the eſtimated 'Amount) be appropriated to the Diſcharge of the Nabob's Debt to the Company.'

" The Order in which the Meaſures neceſſary to the Execution of the Agreement ſhall be taken is preſcribed in the following Words:

" After ſettling the Amount of the perſonal Diſburſements of the Nabob Vizier and his 'Houſehold, the next Point that will require your Exertions, towards the general Arrange-'ments of the public Charges, is the Reform of the eſtabliſhed and Muttaiena Troops, '&c. &c.'

" The only Point which is left for future Adjuſtment, is the Eſtabliſhment of the Courts of Juſtice.

" The Reformation of the Nabob's Troops, I conſidered as a Point which neither required nor admitted Delay—that his Muttaiena Troops were almoſt wholly fictitious, and his regular Eſtabliſhment ſcanty in Numbers, and in long Arrears: And I conſidered and ſtated this Reformation as One of the Means of reducing the Nabob's Expences, and enabling him to pay his Debts to the Company.

" I have clearly explained my Intention to be, that the Firſt Receipt of the current Revenue ſhould furniſh the ſtipulated Amount of the Nabob's private Expences; that his Aſſignments for the Company's Debt, and other Charges defrayed by them, ſhould remain as uſual; and that the Whole of the Exceſſes of the Jagheers ſhould be appropriated to the ſame Account: I require no more; nor can I add either Explanation or Comment on the Inſtructions which have

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° XXXVIII, Page 94.

been

been originally given to you, that can be more clearly expreſs, or more fully, than the Words of the original Text.

" I have carefully peruſed the Agreement itſelf, and the former Treaties exiſting with the Nabob Vizier, but can find no Clauſe in any of them which either expreſsly, or by Implication, gives him a Right to employ the Company's Forces, except thoſe of the Subſidiary Brigade, without indemnifying the Company for their Expences. The Brigade itſelf is expreſsly declared to be for the Defence of his Dominions, and therefore has always been ſtationed on the Frontier neareſt to Invaſion. It was never intended that its Strength ſhould be diſſipated in little Detachments, and its Diſcipline ruined by employing it to ſuppreſs the Inſurrections of his Reiats, and to enforce the Payment of the Collections, although a diſcretionary Power has been given to you, in Caſes of great Emergency, to call for the Aid of Detachments from it for the former Service. And you know, that had our other Exigencies permitted it, it was intended to remand the Whole of Sir John Cumming's Detachment to Bengal, and to leave no more than the Subſidiary Brigade, and the Regiment appointed for Lucknow, in the Vizier's Dominions. If the Oppoſition propoſed by the Begum is ſo formidable as you repreſented it when you firſt intimated it to me, your Employment of the Nabob's Sebundy to ſuppreſs it would only ſerve to make it a ſerious and protracted War; which my Order was intended to prevent, by ſuppreſſing all Attempts inſtantaneouſly. I ſhall now revoke my Orders; but I muſt poſitively forbid you to employ the Aid of the Regiment, which has been required and ſent, on any Service to which you ſhall judge it not fully equal. This is no Part of the Agreement.

" I meet with a captious Expreſſion in your Letter, which, as it is not warranted by any in mine, I deem unbecoming.

" Alluding to Sir John Cumming's Detachment, you deſire 'my Determination on the future 'Payment of the Troops, which I may ſtill think neceſſary to keep up to regulate the Nabob's 'internal Government.'

" It is not my Intention, nor ever was, to keep up Troops to regulate the Nabob's internal Government, but ſolely to defend his Country againſt Invaders, unleſs he ſhould require occaſional and temporary Aids to reſtore internal Peace and Order to it, to enable him to acquit himſelf of his Debt to the Company, and thereby recover the whole and unparticipated Regulation of his internal Government. If he conceives my Deſign to be any other than this, it is now your Duty to undeceive him.

" I now refer you back to the Agreement concluded by me with the Nabob, and my Inſtructions delivered in conſequence of it. Theſe are to be your ſole Guide; nor do I mean by any Thing which I have ſince written, whether in this or any former Letter, to revoke or change a Tittle of what is written in them. On theſe I ground the Whole of your preſent Reſponſibility, except what I have written concerning the additional Claims made on the Begums, and which I conſider a virtual Part of my formal Inſtructions. (*a*)

" I am, &c. &c.
(Signed) " Warren Haſtings."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they ſhould next proceed to ſhew that the Annual Amount of the Jaghires in the Nabob's Country exceeded Thirty-nine Lacks of Rupees; and for this Purpoſe would read Two Extracts from the Appendix to the printed Minutes, if no Objection was made by the Managers for the Commons, not having the original Book immediately at Hand.

Read, the following Extract from the Appendix to the printed Minutes, beginning at Page 356 of the ſame.

" I beg Leave to inform you the Allowances on Account the Jaghires and Tuncaws were recorded upon the Vizier's Books, at the following annual Amount.

The Jaghyres	—	—	—	39,38,054	4 6
The Tuncaws	—	—	—	17,19,610	— —
				56,57,665	4 6
The propoſed Allowance on Account the Tuncaws, as per Statement, No. 1.			10,25,214	12 —	
The Propoſed Allowance on Account the Jaghyres, as per Statement, No. 2.	—		22,68,671	— —	
				32,93,885	12 —
Reduction per Ann. Rup'				23,63,779	8 6 (*b*)

(Signed at the End)
" John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court."

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° XXXVIII, Page 94. (*b*) Vide Appendix, N° LXXXVII.

Read,

Read, a further Extract from the Appendix to the printed Minutes, beginning at Page 357 of the ſame, as follows :

" Her Conduct in withholding his Excellency's Patrimony, and during the Troubles at Benares, juſtly loſt her that Attention and Regard to which ſhe would have been otherwiſe juſtly entitled." (*a*)

" Lucknow, 31ſt March 1783.

(Signed at the End of the Letter) " John Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court."

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, that the next Subject in the Order of the Evidence adduced by the Proſecutors was, the Interference in the internal Government of Oude, upon which the Defendant lay under Two Accuſations; the Firſt, of a general indefinite Reſponſibility for all the Evils exiſting in the internal Government of Oude, the other reſpecting his exerting an undue Influence over the Vizier and his Meaſures, in his internal Government: They ſhould therefore proceed to ſhew, with reſpect to the Firſt, that thoſe Evils originated from Cauſes which the Defendant could not prevent; and as to the Second Accuſation, they ſhould ſhew that he took the Methods beſt calculated for the Purpoſe of remedying the Evils complained of. And Firſt, they deſired to refer the Houſe to a Letter of the Defendant to the Vizier, upon this Subject, already given in Evidence by the Managers for the Commons (*b*), remonſtrating with him ſtrongly upon the Subject of the Behaviour of particular Individuals about his Perſon, and the Influence they exerted: After which they ſtated, they ſhould next proceed to prove the Neceſſity and Propriety of the Defendant's making thoſe Remonſtrances to the Vizier, by ſhewing what Sort and Deſcription of Perſons the Orderlies, who had this perſonal Influence over the Nabob, were repreſented to be by the then Reſident, and by the preceding Reſident.

Read, from Book 11, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 24th July 1775, beginning at Page 597 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 24th July 1775.

Secr't Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,

" The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs, " Lucknow, 4th July 1775.

" When I have informed the Honble. Board of the Rajpoots aſſembling an Army of Forty and Fifty Thouſand Men, it muſt be obſerved, that not a Fourth Part of them are to be conſidered as regular diſciplined Soldiers, or conſtantly maintained at a fixed Pay, but collected together by the different Zemindars and Rajahs, as the Emergency of the Service may require. Each Zemindar * of Rajah reſpectively commands his own Corps, and has his ſeparate Encampment; and over the Whole there is a General, whoſe Power is rather to controul than to command. The principal Rajah is Perty Sing, a Minor of about 12 Years of Age, who reſides at Joymegur; and as the Command of the Army, and Authority in Civil Matters, were formerly Hereditary in his Family, Hoſhally Ram Bohra is appointed General in his Behalf. This Prince's Anceſtors had entire Poſſeſſion of the Countries now held by the Rajpoots; but by diſpoſing of large Governments to Individuals, they, in the Courſe of Time, became independent, and at preſent do little more than juſt acknowledge his Superiority, and when it may promote their general Views, unite in oppoſing the common Enemy; but at other Times, are inattentive to his Authority, and ſubject to inteſtine Diviſions. The Troops under each Rajah, &c. are in Miniature, formed in the ſame Way as the general Body. The Land-holders and Futty Zemindars hold their Poſſeſſions upon the Condition of maintaining a certain Number of Men in Caſe of a War, and theſe Men are moſt of them brought from the Plow, without ever having been accuſtomed to Military Service. (*c*)

* Sic in Orig.

(Signed at the End of the Letter) " John Briſtow, Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
George Monſon,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis."

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° LXXXVII. (*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 764. (*c*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXL.

Read,

Read, from Book 78, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 8th January 1776, beginning at Page 538 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 8th of January 1776.

Secret Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

" Received the following Letter from Mr. Briſtow.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" The Nabob preſerves no Regularity in the Diſpoſal of Military Offices, but they are given indiſcriminately to his Favourites, with little Regard to their Abilities in this Line. Javo Lall, who now commands Seven Battalions of Sepoys, and the Artillery (which latter he obtained on the Diſmiſſion of the Europeans) never before had any other Charge than that of the Nabob's Stables. (*a*)

" Myndy Ghaut,
6th December 1775.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Rich[d] Barwell,
P. Francis."

Read, from Book 101, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 26th February 1776, beginning at Page 337 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 26th February 1776.

Secret Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

" Received the following Letter from Mr. Briſtow.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs, " Camp near Etawa, February 12th 1776.

" Notwithſtanding I have ſo often addreſſed the Honble. Board on the diſtracted State of the Nabob's Affairs, I am ſorry to ſay, they ſtill wear an unfavourable Aſpect; at the ſame Time I entertain great Hopes of their mending. In explaining his real Situation at this Juncture, I ſhall ſtate, without Reſerve, ſome Facts relative to the Nabob, both in his public and private Character.

" His Excellency is juvenile in his Amuſements, volatile, injudicious in the Choice of his Confidents, and ſo familiar in his Converſation, as to throw aſide the Sovereign, and admit his Favourites to a Freedom deſtructive to all Subordination, and a Cauſe for the Inattention paid by them to his Commands. He frequently paſſes whole Days in Diſſipation, and is of late much given to Liquor; for I have known him to make himſelf and his Favourites, and even his menial Servants, indecently drunk. By this Mode of paſſing his Time, he can have little Leiſure for Buſineſs, and, indeed, he hardly attends to any, excepting when I wait upon him on the Company's Affairs; and then I am generally referred to his Miniſter, to whom, and the other Favourites, he confides the entire Charge of his Government.

" The Men conſtantly about his Perſon are Murtehzeh Cawn, Javo Loll, Sowba Sing, Noway Sing, Bowanny Sing, Mooty Sing, and Holaſs. The firſt of theſe in Rank, Murtehzeh Cawn, placed the others with the Nabob on his Acceſſion, as his Dependants, to promote his own Views. Javo Loll, a Perſon of little Knowledge, low Birth and Education, by Adulation, and an eaſy Compliance with his Excellency's Foibles, gained an Aſcendancy over him, obtained great Appointments and Commands. The others were originally Sepoys, and upon Murtehzeh Cawn's Plan, intended as his Excellency's Orderlies; but from being conſtantly about him, they alſo got

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXLI.

highly into Favour, and now enjoy Titles, large Allowances, command Bodies of Troops, and are conſidered as the Perſons to ſucceed to all Vacancies in the Military Line. They are known by the Name of Tellinga Rajahs. And the Introduction of Perſons to the Nabob, and many Matters of Conſequence frequently paſs through this Channel. I therefore leave it to the Honble. Board to determine on the Characters which muſt ſurround this Court. Javo Loll in particular, and all theſe Men, have ſtepped beyond the Line originally drawn for them. Still Murtehzeh Cawn enjoys the Nabob's Confidence, fills the higher Offices of State, and the others the inferior ones. He conſiders them as a Party againſt him. They really do counteract him, and are laying Plans for his Ruin. There being amongſt them not One Man of Ability or Knowledge, they were at a Loſs to detect any Peculations and Miſdemeanors Murtehzeh Cawn might have been guilty of. Thus circumſtanced, they looked for a Perſon capable of ſuch a Taſk, but who would not overſet their own Influence. Benny Behadre, who, ſhortly after the Battle of Buxar, had been made the late Vizier's Prime Miniſter, was the Perſon pitched upon, and called out of Diſgrace from Fyzabad. He is * and intelligent Man; but being blind, is thought by the Party to be unlikely to hurt them, by obtaining ſuperior Influence over the Nabob, as he cannot well enter into his Excellency's favourite Exerciſes and Amuſements. Murtehzeh Cawn, by ſome Means, got Intelligence of the Reaſon of Benny Behadre's being brought in, and has endeavoured to attach him to his Party. This Inſtance ſhews the Temper of theſe People, and the perpetual Contention there muſt be for the Nabob's Favour. Javo Loll's great Aſcendancy over the Nabob is to be conſidered to have taken its Riſe ſince we left Mindighaut. In regard to my Conduct, it is to adhere to Murtehzeh Cawn, who has always warmly ſupported the Company's Intereſts. My Opinion of his Abilities I have before humbly repreſented. From his Station about the Nabob's Perſon, he is obliged to give up a good Deal of his Time to Diſſipation, owing to which, many Buſineſſes are ſo long protracted in the Execution, that the good Effects which might be expected from them are loſt by the Delay: Still I imagine his peculiar Situation might not be detrimental to the Public, if he appointed able Naibs and Mottaſiddies to act under him, who would, at the proper Time, execute all neceſſary Matters in which Murtehzeh Cawn might acquieſce, and enſure the Nabob's Approbation.

* Sic in Orig.

" Javo Loll by his Declaration, and the Evidence of many Individuals, is a Perſon I am perſuaded ill affected to the Company. He frequently talks of the Engliſh having ill Intentions towards the Nabob, and uſes his Endeavours to perſuade him to a Conviction of his own Independance: Such Inſinuations may be very prejudicial to his Excellency, and involve his Government in ſtill greater Confuſion than it at preſent is.

" Should his Alliance with the Engliſh be ever reported to be interrupted, Mal-contents would ariſe in all Quarters, whom it might not be afterwards ſo eaſy to quell. I conſidered a Point of ſuch Delicacy, as a Miſunderſtanding between the Company and the Nabob, ought to be diſcouraged on the very firſt Surmiſes of it; that ill diſpoſed Perſons ought not to have the Opportunity of confirming any bad Impreſſions in his Excellency's Breaſt, which would be hereafter with Difficulty eraſed, or perhaps proceed to Extremities, and involve the Two Governments in very fatal Conſequences.

" I thought therefore the beſt Mode of knowing whether his Excellency paid any Attention to the improper Diſcourſes of his Favourites, was to inform him candidly of the public Reports I had heard, and humbly ſolicited him to conſider his real Situation, and the Conduct of the Honble. Board ſince the Concluſion of the Treaty: I ſtated to him every Expedient had been adopted to avoid Jealouſies by any Connections with foreign Princes, and as for my Correſpondence, I never wrote Letters but by his Sanction and Privity, and if he had Reaſon to be diſſatisfied with me, that he ſhould expreſs it. When I repreſented theſe Circumſtances to his Excellency, he denied any improper Diſcourſes having paſſed in his Preſence, and ſaid he knew who was the Perſon who gave me the Information, meaning Murtehzeh Cawn, but pretended not to be diſpleaſed with him; I replied, that I ſhould ill diſcharge my Duty to the Company or to him, to ſuffer theſe Reports to gain Ground, and hoped he would excuſe my having mentioned the Subject.

" I lay little Dependance on the Information of Individuals, who are biaſſed by the Cauſe they eſpouſe; but when I heard it indiſcriminately aſſerted by Perſons attached both to Javo Loll, as well as his Opponent, that he has even gone ſo far with the Nabob as to offer to fight the Company; ſuch Information is not to be overlooked. Many People aſſert to me, that they have heard Javo Loll ſpeak of the Engliſh in the Nabob's Preſence in the moſt diſreſpectful Terms, and uſe every Argument he could ſuggeſt to diſguſt him: Should I find any Alteration in the Nabob's Behaviour to me, or his Affairs likely to fail of Succeſs, I purpoſe to preſent a Memorial, and endeavour to convince him of the Company being his firmeſt Friends. *(a)*

(At the End of the Letter, &c.)

(Signed) " John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of Oude.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
P. Francis."

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 1873-4-5.

Read,

Read, from Book 38, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 26th of Auguſt 1776, beginning at Page 640 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 26th Auguſt, 1776.

" At a Council; Preſent, Secret Dept. Monday.
" The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
Richard Barwell, Philip Francis, } Eſquires.
Colonel Monſon indiſpoſed.

" Received the following Letter from Mr. Briſtow:

" Honble Sir, and Sirs,

" The Mint at Lucknow was farmed at 22,000 Rupees a Year to Bowanny Sing, one of the Vizier's favourite Orderlies, who refarmed it at * at 8,000 Rupees Profit to himſelf, and it was again refarmed to a Third Perſon for a further Emolument; ſo that it ſtands altogether to the Managers at 30,000 Rupees a Year, beſides the Support of his Workmen, and other neceſſary Expences of every Kind; where, by the beſt Intelligence I could ever collect, it will not yield above 24 or 25,000 Rupees a Year. I have heard that general Complaints are made by the Inhabitants of the Loſs ſuſtained by Mal-Practices in the Mint, and that already Rupees of the 14th and 15th Years are the greateſt Part bought up and coined into the Current Siccas with a Gain to the Proprietor. By this Circumſtance alone, the Honble. Board may determine the bad Conſequences of the preſent Management in the Coinage, and what is worſe, I ſee no Probability of any Stop being put to it; for on his Excellency's coming into Cantonements, and ſhortly after Ellize Cawn's Arrival, I repreſented the Caſe as particularly affecting his Money Tranſactions with the Company, ſince he received this Species of Rupee in Payment of his Revenue, without having the Deficiency in the intrinſic Value made up to him; that the Company would not agree to this for their Monies, it being ſtipulated in the Treaty, that they were to be paid for their Tranſactions at the Standard then in being; that ſhould it hereafter be debaſed, his Excellency was to make up the Deficiency; and I therefore hoped he would not be offended at being charged with the Difference. He anſwered in general Terms, " That he had entruſted the Management of the Mint to a Man in whom he placed great Confidence, and who was capable of the Office." I tried to convince his Excellency to the contrary, but all to no Purpoſe; and notwithſtanding I repeatedly urged him on this Point, I could obtain no real Satisfaction, and I found my Repreſentations ſo ill received, that I was forced to drop them. I did it very unwillingly, becauſe Ellize Cawn had ſolicited me in the ſtrongeſt Terms to uſe my Influence with the Vizier, to rectify the Miſmanagement of the Mint, being fully ſenſible of the Detriment which would accrue from it; but the Manager being a Man ſo much favoured, he hardly dared openly to ſpeak againſt him. The only Point we were able to effect was to get an Order to Bowanny Sing to coin the Rupees at the old Standard; and ſo far from curbing his Authority and Influence, the Vizier has ſince farmed to him all the Mints throughout his whole Dominions. Notwithſtanding the Order, Bowanny Sing ſtill continues to debaſe the Coin. In Corah particularly the Abuſes are the greateſt. That Mint is refarmed at a moſt exorbitant Rate, and has already produced Lead Money, the ſame in Proportion in all other Parts of the Country.

* Sic in Orig.

" In Reply to what the Honble. Board direct, that I ſhould aſcertain and report the Weight and Fineneſs of a Bungaloo Sicca, I hope I have evinced the Impracticability of my doing it, in the preſent State of the Mint. The Oud Sicca ought to be compoſed of Eighteen Burrunge Alley, and weigh Eleven Maſhha, which will guide the Honble. Board in their Deciſion on the real Difference in Value between it and a Patna Sunnaut, if the Standard was adhered to. I underſtand, however, that the New Oud Sicca is now current in the Buzar, at a Diſcount of Two per Cent. on the old, and that this Diſcount is expected to encreaſe upon every new Coinage.

" I have for a long Time flattered myſelf with the Hopes of Ready-money Payments from the Vizier, which the Situation of his Country, and extraordinary Expences until the preſent Juncture, have prevented from being accompliſhed; and I am further to obſerve from his laviſh Diſpoſition, that it is impoſſible I ſhould ever be able to obtain them: I therefore ſee no Way of realizing his Debt to the Company, but by procuring from him ſpecific Funds, for the Payment of it, which he ſhall be bound not to appropriate to any other Purpoſe. To evince the Truth of this, it is impoſſible to aſcertain with Preciſion, the Expences of the Privy Purſe; and in order that they ſhould not be known, he has appointed Two Perſons, Huſſein Reza Cawn and his favourite Bowanny Sing, beſides the public Treaſurer, to receive the Produce of his Revenues. Excepting the fixed and unavoidable Expences of his Houſhold, not any Thing is paid into the public Treaſury. Huſſein Reza Cawn has latterly held his Office nominally, for very little Money has been depoſited with him: Bowanny Sing receives almoſt the Whole, and when I have been able to trace his Excellency's Diſburſements in this Channel, it has generally been in the Purchaſe of Trifles in the Buzar, and in Preſents to his Favourites, almoſt immediately upon the Receit * of even large Sums.

* Sic in Orig

" Having

" Having ſuch a Diſpoſition to counteract, I humbly ſubmit it to the Conſideration of the Honble. Board, whether the Mode of ſecuring ſpecific Funds is not the only One of realizing the Company's Demand; and I hope my Conduct in adopting this Meaſure will meet with Approbation;—at all Events ſhould it be diſapproved, I can always give them up, and it would not be an eaſy Matter to procure them, if the Collections on Account of the new Year were once commenced. Herewith I do myſelf the Pleaſure to encloſe a Statement of the Aſſignments, (N° 10), which I have procured, both for the Payment of the Debt, and of the Army Subſidy for next Year. I objected ſtrongly to the Aſſignment on Rohilcund, wiſhing to exchange it for One on Oud, which his Excellency repeatedly declined to grant me, ſo that I ſubmit this Matter to the Conſideration of the Honble. Board.

" The Kiſtbundee I will forward as ſoon as I procure the Materials from the Aumils, as yet they have not furniſhed me with them.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.

" Lucknow,
the 8th Auguſt 1776.

" John Briſtow,
Reſid[t] at the Vizier's Court.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis."

Read, from Book 39 already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 23d September 1776, beginning at Page 43 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 23d September 1776.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Richard Barwell, Philip Francis, } Eſquires.
General Clavering indiſpoſed.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

Mr. Briſtow. " The great Uſefulneſs of Ellije Cawn to the Vizier I have already mentioned, and as Affairs may take a Turn in conſequence of his Deceaſe, I ſhall trouble the Honble. Board with the Characters of the Perſons who compoſe the Vizier's Court.

" In my Addreſs of the 12th February I mentioned Murteza Cawn, Jado Loll, Souba Sing, Nawar Sing, and Holaſs, as Favourites; of whom Murteza Cawn was aſſaſſinated, Jado Loll diſgraced. Three other Men have ſince roſe into Favour, namely, Tupper Chund, the Treaſurer; Jummarin Bukſh, the Commandant of the Artillery, and the greater Part of the Troops not under Britiſh Officers; and Caim Cawn, his Excellency's Elephant Driver.

" Thoſe whom I before defined to the Honble. Board, under the Denomination of Tellinga Rajahs, have Jagheirs of Thirty thouſand Rupees a Year each; are Farmers of large Diſtricts, and reap great Emoluments from occaſional Gratuities. Excepting Bowanny Sing, they are not particularly diſtinguiſhed one above another, but this Man enjoys, in a great Degree, the Confidence of his Maſter; and I have already explained to the Honble. Board that the Irregularities in the Coinage have principally proceeded from his Miſmanagement. He is, to the beſt of my Judgement, poſſeſſed of no natural Abilities to make up for the Want of Education, nor any One Recommendation whatever, but merely the Vizier's Favour; and I am ſorry to ſay that the general Conduct of all theſe Rajahs, and this Man in particular, is exceedingly oppreſſive and grievous to the People.

" Jummarin Bukſh is a vain light inſignificant Character, of the ſame Education and Abilities as the Telinga Rajahs, and whoſe real Pretenſions to his preſent Station are much the ſame as theirs. Caim Cawn has obtained his Favour from the Accident of being conſtantly under the Vizier's Eye. He is a Man whom I believe his Excellency conſults upon many Occaſions, and by whom he is much guided. Tipper Chund has been a long Time about the Court, is an artful intriguing Man, not wholly deſtitute of Abilities, and avowedly ill-diſpoſed towards the Engliſh: In every Meaſure where he has been concerned, I have always met with Oppoſition from him.

" The Vizier's Turn for Diſſipation takes up ſo much of his Time, that it is impoſſible he ſhould attend to the Adminiſtration of his Affairs; and therefore, without a capable Man in the Station of Naib, I ſee no Proſpect of their ever being ſettled on a permanent Footing. Suppoſing it to be vacant, there would be no one authorized to take upon him the Controul of Accounts, or to inſpect into the general State of Affairs, but every Perſon who would have Influence with the Vizier would uſe it to ſerve his own Purpoſes. I ſaw a great Deal of this on our Return from Etawa, for if Ellije Cawn, or ſome Man equally capable had not been placed in Office, the Order and Regularity which were by him preſerved would never have exiſted. The Duties of Naib, under

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the wiſeſt and moſt methodical Prince, require great Capacity, and muſt even then be executed with Difficulty; but under a Prince ſuch as the preſent, I hardly ſee it poſſible for any one to diſcharge the Truſt with Credit to himſelf.

" The Vizier's Unſteadineſs is productive of contradictory Orders. The Views of his Favourites claſh with the Miniſter's Meaſures, and overſet all his Endeavours to eſtabliſh Œconomy and Regularity; if he ſhould attempt to overſet them in the Opinion of the Vizier and fail, Ruin would fall on his own Head. Ellije Cawn was ſo ſenſible of this, that far from oppoſing them, he was forced to forward their Intereſts in order to eſtabliſh his own Authority. I am further ſorry to obſerve, that though the Vizier's Attachments are not laſting, yet they are exceedingly ſtrong for the Time, and he thinks he can never be too liberal in beſtowing Favours on the Perſons to whom he is ſo attached.

" In order to keep the Vizier ſteady in his Alliance, and to ſecure the Payment of their Aſſignments, I conceive the Naib ought to be a Man well diſpoſed towards the Engliſh. Though the Vizier is ſenſible how much the Peace of his Government depends upon us, yet I find him frequently miſled by the Inſinuations of particular People, who raiſe his Jealouſy of the Company's Intentions, and, notwithſtanding Repreſentations which I am almoſt daily obliged to make him, I am not able to prevent the Officers of his Government throwing great Interruptions in the Collections of my Aſſignments. The Vizier has made it a Condition, that thoſe on Account the Company, and the Payment of his own Army under Britiſh Officers, ſhall be diſcharged prior to any others; he nevertheleſs often grants Tuncaws on the Places where mine are; and, when I repreſent that this is departing from a Promiſe engaged to in the moſt public Manner, which can only diſgrace his Government, as it muſt make all Perſons loſe their Confidence in his public Faith, he pretends he is unguardedly led into thoſe Meaſures.

" The Truth is, that he laviſhes ſo much Money away in unneceſſary and uſeleſs Expences, that unleſs he alters his Mode of Conduct, he will always be diſtreſſed. I have, for my Part, ſtated to him in the ſtrongeſt Terms, that the Diſcharge of all Arrears to the Company, and the regular Payment of the Army under Britiſh Officers, are Points that the Honble. Board cannot, on any Account, diſpenſe with. He always acquieſces in the Juſtneſs of what I ſay; but drove to it by his Extravagancies, he ſtill winks at theſe Attempts to encroach upon my Tuncaws.

" The Appointment of an Officer to the Niabut, in the proper Choice of whom the Company's Intereſts are ſo nearly concerned, being a Point of the utmoſt Conſequence, I conceived it to be my Duty to obtain the earlieſt Intelligence of his Excellency's Intentions; and ſeeing Ellije Cawn's Deceaſe inevitable, I preſſed the Vizier, for ſome Days paſt, to come to ſome Reſolution on this Point, which I was never able to bring him to before this Morning. He had Two Perſons in View, Surut Sing, the preſent Aumil at Rohilchund, and Tipper Chund. The latter I ſtrongly objected to, for the Reaſons I have above given, as I am convinced that he would not execute the Office with Credit to himſelf or the Vizier, and that he would exert his utmoſt Abilities to diſguſt the Engliſh. He is beſides this a very unpopular Man, and unaccuſtomed to this Branch of Buſineſs. Soorut Sing appeared to me the fitteſt of the Two, having been a long Time Duan to Suja Dowla, and being well informed of the general State of the Country, a Man of plain Senſe, but great Application; and the Aumils and People about the Durbar knowing his Talent in the Revenue Branch, he would have a Weight with them, which the other could not. For theſe Reaſons, and that he has always ſhewn an Attachment to the Engliſh, I ever recommended him to the Vizier, and hope that my Conduct in ſo doing will be approved of by the Honble. Board.

" The Vizier, upon conſidering the Characters of all the Perſons about the Court, looks upon him as the propereſt, and is determined to appoint him, if he appoints any Body; but he told me To-day, that he thought he could execute the Office of Naib himſelf. This Opinion I judged to have proceeded from the Inſinuations of ſome of the People about him, who, concluding they could not obtain the Office for themſelves, imagined they ſhould have the greater Latitude to range in, if it was left vacant.

" I candidly informed his Excellency, that this was the Way to occaſion him much Loſs, and create endleſs Confuſion in his Government, as he had too many other Occupations to attend to the Minutiæ of ſo extenſive a Department as that of the Revenue. After much Argument he agreed with me, but has deferred the Appointment until he ſhall have fixed on ſome Perſon to go in Soorut Sing's Room to Rohilchund, as likewiſe another Perſon to fill the Office of Dewan. His Excellency conceiving it incompatible that the Naibut and Dewanny ſhould be united in One Family, the latter Office being now held by Soorut Sing's Son in Law.

" Whatever further Reſolutions the Vizier may form on this Head, I ſhall be ſure to give the Honble. Board early Information of.

" I have, &c.

" Lucknow,
26th Auguſt 1776.

(Signed) " John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court." (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis."

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXLIV.

Read, from Book 118, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 17th February 1777, beginning at Page 285 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 17th Feb. 1777.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

§ (" Read the following Letter from Mr. Briſtow.

" Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

" Herewith I have the Pleaſure to forward the Honourable Board the following Papers:

N°. 1. General Statement of the Vizier's Army.
2. Statement of the Vizier's Military Diſburſements.
3. Statement of the Vizier's Civil Expences.
4. Statement of the Jaghiers in the Vizier's Dominions.
5. Statement of the Vizier's Revenues.
6. Statement of the Vizier's Iſſues and Receipts on Account of the Hindoo Year 1184, or from the 28th of September 1776 to the 28th September 1777.

" By theſe Statements, or rather Eſtimates, the Honourable Board will obſerve the enormous " Sum by which the Vizier's Expences exceed his Income; and, as I obtained my Information " from the beſt Authority, I have great Reaſon to believe that I have not over-rated them.

" The Miniſters have often repreſented to the Vizier his Situation, but without Effect; for " though he may have been convinced at the Time of the Neceſſity of a Reform, yet his Turn " for Expence will render it a moſt difficult Taſk to bring him to abide by any regular Syſtem. " Beſides this Reaſon there is a very principal one ariſes from the Oppoſition his Miniſters meet " with from Imaum Buckſh, Tipper Chund, and the favourite Tellinga Rajas, who counteract " everyMeaſure they propoſe for introducing good Order and Œconomy. The Characters of " his Excellency's Favourites I explained to the Honourable Board in my Letter of the 21ſt of " Auguſt laſt, and am ignorant of any Change having happened in his Sentiments towards " them.

" It appears to be his Plan to intruſt to the Tellinga Rajas the Management of any Farms " that may in future fall vacant. I dread the bad Conſequences that muſt enſue; for it needs " little Judgment to penetrate into the Conduct of Men of low Birth, without either Education " or Abilities, and whom I may ſafely declare totally unfit for the Charge of Government. The " Country already feels the Effects of their Violence, and the Vizier does not receive even a " temporary Advantage from it; as, whatever they may collect from the Country, the Payments " to him from all the Diſtricts fall infinitely ſhort of the former Rents.

" The Miniſters, whoever they be, will be conſtantly perplexed how to act towards the Fa- " vourites, as their Influence with the Vizier places them above Controul, and likewiſe enables them " to obtain extravagant Allowances for the Charges of Collection, as well as great Deductions for " the Failure of Crops, deſerted Lands, and under various Pretences void of Foundation. Theſe " Men themſelves, I am told, doubt the Permanency of their Situation—they are ſenſible of the " general Diſguſt which prevails againſt them, and that on any Change of Government they " would be the firſt to feel the Effects, and therefore are the more earneſt to acquire Emolu- " ments, without regard to the Means.

" In my Addreſs of the 8th of Auguſt laſt, I informed the Honourable Board of the Abuſes " which reigned in the Mint, and of the Improbability of their being rectified, owing to the In- " fluence of the Manager, one of the principal Tellinga Rajas. I am ſorry to obſerve, that " Abuſes daily encreaſe; for at this ſhort Period of Time from my forwarding the Honourable " Board a Table of Aſſays, the Coinage at ſome of the Mints has been debaſed near Three per " Cent. Such Departments of the Government as are not under the Management of the Favou- " rites are neglected, and the Perſons inveſted with the Charge of them expoſed to the greateſt " Difficulties. Aumils, whoſe Diſtricts are filled with refractory Zemindars, and require Troops " to ſubject them, cannot obtain Aſſiſtance in proper Time, and, on this Account, I have known " great Loſſes often accrue in the Revenue. Another great Difficulty they labour under is, the " Aſſignments granted on them exceeding the Rent of the Lands they hold. To many People " of Influence who have theſe Aſſignments they do not dare to give a Refuſal, for fear of being " injured by them, and they are at the ſame Time unable to comply with their Demands; ſo " that I recollect many Inſtances of Aumils, whoſe Attention has been more taken up in making " Excuſes to Tuncawdars, than in the Care of their Diſtricts. Every Tuncawdar ſends a " Vackell, Hircarras, and a Number of People to collect his Tuncaw, and if he has Troops " under his Command, he detaches a Party to exact Payment from the Aumil; very often " Troops, whom the Vizier cannot pay at the Preſence, are ſent to collect their Arrears from an " Aumil. They frequently treat him in the moſt ignominious Manner, by confining and de- " priving him of all Suſtenance, until he finds Means to ſatisfy them. So conſiderable an Officer

" of

" of Government as an Aumil, whose Character ſhould be held up to the People in the moſt " reſpectable Light, to be thus diſgraced, muſt not only affect the Vizier's Authority, but his Re- " venue, and is ſo prejudicial, that it will be impoſſible for the Government to ſubſiſt long upon " this Plan.")

§ [" Another great Abuſe which prevails, is the Contempt with which the Vizier's Authority is treated: His Orders are ill executed; his Perwannas diſregarded, even in the neighbouring Diſtricts to the Capital, unleſs accompanied by ſimilar ones from the Perſon immediately in Charge of the Province. In ſome diſtant Parts of the Country, neither his Excellency nor his Aumils are much regarded; the Gurrocpore Diſtrict particularly can hardly be ſaid to be under the Vizier's Government, as it is held by Zemindars who pay little Obedience to the Aumils, and diſcharge their Revenues with great Irregularity.] (*a*)

" Heretofore it was uſual to annex the Sayer, or the Collection of Duties of Goods tranſported by " Land, to the Department of the Aumil of the Province, but the Vizier has thought proper to " make the Sayer of all his Dominions a ſeparate Office, and entruſt it to the Management of " Bowanny Sing. This has been productive of much Confuſion and general Complaint, becauſe it " interferes with the Authority of the Aumils, and creates perpetual Diſputes. The Perſons under " the Sayer are frequently concerned in the Farming of Lands, and holding Offices under the " Aumils. Both the Darogha of the Sayer, and the Aumils, have Claims on the ſame Man, and " both iſſue Warrants to ſeize his Perſon and Effects. Many Aumils have found ſuch great Impe- " diments from this claſhing of Authority, that they have made the Darogha a Preſent to give them " up the Farm of the Sayer. To this Evil I ſee no Remedy, becauſe the Vizier's ſtrong Attachment " to the Darogha deters all Complainants from repreſenting their Grievances; and the Cauſes of " Complaint are really aggravated by the Diſpoſition of the Darogha, who exerciſes his Office in a " very arbitrary unbecoming Manner.

" In the late Vizier's Time there was a Collection of the Sayer confined to Duties on Goods tranſ- " ported by Water from particular Places only; but the Sayer, on its preſent Footing, is a very ex- " tenſive important Department, not ſo much from the large Amount of the Collections of it, but " from the Opportunities it gives an ill-diſpoſed or incapable Man at the Head of it to cauſe " Irregularities in the Government.

" The Sale of Spirituous Liquors had become, in the late Vizier's Time, ſo great a Nuiſance, that " he found it neceſſary to publiſh an Edict, making it Death to diſtil or vend any. Some Offenders " who were the moſt notorious he puniſhed; ſtill the Advantages accruing to the Country from the " Conſumption of Articles uſed in the Still, rendered it neceſſary to wink at the Infringement of this " Edict, if it was not carried to Exceſs. The preſent Vizier has thought proper to eſtabliſh an Office, " under the Appellation of Abkany, merely for the Prevention of making Spirituous Liquors, the Au- " thority of which extends to all his Dominions, and is entruſted to the Management of Rhemaum, " who was a menial Servant of his Excellency's. He has under him many Companies of Sepoys, " which he diſpoſes of throughout the Country, accompanied by a numerous Body of Agents; " and, under the Pretence of Diſtillers or Venders of Spirituous Liquors, every Individual is ex- " poſed to their Violences. This Office is not only the Cauſe of great Oppreſſion, but of Loſs, " for the Aumils on this Account complain much of the ſlow Sale of many Articles, particularly " of the Sugar Cane. In like Manner with the Sayer, the Office of Abkany interferes with " the Authority of the Aumils.

" The Honourable Board will obſerve, by the Statement of the Vizier's Revenue, the extenſive " Diſtricts entruſted to the Management of Individuals, which has been the Cauſe of much Con- " fuſion and Irregularity; and the Diviſion of them ought to be one of his Excellency's firſt Ob- " jects.

" I have to obſerve to the Honourable Board, the Abuſes which I enumerated in the Ad- " miniſtration of the interior Parts of the Country are at leaſt equalled by thoſe at the Pre- " ſence.

" The Execution of Buſineſs at the Public Offices is protracted unneceſſarily, owing to the Vi- " zier's Inattention, and the Difficulty the Miniſters are under in bringing him even to give his " Sanction to their Acts: Without it, however great the Latitude may be he avowedly grants " them, ſtill they dare not proceed; for, in the preſent divided State of the Court, the Miniſters " have too much to apprehend from the Inſinuations of their Opponents, to enter into any " Meaſures, unleſs expreſsly authorized by his Excellency.

" On the Appointment of the Miniſters, I informed the Honourable Board of the Advice I " had given the Vizier, and the Confidence I entertained of their earneſt Wiſh to promote the " joint Intereſts of their Maſter and the Company; and I have equal Reaſon to believe they are " zealous in their Duty. Hyder Beg Cawn has ſhewn Abilities ſufficient to diſcharge the Truſt " repoſed in him; but, curbed and oppoſed on every Occaſion as he had been, it is impoſſible " to expect he ſhould have been hitherto able to introduce a Reform in the Government. I ſhall " dwell particularly on this Subject, becauſe I know his Attachment to the Company has expoſed " him to the Enmity of all the Court; but I humbly hope the Honourable Board will regard " Hyder Beg Cawn as a Man to whom their Countenance and Protection are neceſſary, as well " to ſupport the Vizier's Government, as the Company's Intereſts.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 653.

" Tipper

" Tipper Chund and Imaum Bucſh are the principal Opponents of the Miniſters, becauſe they " are themſelves endeavouring to obtain the Adminiſtration of Affairs. Imaum Bucſh has a very " great Influence with the Vizier, who has conferred every Mark of Diſtinction and Honour on " him that he could, and dignified him with the Title of General; his being a weak Man, and " having ſuch Weight with his Excellency, are uſeful and neceſſary to Tipper Chund, without " being in the leaſt dangerous. Tipper Chund directs all their Plans; and, as I underſtand, it is " their conſtant Endeavour to impreſs the Vizier with Doubts and Suſpicions of the friendly " Intentions of the Engliſh, and the Infidelity of the Miniſters. Theſe Suggeſtions, together with " poſitive Aſſurances, that in caſe of their coming into play, his Excellency's Privy Purſe ſhould " ever be kept full, let what other Funds and Aſſignments might fail, have ſo far ſucceeded, that " the Vizier is inclined to make Tipper Chund his Miniſter, if the Honourable Board ſhould " approve of it; and I therefore think it my Duty to mention theſe Circumſtances without Re- " ſerve. I know him to be a Man avowedly ill-diſpoſed to the Engliſh, and ever ſince my firſt " having had the Honour to hold the Station of Reſident, I have met with conſtant Oppoſition " from him in all my Negociations, particularly in that principal one of ſecuring Funds for the " Payment of the Expences of the Nabob's Troops under Britiſh Officers, and the Army " Subſidy.

" In reſpect to the Tellinga Rajas, the Part they have taken in theſe Intrigues is not ſo conſpi- " cuous; but the Miniſters, in doing their Duty, muſt claſh with their Intereſts, and in conſe- " quence are their ſtrenuous Opponents. I have to obſerve, by the Irregularities in the Vizier's " Government, the Company muſt ultimately ſuffer; for I conceive it an Impoſſibility that the " Aſſignments granted, either for the Payment of the Subſidy or Balance, can be realized on the " preſent Syſtem.

" The Reſident is unable to have ſuch vigilant Agents as to prevent the Collections of all the " Places on which he has Aſſignments from being appropriated to other Payments in preference " to his. Some private Tuncawdars will make it the Aumils Intereſt to favour them. Mutinous " Troops exact the Money for their Tuncaws, and thus the Deficiencies will fall on the Company. " On the other hand, if the preſent Mode is ſet aſide, and Ready-money Payments demanded of " his Excellency, little or nothing would be realized.

" The Freedom with which I have ſtated the Situation of the Vizier's Affairs, and the Neceſſity " of a Reform in them, will, I hope, meet with the Excuſe of the Honourable Board. I, for my " Part, ſhall only preſume to ſay, that from the Experience I have had of his Excellency's Diſpoſi- " tion, he will hardly of himſelf regulate his Affairs, and that the only Remedy to be found is in " the Aſſiſtance and Protection of the Engliſh.") (*a*)

" Lucknow,
22d January 1777.

" I have the Honour, &c.
(Signed) " John Briſtow.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis."

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 26th of February 1777, beginning at Page 346 of the ſame.

" Fort William, 26th Feb. 1777.

Secret Dept. Wedneſday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

" Letter from Mr. Middleton to the Governor General and Council, dated Lucknow, 9th February 1777.

" Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Mr. Middleton, 9th Feb.

" The growing Aſcendancy of the perſonal Favourites of the Vizier, in Oppoſition to the Mi- niſters, who his Excellency himſelf made Choice of, and whoſe Conduct he has hitherto been pleaſed to approve, appeared to be fraught with ſuch dangerous Conſequences, that I have thought it incumbent on me to give the latter the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that the ſame Support they have hitherto met with from the Engliſh, and which alone can inſure to them the Influence neceſſary to the due Execution of their important Truſt, would be continued to them ſo long as their Conduct ſhould furniſh no Cauſe of Complaint againſt them; but theſe Aſſurances, without ſome concurrent Teſtimony from the Vizier himſelf, would not have had the immediate Effect which I wiſh them to work: I was, at firſt, ſtruck with this Neceſſity, from the Circumſtances

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° LV.

which

which Mr. Briſtow has ſet forth in his Addreſs of the 22d ultimo, reſpecting the Characters and Diſpoſitions of the Men who compoſe the Oppoſition againſt the Miniſtry, and which I have found, from every Enquiry I have been able to make, to be, ſo far as regards them, juſt. I have, indeed, had more convincing Proofs than my Predeceſſor, of the outrageous and deſtructive Lengths this Faction would dare to proceed, having been pretty well aſcertained that it has been a Meaſure agitated, and actually agreed on, to aſſaſſinate the Miniſter Huſſein Reza Cawn, and his Naib Hyder Beg, to make Room for Tipper Chund and Immaum Buxh, whom the Party have choſen for the Miniſtry.

" The Perſons who evidently appear to be the Principals in this Confederacy, are Immaum Buxh, Tipper Chund, and moſt of the Tellinga Rajahs. Although I am thoroughly convinced that his Excellency is unconcerned in, and unacquainted with, theſe Cabals, and that he is ſo far from harbouring Ideas correſpondent with ſuch Deſigns, that he has a good Opinion and a real Confidence in Huſſein Reja and Hyder Beg Cawn, both Men of Family, and among the oldeſt of the late Vizier's Dependants; yet ſuch is the Influence of the Orderlies (particularly Immaum Buxh), from being the Companions of his Pleaſures, over his Excellency's Affections, that I ſhould fear he might be ready to excuſe in them an Act which he himſelf would abhor the Commiſſion of, and even take the Perpetrators of it into the ſame Degree of Favour they before poſſeſſed. How ſoon an uncontrouled Reign of ſuch People would plunge the Nabob's Affairs, and this Country, into irredeemable Ruin, is but too obvious from the Miſchiefs which reſult from their preſent Influence, controuled and counteracted as it is. They are, indeed, of Characters, as infamous as they are, from the Want of Abilities and every requiſite Experience, incompetent to the Charge of the Offices they wiſh to ſeize, by the Sacrifice of thoſe who now hold them. In ſo ſerious a Conjuncture as this, I thought it neceſſary to ſound the Nabob's Diſpoſition towards the Miniſters, and as I found that he entirely approved their Conduct, and had no perſonal Objections to them, or any apparent Wiſh to remove them for others, I thought it prudent to mention to his Excellency (but without telling him of the Cabals forming), that as he aſſured me he entirely approved of the Conduct of the Men already in Station, I could wiſh he would be pleaſed to honour them with ſome new Marks of his continuing Favour, that it might be apparent to the World the ſame Conduct would be obſerved towards them as heretofore; adding, at the ſame Time, that this would manifeſt to the World that I heartily joined in wiſhing to ſupport Men, whom his Excellency had firſt adopted, and ſtill deemed competent to the Charge of the important Offices they were entruſted with. I have the Pleaſure to acquaint the Honourable Board, that his Excellency, without the ſmalleſt Reluctance, but, on the contrary, with the utmoſt Cheerfulneſs, acquieſced in my Propoſal, and appointed laſt Night to beſtow Khelauts upon Huſſein Reza and Hyder Beg Cawn, which was accordingly done in my Preſence.

" I hope the Honourable Board will approve the Conduct I obſerved on this Occaſion, which appeared equally neceſſary for the Preſervation of Tranquillity in the Vizier's Government, as for the Prevention of a Piece of Villany, ſhocking in its Nature, and in its probable Conſequences extremely deſtructive.

" I have the Honour to be, with the higheſt Reſpect,

" Lucknow, the 9th Feb. 1777. (Signed) " Nath. Middleton, Reſident at the Vizier's Court."

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

Mr. Middleton. 11th February.

" I had the Honour to addreſs you laſt under Date the 9th inſtant, acquainting you that the Vizier had excuſed himſelf from obeying his Majeſty's Summons. When his Excellency firſt diſcourſed with me on this Subject, he ſeemed doubtful as to the Part he ought to act on this Occaſion. On one Hand, he did not like to offend his Majeſty by a poſitive Refuſal, and on the other, he appeared perfectly ſatisfied that the Interview would neceſſarily be attended with an Expence which the preſent Situation of Affairs would ill afford. When I found him wavering, I thought it my Duty to offer my Advice, which I founded chiefly on the Arguments contained in my Addreſs to the Honble. Board of the 8th inſtant; adding that I thought, if his Excellency deemed his Compliance with this Summons inexpedient, his Anſwer might be conveyed to his Majeſty in Terms perfectly conſiſtent with the Reſpect and Allegiance he profeſſed to his Sovereign, and yet evidently imply his Determination to diſobey ſuch Calls. He was pleaſed to approve of the Counſel I gave him, and have now the Honour to encloſe you Tranſlations of his Anſwers to his Majeſty, and his Miniſter Abdut Ahud Cawn, together with a Tranſlate of an Argees, which the Nabob entreated me to write to the King, in order to ſtrengthen the Plea he had made uſe of to evade Compliance with his Requiſition. It was with Reluctance I conſented to addreſs the King at all on this Subject, eſpecially as no direct Application had been made to me; but I perceived that my heſitating to comply with ſo earneſt a Requeſt ſo ungraciouſly received, I deemed it imprudent to perſevere; and as the Argument the Nabob has urged is not merely fictitious, I flatter myſelf the Honourable Board will not diſapprove of my having ſo far interfered in this Matter, although unauthorized by their Inſtructions.

[" The Country of Gorruckpore, particularly that Part which lies contiguous to the Mountains, although not in actual Rebellion, is ſo far unſettled, as ſcarcely to be deemed a Part of the Vizier's

Dominions. The Revenue of that Diſtrict is rated at 560,000 Rupees; but, from the Manner in which the Payments have hitherto been made, I do not apprehend that more than Half that Amount will be realized: And the Reaſon which the Aumil aſſigns for this Failure is, the Number of Zemindars on the Confines of the Province, who, being in Poſſeſſion of Mud Forts, withhold their Revenue, under various Pretexts, until extorted from them by Force. Under theſe Circumſtances, the Charge of the Army neceſſary to be kept up, in that one Diſtrict, is almoſt equal to the Amount of the Collections.] (*a*)

"His Excellency intends to march towards Gorruckpore, as ſoon as the Ceremony of the Mohurrum is over. His Plan is to bring theſe Zemindars to an equitable Adjuſtment of their Accounts, to reduce all the Forts that are not immediately neceſſary for the Defence of the Country againſt foreign Invaſions, and to put thoſe in the Poſſeſſion of Men whoſe Fidelity and Allegiance he can rely upon.

(Signed) "Nath. Middleton,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court. (*b*)

"Lucknow,
the 11th Feb. 1777.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
"Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis."

Read, from Mr. Middleton's Letter Book—B, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from Mr. Middleton, to the Board, dated June 26th, 1777.

"To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

"Honble. Sir and Sirs,

"The Balances have by no Means encreaſed ſince my taking Charge of this Station, more than in Proportion to the additional Kiſts which have become due. In Truth, the Evils which have occaſioned theſe Balances, have originated from the Time of the Tuncaws, have continued to the preſent Period, and have been ſuch as neither my Predeceſſors or myſelf could poſſibly remedy; nor can indeed any Remedy be applied in future, but by the Adoption of a new Syſtem. It is my Duty to repreſent what theſe Evils are, and to propoſe what appears to me the only effectual Remedy, that the Honble. Board may take the Matter into their ſerious Conſideration, and either adopt the Mode propoſed by me, or ſuch other as they may deem moſt expedient. The Cauſes of ſuch Balances having accrued are, Firſt, the Revenues having been injured by the Lands having been given in Farm to improper People, particularly to Orderlies and Favourites about the Nabob; Men, as I have already obſerved, of the loweſt Extraction, moſt of them raiſed from common Sepoys, of Diſpoſitions as mean as their Extraction, and who, from Want of Education, muſt be totally deficient in the farming Buſineſs. Thus ignorant, and, as moſt Men ſuddenly raiſed to Power and Fortune are, rapacious, they have plundered the Reiates * wherever they have had Charge of Provinces, and of Courſe made them deſert, deſolated the Country, and ruined its Revenues. Secondly, the Vizier's Deſire to raiſe his Revenues, which will ſcarcely in any Inſtance bear ſuch Encreaſe without certain enſuing Loſs; that has not only been the Caſe, on making new Bundabuſts, but often Two Months after Engagements entered into by Government with Aumils, when an Encreaſe on the Revenues has been offered by any Adventurer, without any Charge of Delinquency, or even a Failure on the old Aumil's Part. The Vizier, from his idle Extravagancies, ever diſtreſſed for Ready-money, and allured by the Pariſhgee uſually paid on the firſt Inſtallment of an Aumil, has accepted the new Offer, diſgraced the old Aumil, though an unexceptionable one, and put in a needy Adventurer, who if he does any Way realize his Encreaſe, muſt do it by plundering the Country, and ſucking the Blood of the Inhabitants. It is evident that Proceedings like theſe muſt deſtroy all Confidence in Government, and effectually deter any creditable Men, ſolicitous of performing their public Engagements, and to improve the Country, from taking the Lands. Laſtly and principally, in Addition to the foregoing Circumſtances, his Excellency's public and private Expences are ſo inordinate and diſproportionate to his Revenues, ſo totally ill calculated for any uſeful Ends, and the Conduct of them entruſted in ſuch improper Hands, his Paraſites, and the Miniſters of his * unworthy Pleaſures, that he is perpetually ſurrounded with clamorous Creditors, and, to get rid of their Importunity, he grants freſh Tuncaws on the Lands, although thoſe he may formerly have given exceed the utmoſt Amount of their Rents, a great Part of theſe Creditors conſiſting of his Excellency's undiſciplined Troops: It is but too evident how much an Evil, ſo great in itſelf, muſt be encreaſed by ſo lawleſs a Rabble being let looſe on the Country, who will naturally plunder as they may be able, neither paying any Regard to what may be their juſt Demand, or the Mode in which they levy it; hence it has, within my Knowledge, frequently happened, that the Troops which have been ſtationed with an Aumil for his Protection and Aſſiſtance, have put him in Con-

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 654.

(*b*) Vide Appendix, N° LVI.

finement,

finement, and not ſuffered him or his Officers to meddle with the Collections, until he has ſatisfied their exorbitant Demands. Theſe united Cauſes have occaſioned the Balances which have fallen ſo heavy on the Company's and Military Tuncaws; Cauſes which it has been impoſſible to obviate, theſe Tuncaws having been only partial Drafts on the Revenues of particular Provinces, where the Vizier's Authority remained in full Force, and where the Reſident had no Troops to oppoſe the Nabob's lawleſs Rabble. I have been continually repreſenting to his Excellency the Impoſſibility of the Company's and Military Tuncaws being realized, while he continued granting others exceeding the Revenues of the Provinces. My Remonſtrances have however proved ineffectual, and I had no Authority over his Aumils in Oppoſition to his, the Evil has continued encreaſing inſtead of diminiſhing. Plunged irretrievably, as the Nabob is, in Idleneſs, Extravagance, and Luxury, it is vain to expect that he ſhould act, or indeed be able to act, another Year in a Manner leſs injurious to the realizing of the Engliſh Tuncaws, unleſs I am impowered by the Honble. Board to demand from his Excellency the excluſive Aſſignments of the whole Revenues of certain Provinces to an Amount equal to the Demands upon him, with an expreſs Stipulation that the Rents ſhall be wholly paid into my Hands, without any Interference on the Part of his Excellency's Government; ſo that it ſhall by no Means be allowable to diſmiſs the Aumils on whom ſuch Aſſignments are given, unleſs on a Repreſentation from me that they have failed in their Payments, or that, from their Conduct, I have Reaſon to apprehend ſuch Failure; alſo that the Troops ſtationed for the Service of the Collections ſhall by no Means be changed but at my Inſtance, in conſequence of any Complaints from the Aumil of their Miſbehaviour. If the Honble. Board think proper to authorize me to make the above Demands from his Excellency, I think I may venture to aſſure them that whatever may be due on the Honble. Company's and the Military Account at the Cloſe of this Year, may be very nearly, if not wholly, realized in the Courſe of next Year; eſpecially if the Honble. Board ſhould alſo judge proper to authorize me to demand from His Excellency, that only ſuch Troops as may really aſſiſt the Collections be ſtationed in the Provinces aſſigned me, to the Excluſion of Cavalry, which is not only an uſeleſs Eſtabliſhment, but a moſt pernicious Charge on the Country. (*a*)

(At the End of the Letter)

" Lucknow,
the 26th June 1777.

(Signed) " Nathaniel Middleton."

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Letter from Mr. Middleton to the Board, dated the 9th of May 1777.

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" In my Addreſs of the 9th of February, I informed the Honble. Board of the Deſigns which I was pretty confidently aſſured were entertained by Imaum Buxh and his Aſſociates, againſt the Life of the Miniſter Mirza Huſſein Reza and his Naib Hyder Beg Cawn; and that to overthrow any encouraging Hopes they might entertain of ſuch a Piece of Villainy being approved of by the Vizier, or over-looked by the Engliſh, I had induced his Excellency to afford the Miniſters new and public Teſtimonials of his continuing Favour. I have Reaſon to think the above Meaſure operated ſo far as for a Time to make the Party drop the infamous Deſigns they then had in Agitation; and this I am led to ſuppoſe, from the Rumours, which were before univerſal, entirely ſubſiding. Since that Time however, and during the Nabob's Abſence on his hunting Expedition, Imaum Bux, finding every Opportunity he could wiſh to ingratiate himſelf with his Excellency, to miſrepreſent every Act of the Miniſters who remained with me at Lucknow, to ſhew his own Influence to thoſe about the Court, and practiſe unthwarted every Species of Cabal and Intrigue, and being probably egged on by diſaffected Men, more artful, and equally daring with himſelf, reſumed his Intentions of removing the only People whom he conſidered as Obſtacles to his having the entire Adminiſtration of the Vizier's Affairs. Conſultations are ſaid to have been frequently held about the Time and Manner at and in which this Deſign was to be executed. Certain it is, however, that he endeavoured to thwart every Act of the Miniſtry, that he ſtudiouſly courted every Opportunity of appearing the only Channel to the Nabob's Ear—that he perſuaded his Excellency to deprive the Miniſter, through his Agent, of the Privilege peculiarly annexed to his Office, that of receiving and communicating the Intelligence collected by the Dawke and Hircarrah Darogha Row Kauſhee Rajee, and that he ſounded all the Diſpoſitions of all the Courtiers of Conſequence towards him, throwing out Hints of various Kinds, at different Times, all tending to convince them, that in a very ſhort Time he ſhould have a much larger Share of Adminiſtration than he then poſſeſſed: At one Time particularly, I believe he gave it out that the Vizier had agreed, when the Bundburſt of the new Year came to be made, the Diſpoſal of Half the Country ſhould reſt with him (Imaum Buxh). There is, however, another Anecdote of him during this Period, too well authenticated by the Credibility of thoſe who were Ear Witneſſes to

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXLV.

the

the Circumſtance, to admit of a Doubt that his Deſigns comprehended the Aſſaſſination of the Miniſters. In a mixed Company of the Courtiers, One Day riding out, he addreſſed himſelf to One of them, whom he wiſhed to bring over to his Views; and after a Converſation, plainly pointing out the Miniſters, for I am not certain whether he mentioned their Names, he obſerved that it was but a Piece of Prudence to kill one's Enemies, and thereby, as the only Way, put it out of their Power to do Miſchief. The Reply made to him was, 'That if he meant an open Attack as a Soldier at the Head of his Troops, againſt an armed Enemy, the Sentiment was not unexceptionable; but if he meant a private Attack upon his Life, it was an Idea unworthy any generous Mind.' He replied, 'No, no; it is but Prudence to put an Enemy to Death when and how you can.' Here the Converſation, which would doubtleſs have been more circumſtantial and explicit (had Imaum Buxh's Declaration met with a more favourable Reception) dropped. The Miniſters, alarmed at theſe Informations, and ſtill more ſo by the Alteration they obſerved in the Nabob Vizier's Behaviour to them ſince he had left Lucknow, and Imaum Buxh had had ſole Poſſeſſion of his Ear, came to me, and mentioned what I have now recited; which had indeed come to my Hearing in pretty nearly the ſame Terms from various Quarters: And I found it was a Matter univerſally believed, and generally talked of through the whole Country, that Imaum Buxh was to be Prime Miniſter, and that thoſe now in Power were to fall a previous Sacrifice to his Views. Convinced of the Neceſſity of addreſſing the Nabob immediately on this Head, I took the earlieſt Opportunity of mentioning what I had heard, and what I believed was in Agitation; but thoſe who had given me my Information having, through Fear of the Nabob's unplacable Reſentment for a Communication injurious to ſo ſtrong and blind an Attachment, made a Condition with me that I ſhould not diſcover them as the Authors, I could only mention theſe as Matters of univerſal and public Report; and which, upon this Footing only, could not be without Foundation. At the firſt Mention of theſe Circumſtances, his Excellency treated the Whole as Calumny and malicious Inventions of the Enemies of his Favourite. On my urging him warmly on this Head, and putting him in Mind of the fatal Accident which had happened in the Inſtance of Moctanul Dowla to him, as unforeſeen as this would be ſhould it happen, he declared his perfect Conviction that Imaum Buxh, whom he called a harmleſs inoffenſive Boy, would never have harboured any Deſigns of this Nature; but that there poſſibly might be ill diſpoſed People about him, endeavouring to poiſon his Mind, which might have occaſioned theſe Rumours, and that he would enquire into the Matter. He often urged me, as he had alſo done the Miniſters, to give up the Authors of the Intelligence; but tied down as I had been, and ſenſible of my own Inability to protect them againſt the Effects of Imaum Buxh's Reſentment, I was obliged to make the ſame Reply as the Miniſter did, that I was not at Liberty to diſcover my Authors, and that there was little Neceſſity for it, as a very ſlight Enquiry among thoſe who were with him on his Hunting Party, would convince him, that he was probably the only Perſon of his Camp to whom theſe Tranſactions had remained a Secret. The Vizier has enquired into the Matter, and there is too much Reaſon to ſuppoſe from the Sequel, that he has been convinced of the Guilt of his Favourite, to whom he is, however, too blindly attached not to endeavour to hide the Truth, as if demonſtrated, he could not, with any Conſiſtency, longer continue to him the Poſts he holds, or any Degree of his Countenance. Two Days paſſed in cloſe and repeated Conſultations between his Excellency, Sollar Jung, Imaum Buxh, and various of his Courtiers; the Nature of which could not be aſcertained, as the ſtricteſt Orders were given to prevent any Body from invading the Nabob's Privacy at theſe Times. During theſe Conſultations, Kauſhee Raujee, Currun Sing, Hubbeeb Beg, and ſome others, the immediate Dependants of Imaum Buxh, and deep in every * Plate and Conſultation with him, were, I believe, certainly tampered with; and when Matters were ſettled, the Nabob, in his Durbar, called for Imaum Buxh, told him in publick what he had heard, acquainting him that he was certain of his having diſaffected Men about him, who endeavoured to warp his Mind, and lead him from his Duty; that his pardoning the Fault he had committed in giving Ear to any ſuch evil Suggeſtions, depend on his naming his Adviſers, when he might be ſure of his Pardon, and continued Favour, as the Event of his concealing them, he ſhould incur his higheſt Diſpleaſure. He then named Kauſhee Raujee, and Currun Sing, who were ſent for, and Imaum Buxh declared before them, that they had by every Suggeſtion endeavoured to make him look on the Miniſters as his Enemies, and as People whom he ſhould endeavour to overthrow by every poſſible Means; and that ſo far from liſtening to their Suggeſtions, he always declared, 'That he was ſatisfied in every Reſpect with the Miniſters; that were it otherwiſe, One or 'Two of his People were ſufficient to remove them.' This was all the Scrutiny that paſſed relative to any Deſigns or Advices importing any Attack on the Lives of the Miniſters; reſting the Matter on the Depoſition of the real criminal Imaum Buxh, who thus declared his own entire Innocence. The Nabob, without hearing Kauſhee Raujee, or Currun Sing, in Reply, or queſtioning them at all, ordered them both to be baniſhed his Dominions, with their Families, in the Inſtant, and the Charge of the Daukes to be as inſtantly delivered over to Poorun Chund. So extraordinary an Examination, in which his Excellency plainly diſcovered that nothing could be farther from his Heart, than to bring the Truth, as far as reſpected his Favourite, to Light, in which he had even paid no Reſpect to Appearances, by an Inveſtigation which Kauſhee Raujee and Currun Sing might have been prepared for by Threats and promiſed Indulgencies, ſo as to have uttered nothing which might tend to prove the Favourite's Guilt, and above all, the Hurry with which theſe

* Sic in Orig.

People were baniſhed the Kingdom, inclines me to ſuſpect theſe Proceedings, and in Particular the latter Order, were meant to put a Diſcovery of the real Truth out of the Reach of Poſſibility, and convinced me, could I have had any Doubts before, not only that the Favourite was guilty of what was laid to his Charge, but that the Nabob alſo was confirmed in this Belief, and choſe to ſacrifice every Thing to the Security of his Favourite. As this Matter appeared too important to be thus paſſed over, and a Victory of this Kind might even encourage Imaum Buxh to perſiſt in his infamous Deſigns, I ſent to his Excellency, acquainting him, that I was informed he examined Kauſhee Raujee, and Currum Sing, and that their Guilt having been proved, he had ordered them into Baniſhment. That as it was well known there were many others concerned, I muſt beg that he would for a few Days defer the Baniſhment of theſe People, as from their Depoſitions probably all their Accomplices might be diſcovered; that as it was of the utmoſt Moment they ſhould not be ſuffered to eſcape, and as his Troops, who were under Imaum Buxh, might favour ſuch an Attempt, for various Reaſons, I requeſted that he would order them into the Confinement of his own Body Guard.—His Excellency returned me for Anſwer, that he thought it not neceſſary to put any Guard over them; that their Guilt had been proved; and that he had ordered them into Baniſhment, which he judged a proper Puniſhment for the Crime proved on them, and on them alone. After repeated Meſſages, which paſſed between us from Nine o'Clock at Night till Three o'Clock in the Morning, Hours at which I judged it improper to break in upon his Privacy myſelf, his Excellency reluctantly conſented to have theſe People confined, and ſent them to me to keep in Cuſtody. This happened the Night before laſt, ſince which I have not been able to get any Confeſſion from Kauſhee Raujee, except that what Imaum Buxh laid to his Charge was an entire and [illegible] Falſehood; nor from Currum Sing, who even proteſts that until he came to me he was entirely ignorant of what was laid to his Charge, or what was his ſuppoſed Crime. I wiſh I may be able to extract any Thing more ſatisfactory from theſe People or others; but I own I have my Fears of getting ſufficient Authorities to produce before his Excellency, ſince he has convinced the World, by the whole Courſe of his Proceedings in this Matter, of his Reſolution to protect and extricate his Favorite; and therefore every Man, who is at all dependant upon his Authority, will be afraid of incurring his Diſpleaſure, by uttering Truths he would wiſh to remain concealed. Should any Thing further relative to the Deſigns of Imaum Buxh tranſpire, I ſhall duly inform the Honble. Board; in the mean Time, I hope to be favoured with their Sentiments, that I may be ſatisfied how far the Honble. Board may be pleaſed to approve my Conduct in this Inſtance, and in what Manner they would wiſh me to act on any future Occaſion of a ſimilar Nature. I am particularly anxious to be aſcertained on theſe Two Points, from a Conviction that Imaum Buxh's Deſigns will be little diſcouraged from the Checks he has juſt now received.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.

" Lucknow, (Signed) Nath. Middleton."
the 9th of May 1777.

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Letter from Mr. Middleton to the Board, dated the 6th June 1777.

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" It is with the trueſt Satisfaction I now acquaint the Honble. Board, that the Nabob has been pleaſed to diſmiſs Imaum Buxh from all the Offices he held, and to baniſh him his Dominions. It is not eaſy to aſſign the Cauſe of ſo ſudden and ſo total a Change in his Excellency's Conduct, towards a Man who but the Day before poſſeſſed his unbounded Confidence, and was entruſted with the uncontrouled Exerciſe of his whole Authority: And I beg Leave to aſſure the Honble. Board, I ſhall leave no Means untried to penetrate the real Motives of this unaccountable Maneuvre, and duly inform them of the Reſult of my Enquiry. I have, in my former Letters to the Board, enlarged upon the Character and Conduct of this Favourite, and I have frequently remonſtrated to the Nabob againſt his licentious Proceedings, but without Effect. His Excellency's general Reply to all my Repreſentations was, that the Enemies of Imaum Buxh had prejudiced me againſt him—that he was a weak inoffenſive Boy, innocent of the many Charges which had been alledged againſt him, and by no Means deſerving of my Reſentment. I had, however, ſo many Proofs of the Malignity of his Diſpoſition, of his low Ambition, and of his entertaining Deſigns againſt the Life of the Miniſters, that I thought it my Duty to mark, by every public Teſtimony in my Power, my Diſapprobation and Abhorrence of his Conduct. I accordingly forbade his coming to me, in common with the Nabob's other Courtiers and Dependants, upon Viſits of Ceremony; and acquainting his Excellency, at the ſame Time, with my Reaſons for this Prohibition, I deſired he would never employ him either perſonally or otherwiſe, as an Agent in any of his Tranſactions with me, for that I thought it incompatible with the public Character in which I appeared at his Court, and with what I conſidered due to my private one, to admit a Man of ſo mean and deteſtable a Character into my Preſence, or to any Kind of Communication with me.

His Excellency made many Attempts to prevail upon me to withdraw this Prohibition, but I never would yield my Conſent; and I have Reaſon to believe this Treatment, and my frequent Remonſtrances to the Nabob, impoſed ſome, though a very inſufficient, Reſtraint upon his Conduct. I confeſs, however, I was to the laſt apprehenſive for the Safety of the Miniſter, and I am perſuaded, that nothing but the Conviction Imaum Buxh had, that the whole Army, and every Man about the Court, a very few of his own Creatures only excepted, deteſted his Character, and would have been ſhocked at the Idea of any Violence to the Miniſter, whoſe Character is as reſpectable as his was infamous, prevented his attempting to carry into Execution what he had more than once had in Agitation.

" Lucknow, the 6th June 1777.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) " Nathaniel Middleton."

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Letter from Mr. Middleton to the Board, dated the 27th June 1777.

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" I am now to acknowledge the Receipt of the Honble. Board's Letter of the 26th of May, with a Tranſlation of an Addreſs from the Governor General to the Vizier, the Original whereof was forwarded to me by the Perſian Tranſlator.

" The Subject of this Addreſs affording me a favourable Opportunity of pointing out to the Vizier the many Evils which, notwithſtanding the Removal of Imaum Buxh, ſtill exiſt in the Government, and the Meaſures which appeared to me neceſſary to a Reform, I thought it highly expedient to embrace ſuch an Occaſion; and that I might omit nothing which could tend to convince his Excellency of the Dangers to which he was expoſing himſelf, by ſo injudicious a Selection of Men to fill the Offices of his State, and impreſs the more ſtrongly on his Mind the Neceſſity of an immediate Reform, I had previouſly prepared a Repreſentation in Writing, which, after delivering the Governor General's Letter, and enlarging a little upon the Grounds of it, I preſented to him; and have now the Pleaſure to encloſe the Honble. Board a Tranſlation of it for their Information: I have the moſt ſanguine Hopes that the Governor General's Letter, enforced by my perſonal Repreſentations, will be productive of ſalutary Effects; and I ſhall be happy to find my Conduct in this Inſtance meets with the Approbation of the Honble. Board. The Nabob expreſſed on this Occaſion the fulleſt Confidence in the Honour and Integrity of his Miniſter, Huſſein Reza Cawn, aſſuring me that he had committed the entire Government of his Houſhold and Country into his Hands, and that he would in no Inſtance ſuffer any other Authority to be brought in Competition with his. So ſtrong, however, is his Attachment to his Favourites, and ſo powerful is their Aſcendancy over him, that I do not expect the Miniſter will venture, of his own Accord, to make any ſpirited Efforts to deſtroy the pernicious Influence they at preſent have in the Country; it will nevertheleſs occur to the Honble. Board, upon a Review of the Characters and Diſpoſitions of the Men who now comprize his Excellency's Favourites, Men of mean Extraction, raiſed from the moſt menial Occupations, and totally void of Education and every Requiſite to qualify them for Men of Buſineſs, that ſuch a Step is indiſpenſable* neceſſary to a Reform in the Adminiſtration of this Government. It is indeed true that the Removal of Imaum Buxh from his Excellency's Preſence has entirely put a Stop to thoſe Cabals and Machinations which were perpetually forming againſt the Miniſter, and left him perfectly at Reſt as to his perſonal Security: But to give his Adminiſtration its full Effect, and to eſtabliſh his Authority throughout the Country, the Reſt of the Favourites ſhould be deprived of the Share they hold in the Civil Government of the Country, and if poſſible of their Military Commands;—from the former they derive an Influence which the Miniſtry cannot effectually controul, and the latter muſt even make it their Intereſt to oppoſe any Attempts at a Reduction of Expence in the Department where it is moſt required. As his Excellency promiſed to give me his Sentiments at large on all theſe Points at a future Interview, I ſhall again renew the Subject in my Correſpondence with the Honble. Board. (a)

* Sic in Orig.

" Lucknow, the 27th June 1777.

(At the End)
(Signed) " Nath. Middleton."

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Letter from Mr. Middleton to the Board, dated the 25th July 1777.

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" I had the Honour to addreſs the Board under Date the 27th June, acquainting them of my having delivered to the Vizier the Governor General's Letter, on the Subject of the Abuſes in the

(a) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXLVI.

Adminiſtration of the Affairs of this Government; and at the ſame Time encloſing them a Tranſlation of the Repreſentation which I made to his Excellency on that Occaſion. I have ſince renewed the Subject in repeated Converſations with the Nabob, and have the Pleaſure to acquaint the Honble. Board, that his Excellency has at Length conſented to iſſue Perwannahs to all the Aumils and Officers of his Government, ſignifying his having inveſted Huſſein Reza Cawn with full Authority as Naib, to make and regulate the Settlement of the Country, and requiring them to conſider Huſſein Reza Cawn's Orders in every Reſpect as his own, under Pain of his higheſt Diſpleaſure, and the ſevereſt Puniſhment in caſe of Diſobedience. He is in conſequence immediately to receive a Khelaut, in Token of ſuch Power having been delegated to him; and Hyder Beg Cawn is to have the ſame Mark of Favour conferred upon him, in Teſtimony of his Excellency's Approbation of him as Naib to Huſſein Reza Cawn. It is neceſſary, however, I ſhould acquaint the Honble. Board, that this Delegation of Authority has not been made without Exceptions which will in ſome Meaſure obſtruct the Miniſter's Endeavours to introduce a general Reform. His Excellency inſiſts, in Spite of every Perſuaſion and Argument I could urge againſt it, that the Province of Beiſwarrah, formerly yielding a Revenue of 15 Lacks, ſhall be continued under the Management of his Favourite Rajah Bowanny Sing, who held it laſt Year, who turned out and expelled the Zemindar, though one of the oldeſt and moſt reputable in the Nabob's Dominions, and who has in fact, by a corrupt and imprudent Diſcharge of his Truſt, nearly ruined that once flouriſhing Province. The Pretence on which his Excellency grounds this partial Diſtinction in Favour of Rajah Bowanny Sing is, that the Revenues of Beiſwarrah have always been delegated to the private Expence of his Houſhold, and that it is therefore but reaſonable his private Pleaſure alone ſhould regulate the Diſpoſal of it. He hitherto perſiſts, with equal Poſitiveneſs, in refuſing to give the Miniſter that Controul over his Army, which is neceſſary to enable him to reduce the enormous Expence of that Eſtabliſhment, declaring that he can never willingly conſent to his Troops being made ſubject to any Orders, but ſuch as iſſue immediately from himſelf; but with Reſpect to the Expence, he has ordered an exact Eſtimate of the preſent Military Eſtabliſhment to be laid before him, which he aſſures me he will himſelf carefully reviſe, and reform ſuch Troops as ſhall appear to him ſuperfluous, or beyond his Finances to ſupport. I confeſs, however, I have but very faint Hopes that his Excellency will give that Attention to this Object which it requires, or if he ſhould, that he will, of his own Accord, make any Reductions; it may therefore be neceſſary to reſume this Subject at ſome future Period. In the mean Time, as the Settlement of the Country, and placing the Management of the Revenues in reputable Hands, appeared to me an Object of the firſt and moſt immediate Concern, I have hitherto thought it beſt to confine myſelf ſolely to that Object, which once effected in ſuch a Manner as may ſecure the Revenues, and guard againſt thoſe Abuſes which have ſo long exiſted in this Government, to the great Injury of his Excellency, and the Honble. Company's Claims, I ſhall give equal Attention to the neceſſary Reform in his Excellency's Expences, and every other Point recommended in the Governor General's Letter, and I doubt not, but by repeated Repreſentation, I ſhall be able to impreſs upon his Excellency's Mind, the Neceſſity of the Reform which has been recommended to him.

" I have the Pleaſure to encloſe you a Copy of the circular Perwannah, which has been iſſued to all the Aumils reſpecting Huſſein Reza Cawn, and have forwarded by this Dawke his Excellency's Anſwer to the Governor General's Letter on the above Subject.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) " Nath. Middleton."

" Lucknow,
the 25th July 1777.

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Letter from Mr. Middleton to the Board, dated October 6, 1777.

" To the Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, at Fort William.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" The many ſtriking Inconveniencies which reſult to the Vizier's Government for the Want of his Authority being firmly eſtabliſhed throughout the Doaub, and the Impoſſibility of introducing perfect Order and Subordination in a Country filled with Zemindars, who conſider themſelves in a great Meaſure independent, while the Means of Oppoſition are continued in their Hands, induce me to recommend to the ſerious Conſideration of the Honble. Board, the Renewal of the Service Colonel Goddard was laſt Year employed upon, under ſuch Limitations and Reſtrictions as they may think expedient. Theſe Countries, from the Decline of the Mogul Empire, to the Period of their being annexed to the Vizier's Dominions, have been a Theatre of continual Wars. During that Interval, they were not only ſubject, on all Sides, to the Incurſions of rapacious Invaders, but to the Ravages of their own numerous Rulers, who were perpetually at Variance, and mutually exerciſing every Species of Cruelty and Oppreſſion upon the Adherents of each other. In this State of Anarchy and Confuſion, every Man of Property or not in the Country thought it neceſſary to erect ſome Kind of Defence for the Security of his Family and Effects againſt the Attacks of his Neighbours, and in Proportion as he became formidable to them, he

adopted Principles of Independency, which have been tranſmitted from Father to Son, until the Idea of Subjection to any Superior has been almoſt totally loſt.—Hence it has happened that the Provinces of Korah and the Doaub abound in innumerable Forts, which, although not capable of ſtanding a regular Siege, were yet a ſufficient Defence againſt the Attacks of a fugitive Banditti, which entered the Country with no other View, but to plunder and deſtroy, and are now, as Experience daily evinces, formidable enough to reſiſt the Authority of the Aumil.—The late Vizier, convinced of the Impoſſibility of eſtabliſhing any regular Government in theſe Countries, while ſo many Bars of his Authority were ſuffered to exiſt, raſed ſeveral of theſe Forts in the Korah Province; and, I am informed, was determined to have done the ſame in the Doaub; but the Rohilla Campaign, which immediately ſucceeded his Conqueſt of that Country, obliged him to ſuſpend his Intention. I agree with the Honble. Board, that it would be extremely impolitick to deſtroy the Defences of a Country, admitting them really to be ſuch; but, guarded as theſe Provinces are by the Rivers, I humbly conceive theſe Forts in general, were they even in the Hands of Government, would not be conſidered as any actual Defence to the Country, and that the wiſeſt Syſtem the Vizier could purſue for his own Security would be to improve the natural Strength of his Boundary, which might be done, and at no very heavy Expence, by erecting a few ſtrong Mud Forts in proper Situations upon the Banks of the Jumma, and garriſoning them with ſmall Parties of regular Troops; by which Means an Enemy from the Quarter it would ſeem his Excellency has moſt to dread it, might be awed, and perhaps ſucceſsfully oppoſed, in any hoſtile Attempt upon the Doaub. But the ſtrong Holds in the internal Parts of the Country, as they are now circumſtanced, inſtead of being any real Security to the Vizier's Government in caſe of an Invaſion, might, with great Propriety, be conſidered as ſo many Reſources in the Hands of the Enemy; for many of the opulent Zemindars who poſſeſs Forts in this Country, excluſive of the natural Ties of Religion, have alſo Dependancies and even Family Connections with the Mahrattas and the other neighbouring Powers to the weſtward of the Jumma, which would probably make them ſecretly encourage and aſſiſt, if not openly join them, in any Attempt to ſubvert the Vizier's Authority. Independent therefore of any Conſiderations of immediate Improvement to the Revenue, it certainly behoves his Excellency to guard as much as poſſible againſt a Species of Treachery which might at ſome Time or other endanger even his very Exiſtence; and this I apprehend can only be done effectually, either by demoliſhing the Forts altogether, or by garriſoning ſuch as may be thought of Conſequence with his Excellency's own Troops. The latter Expedient would obviate any Dangers of the Nature I have mentioned, and be equally effectual in eſtabliſhing the Vizier's Authority throughout the Country, but it would oblige him to maintain a larger Military Eſtabliſhment than he would otherwiſe have Occaſion for; which, in the preſent embarraſſed State of his Finances, is a Conſideration to be attended to. With reſpect to the Zemindars themſelves, it would make no eſſential Difference which Alternative was adopted, as I apprehend they would juſt as ſoon ſuffer the Forts to be deſtroyed, as conſent to their being garriſoned by any Troops but their own; ſince the one, as effectually as the other, would prove fatal to their Views of Independency. In either Caſe actual Force will be neceſſary, though I ſhould hope that vigorous Meaſures, and a few ſevere Examples of the moſt refractory of them, would ſhew the Reſt that Oppoſition were vain, and induce them to ſurrender their Forts without Reſiſtance. Certain, however, I am, that while they are permitted to retain them on their preſent Footing, they will prove an inſuperable Obſtacle to the Eſtabliſhment of the Vizier's Authority; and conſequently, to the Exaction of the legal Dues of his Government. I humbly ſubmit theſe Conſiderations to the Judgement of the Honble. Board, requeſting to be favoured with their Sentiments and Inſtructions as ſoon as may be, as the proper Seaſon for Field Service is now opening; and if the Board approve of the Plan I have recommended, the ſooner it is carried into Execution the better, in order that the Service may be accompliſhed before the Expiration of the cold Months.

" Lucknow,
the 6th October, 1777.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) " Nath. Middleton."

Read, from Book 590, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 3d November 1777, beginning at Page 925 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 3d November 1777.

Secret Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
Richard Barwell, Philip Francis, } Eſquires.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" I earneſtly entreated him to peruſe with Attention a Statement of his Affairs, to mark the enormous Sum which had been laſt year expended in Jaghyrs, Penſions, and Houſehold Charges, and from that he would be convinced of the Impoſſibility of Huſſein Reza Cawn, or any other Miniſters, providing Funds for all the Exigencies of his Government.

" After

" After much Perſuaſion, he conſented to Hyder Beg Cawn's being called in, and a conſiderable Time was employed in reading and explaining the Accounts; but I am ſorry to ſay, to very little Effect: For although His Excellency appeared clearly convinced of the Neceſſity of a Reform, and earneſtly recommended one; yet would he not, on any Account, permit it to extend to the Jaghyrs, or Emoluments of his Favourites, or indeed to any of thoſe Sources of Expence where there was the moſt Room for it. He diſtinguiſhed by Name thoſe Perſons who were to retain Poſſeſſion of their Jaghyrs and Immunities, and the Diſburſements which the Miniſters were not to interfere with. In this partial Diſtinction were included the Jaghyrs and Roſs-aulahs of all his Orderlies and other Favourites, without Exception, and all his civil Diſburſements under the Denomination of Doab Charges: So that, in Fact, he left nothing for the Miniſters to do; as every Reduction which could poſſibly be made in the Departments immediately under their Controul, had already taken Place; and the heavy Jaghyrs, excepting thoſe to the Begum, the late Vizier's Family, the Son of Mocktar ul Dowla, and a few old Dependants, which he knew could not with Propriety be taken away, his Excellency had particularly ſtipulated for. (*a*)

(At the End of the Letter)
(Signed) " Nath. Middleton."

" Lucknow,
10th October 1777.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Rich[d] Barwell,
P. Francis."

Read, from Mr. Middleton's Letter Book E. already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from Mr. Middleton to Mr. Purling, dated the 5th November 1779.

" To Mr. Charles Purling, Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

" Sir,

" The Rule I have in general obſerved in ſettling and realizing the Company's Tuncaws, is firſt to obtain from the reſpective Aumils, on whom the Aſſignments are given, Tammaſooks and Kiſtbundees for the Amount, and agreeable to theſe Documents, to make any Demands upon them. Half the Kiſt I have generally claimed on the 15th, and the Remainder at the Expiration of the Current Month; and for your Guidance, in Reſpect to the Powers and Authority the Honble. Board have thought * to allow the Reſident for this particular Purpoſe, I beg Leave to refer you to their Letter of Inſtructions addreſſed to my Predeceſſor, under Date the 18th of September, and to ſubſequent Letters to myſelf. I would earneſtly recommend to you in no Inſtance to relax in punctually demanding and exacting, by every Means in your Power, the Payment of the Kiſts as they become due, for the Nabob's Aumils in general pay little Regard to the Tenor of their Obligations, unleſs ſtrictly watched and importuned; and his Excellency, however cautious he may be of openly encouraging them in their Attempts to withhold their Payments, will be but little diſpoſed to puniſh them for it, while he can obtain for his own Purpoſes any Part of the Collections mortgaged to the Reſident, which he frequently contrives to do, to the great Prejudice of the Company's Tuncaws. You cannot be too careful and circumſpect to prevent the Nabob's encroaching on the Jaidaads aſſigned for the Company, which, unleſs oppoſed, he will conſtantly be endeavouring to do, in order to anſwer his own extravagant Purpoſes, or the Views of his Favourites, who not uncommonly prevail upon him to give them Tuncaws on Diſtricts which have before been fully aſſeſſed for the Company, depending upon the Influence which they derive from their Aſcendancy at the Court for the Recovery of them, in Preference to other Claims; a Practice of which I have frequently complained, but never was able entirely to prevent. The Mode preſcribed by the Board for Receipts from the Nabob, is particularly explained in their Commands the 26th of Auguſt 1776.

* Sic in Orig.

" Lucknow,
the 5th Nov. 1779.

(At the End)
(Signed) " Nathaniel Middleton."

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, that having ſhewn the Deſcription of Perſons whoſe Influence the Defendant had endeavoured to counteract, they wiſhed next to have proceeded to the Proof that the Two Miniſters, Huſſein Reza Khan and Hyder Beg Khan, were the only Two Perſons fit to be ſelected to promote the Engliſh Intereſts in that Country; for which Purpoſe it was their Intention to have firſt read a Letter from the Reſident to Lord Cornwallis on Occaſion of the Death of One of thoſe Perſons, Hyder Beg Khan, who died in the Month of

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXLVII.

June 1792; but the Book which contained the Document in Queſtion not being at Hand, they would, in the mean Time, compleat an Extract already given in Evidence by the Managers for the Commons, by reading the whole Letter from which the ſame was taken.

Read, from Book 82, already delivered in, the following Extract of an Appendix to a Conſultation of the 12th June 1783, beginning at Page 149 of the ſame Book.

" Appendix to Conſultation 12th June 1783.

§ (" To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, &c. &c.

" Sir,

" The very great Inconvenience, Loſs, and Indignities to which the Vizier has long been " ſubject, from the Authority and Dominion aſſumed and exerciſed by the Jagheerdars with the " Support of armed Force, and the Impoſſibility of ſtriking out any Medium by which theſe " Evils could effectually be remedied, have induced his Excellency to reſume all the Jagheer and " Marofee Lands throughout his Country, promiſing to ſuch Perſons as have juſt or equitable " Claims to his Bounty, or thoſe guaranteed by the Company for the Amount of their Jagheers, " Allowances in Ready Money equal to the Net Sum they ſhall appear to have annually realized " from their Jagheers.") §

☞ [(a) " This Meaſure, the Utility, and I may ſay the abſolute Neceſſity, whereof will not be diſputed by any one who has an Opportunity of obſerving the Conduct of the Jagheerdars in general, and particularly ſome whoſe Incomes enabled them to maintain Armies, not only ſuperior to thoſe of the Aumils of the Country, who ſhould properly be a Check upon them, but even ſufficient to reſiſt the Force of the State itſelf, has met with violent Oppoſition from the Bhow Begum, who falls particularly under the laſt Deſcription, and whoſe Power is rendered the more pernicious and dangerous, Firſt, From its being wholly delegated to her Servants, who have their own Views of Ambition and Intereſt to anſwer; and in the next Place from the Reluctance with which the Miniſters, and even the Nabob himſelf, interfere with any Concerns of the Begum.] ☞

§ (" From theſe Two Circumſtances, ſtrengthened by the immenſe Wealth in her Poſſeſſion, alſo " intruſted to her Two Chief Eunuchs, Bahar and Jowar Ally Cawn, and her unreaſonable Ex- " pectations of Support from the Engliſh Government, of all which ſhe and her Servants avail " themſelves to the utmoſt, ſhe is become One of the moſt ſerious internal Evils that, among " others, ſeems to bid fair to give great Diſturbance to this Country.

" The great Awe in which the Nabob, and of courſe every one under him, ſtands of her " Diſpleaſure, leaves without Bounds or Reſtraint the Effects of her uncommonly violent Temper.

* Sic in Orig. " Death and Deſtruction is the leaſt * me Menace ſhe denounces, upon the moſt trifling Oppo- " ſition to her Caprice.

" By her own Conduct, and that of all her Agents and Dependants during the Benares Trou- " bles, it may, with Truth and Juſtice, be affirmed, ſhe forfeited every Claim ſhe had to the " Protection of the Engliſh Government, as ſhe evidently, and it is confidently ſaid, avowedly " eſpouſed the Cauſe of Rajah Cheyt Sing, and united in the Idea and Plan of a general Extirpa- " tion of their Race and Power in Hindoſtan.

" Her Agent at Taunda, who is the Cheyla and adopted Son of Bahr Ally Cawn, her prin- " cipal Miniſter, treacherouſly turned his Guns upon Lieut. Gordon's Detachment, and was by " that Gentleman's Account the ſole Cauſe of the Loſs of it. She gave every Encouragement in " her Power to the Adherents of Cheyt Sing by her Agents; aſſiſting them in raiſing Troops in " the Town of Fyzabad; promiſed, and as is generally believed, actually advanced Money to " the rebellious Rajahs of the Vizier's Country; raiſed Troops to ſupport them, and iſſued " Perwannahs for their Operations againſt the Forts garriſoned by the Nabob's Troops under " the Command of Britiſh Officers; all which is fully ſtated in the Depoſitions made by Colonel " Hannay and the Gentlemen of his Corps. Notwithſtanding all theſe Facts, upon the general " Reſumption of the Jagheers I made the Rents of her Lands payable to me, under an En- " gagement of making the Amount good to her by ſuch Inſtallments as ſhe might direct; in " Return for which I have received Letters from her, containing the moſt groſs Abuſe, and the " wildeſt Threats that can be tranſcribed, Copies of which I have the Honour to encloſe.

" Her chief Agent, Bahar Ally Cawn, has marched a conſiderable Force into Nabob Gunge, " One of her Jagheers, declaring that if any Attempt is made to reſume it, he will lay the whole " Country of Goonda waſte. Theſe declared and repeated Acts of Rebellion are ſurely more " than ſufficient to forfeit all Claim whatever to the Interference in her Behalf from our Govern- " ment; and if ſome Stop is not immediately put to it, it appears but too certain that ſhe will

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 713.

" light

" light a Flame throughout theſe Provinces, which if not difficult to extinguiſh will at leaſt put " a heavy Bar to the Company's Collections here. I cannot therefore avoid making theſe Re- " preſentations to you, or doubt but you will approve of the Vizier's immediately taking thoſe " Steps which may be neceſſary for effectually eſtabliſhing his Government and Authority, and " depriving the Begum of thoſe great Reſources which ſhe has ſhewn it would be extremely " impolitic and unſafe to truſt longer in her Hands. On this Subject the Nabob has communi- " cated to me his Sentiments in a long Letter, Copy whereof I have the Honour to encloſe you, " in which you will obſerve he ſignifies his Intention of proſecuting his legal Claims upon her " for the Public Treaſure and Effects belonging to his Inheritance from his Father, which ſhe " detains from him, and ſquanders in ſuch deſtructive Purpoſes, while he is overwhelmed by " Public Debts, principally incurred by his Predeceſſor, and on Account of his Inability to diſ- " charge which the Company have indiſpenſably been driven to take upon themſelves the Bur- " then of a large Military Eſtabliſhment hitherto entertained for their Service at the Charge of " the Nabob.

" On this Head I think it unneceſſary to offer any Remark, ſince a Reference to the eſtabliſhed " Laws and Cuſtoms of the Country will ſufficiently prove his Excellency's inherent Right to " claim the Property of his Predeceſſor.

" I muſt alſo take the Liberty to add my Opinion, that unleſs Fyzullah Cawn, remotely ſituated " as he is, out of Reach of Interruption, in the Centre of his own Tribe and Country, connec- " ted uninterruptedly with the other Two remaining Patan Powers, becomes included in this ge- " neral Reform of the Jagheer, or ſome effectual Check impoſed upon him, the Whole may prove " abortive, while, if fully enforced, may ſave this Country, and with it poſſibly much of our " own Blood and Treaſure.

" I have the Honour to be,
" Lucknow, &c. &c.
the 27th Dec. 1781. (Signed) " Nathaniel Middleton,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.") (*a*) §

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, they ſhould next produce an Order from the Board to Mr. Briſtow, requiring him to ſend an Account of Money paid to the Begum, upon Account of Jaghires.

" Fort William, 21ſt October 1783.

Secret Dept. Tueſday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
John Macpherſon, and John Stables, } Eſquires.
Mr. Wheler abſent up the Country.

Read the following Letter from Mr. Briſtow.

" Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

" I have received your Commands of the 28th ultimo, and now tranſmit you a Liſt of the Jaghyres reſumed ſince the Agreement made by the Honble. the Governor General with his Excellency the Vizier, at Chunar, in September 1781, as furniſhed me by Hyder Beg Cawn. The Liſt I had formerly the Honour to forward to your Honble. Board, was the Sum propoſed to be allowed to the Proprietors in Lieu of the Income of their Jaghyres, and not the actual Amount. My aſcertaining theſe Particulars has occaſioned the Delay in my replying to your Orders.

Mr. Briſtow's, dated 25th September.

" I have only to obſerve, in regard to the Situation of the Jaghyredars, that very few of them have received any Part of their Allowance; and they are all in Diſtreſs.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.
" Lucknow, (Signed) " John Briſtow,
25th September 1783. Reſident at the Vizier's Court."

" Account of the Reſumed Jaghyres in the Fuſſullee Year 1189.

Encloſed in Mr. Briſtow's Letter.

The Nawab Salar Jung and his Sons — —				6,71,504	11 0
The Family and Sons of the late Mirza Ally Cawn —				3,26,315	0 0
The Bhow Beagum — — —				8,00,001	0 0
The Nawab Beagum — — —				1,95,460	3 6
Shirof Ally Cawn, Lulf Ally Cawn, and the Family of Bund Ally Cawn — — — —				34,801	7 0
		Carry over	—	20,28,082	5 6

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° XXXVIII, Page 83.

Brought over				20,28,082	5	6
Huſſein Reza Cawn				13,000	0	0
Nawab Modar ul Dowlah				69,999	12	6
Imaum ul Deen Cawn				15,470	14	6
Khaim Cawn and Hingan Cawn				69,166	0	9
Rajah Tipper Chund				10,000	0	0
Holar Sing				57,566	0	0
Sobah Sing				54,298	9	0
Nuddee Sing				43,399	0	0
Mooty Sing				36,500	0	0
Newar Sing				35,000	0	0
Rowanny Sing				39,001	0	0
Mirza Ruſtum Ally				6,961	0	0
Bur Ecar Sing				9,741	9	0
Mohun Sing				7,381	0	0
Behadre Sing				7,165	0	0
Mahommed Ghoſe				6,000	0	0
Gholaum Cawn				6,000	0	0
Umber Ally Cawn				34,817	0	0
Auffrein Ally Cawn				40,000	0	0
Khoſh Nuzzer Ally Cawn				12,501	0	0
Eoſuph Ally Cawn				12,533	14	6
Buſſunt Ally Cawn				3,825	13	0
Almaſs Ally Cawn				30,000	0	0
Mahommed Wudgee				600	0	0
Meer Umjud				8,051	0	0
Mahommed Shuffy				670	14	0
Seyf Ulla				5,954	5	6
Ally Achbur Beg				10,273	0	0
Mahommed Tazil				301	0	0
Mahommed Ecar Cawn				4,376	0	0
Hubbee Beg				12,000	0	0
Bhamut Ulla				5,273	0	0
Salaun Ulla Cawn				7,173	1	0
Nader Huſſun Cawn				7,031	0	0
Meer Zeeh ul Deen				5,758	8	6
Mungoo Beg				9,670	5	6
Buxhoo Nur				1,501	0	0
Mohim Gudgee				9,471	0	0
Meer Fazil Ally				11,037	0	0
Rajah Jao Loll				41,942	8	0
Meer Mahooah				1,211	0	0
Hickmut Huſſum Cawn				4,906	1	0
Sufder Ally Cawn				2,400	0	0
Modd Buck				450	0	0
Meer Khys Ulla				13,000	0	0
Mirza Ruffee Soudah				2,370	0	0
Moonſhy Baſſet				425	0	0
Rajah Ruſſum Sing				16,500	0	0
Roy Wholaſs Roy				11,500	0	0
Khaujah Neamut Ulla				4,031	0	0
Huſſun Ally and Bauker Ally				2,263	0	0
Mahommed Suddeah				14,000	0	0
Mahommed Ally				2,134	0	0
Ruddie Mun Shookul				13,202	0	0
Mahommed Neer				12,669	12	0
Turhaud Ally Cawn				7,082	4	0
Mirza Huſſein				14,130	11	0
Mahommed Saud Cawn				4,015	0	0
Jaghyre Lutafut Ally Cawn				1,15,805	12	0
Jaghyre Rajah Govend Ram				22,000	0	0
		Rupees		30,53,590	1	3

" Errors excepted.
(Signed) " John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court."

" Ordered,

" Ordered, That Mr. Briſtow be directed to furniſh the Board with a particular Account, ſpecifying the Amount actually paid to the Begums at Fyzabad ſince the Reſumption of the Jaghyres took Effect in the Year 1781, and the Amount actually due to them; and to inform the Board whether the Payments have been made to them through him.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
John Stables."

To ſhew that conſiderable Sums were paid by the Vizier for the Purpoſe of being paid over to the Jaghiredars, whoſe Jaghires were reſumed,

Read, from Book 80, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 12th of May 1783, beginning at Page 661 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 12th May 1783.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.

" The Governor General lays before the Board the following Letter of Mr. Briſtow to him, dated 12th December.

" To the Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General.

" Honourable Sir,

" Hyder Beg Cawn confeſſes to me that Funds to the Amount of Forty-nine Lacks of Rupees were laſt Year appropriated to the Vizier's Expences. From this Sum he was to defray not only the Charge of his Houſehold, but the Penſions of the Tuncawdars and Jagheerdars, whoſe Jagheers were reſumed. The Nature of the Diſburſements you will underſtand from the Statements. (*a*)

(At the End of the Letter)
" Lucknow, the 12th December 1782. " John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.
(A true Copy) " E. Hay,
Acting Secretary to the Secret Department."

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, and ſame Letter, beginning at Page 658 of the ſame Book, as follows.

" The Battalion at Fyzabad is recalled; and my Letter to the Board of the 1ſt inſtant has explained my Conduct to the Begum. The Letter I addreſſed her, a Tranſlation of which I beg leave to encloſe (N° 2), was with a View of convincing her that you readily aſſented to her being freed from the Reſtraints which had been impoſed upon her, and that your Acquieſcence in her Sufferings was a Meaſure of Neceſſity, to which you were forced by her extraordinary Conduct. I wiſhed to make it appear this was a Matter on which you directed me to conſult the Vizier's Pleaſure, that it might be known you were the Spring from whence ſhe was reſtored to her Dignity and Conſequence." (*b*) Thirteenth Head. Begums.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° LVIII. (*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

Read, from Book 78, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 8th of January 1776, beginning at Page 581 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 8th January 1776.

Secret Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

" Abſtract of the Expences, and Number of Troops entertained by the Nabob Auſſut ut Dowlah.

Names of the Corps.	Number of Troops.	Expences per Annum.
Sepoys	25,144	35,36,400
Matchlockmen	23,856	24,98,328
Cavalry	22,611	1,16,48,400
Hindoſtan Foot	24,000	16,05,600
Artillery	552	4,416
Contingencies for Artillery, &c. about	——	5,50,000
	96,163	1,98,43,144
Army Subſidy to the Company	——	31,20,000
Total Rupees	——	2,29,63,144 (a)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Rich[d] Barwell,
P. Francis."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that the Managers for the Commons having given in Evidence (*b*) a Letter from the Begum addreſſed to Mr. Briſtow, entered upon a Conſultation of the 25th January 1776, they would next read the Opinions of the Board upon the ſame.

Read, from Book 101, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 25th of January 1776, beginning at Page 76 of the ſame Book.

" Extract of a Conſultation of the 25th January 1776.

" Fort William, the 25th January 1776.

Secret Dept.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

" The Members of the Board having returned their Opinions on the laſt Letters, as follow, reſpecting the Begum, a Copy of it was accordingly ſent a Number in the Packet by the Hillſborough.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXLVIII. (*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 444.

" I am

" I am of Opinion, that Mr. Briſtow's Letter of the 3d January ought to be tranſmitted a ſeparate Number in the Packet.

(Signed)
" J. C.
G M.
P. F."

" Mr. Briſtow's Explanation of the Subject of the Begum's Complaints correſponds exactly with the Opinion I had formed of them upon the Receipt of her Letter, expreſſed in my Minute of the * I think Mr. Briſtow's Letter ſhould by all Means go a Number in the preſent Packet, together with Tranſlations of the Papers referred to in it.

(Signed) " P. F."

* Sic in Orig.

" Ordered, That a Copy of the Tranſlation of the Begum's Letter be ſent to the Court of Directors by the Secretary. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon."

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 73 of the ſame Book, as follows.

" Contents of the Three Furds.

" Inventory of the Pieces of the Goods; viz.

" 1 Furd.	Broad Cloth	400,000	0 0
	Broad Cloth, Tents with Raaties, Thennauts, and Broad Cloth Radus Turroſhes, 2 Muſnuds, Broad Cloth Nungeras, and 4 White Pulta Pulte Seraeches	20,000	0 0
	Linen Cloths	54,393	8 3
	35 Elephants, each at 3,000 Rupees	105,000	0 0
	176 Camels, each at 100 Rupees	17,600	0 0
" 2 Furd.	26 Ruths, 44 Chukras; viz. 4 for the Tranſportation of Boats, and 40 for that of Baggage, under Shabar Ally Cawn, for the Service of the Army, 2 Ghambhals, and 2 Gubhuls.		
" 3 Furd.	Ruths, &c. belonging to the Government Houſhold, under the Charge of Joakin Ally Khan; viz.		
	22 Ruths, at 100 Rupees each.		
	44 Chukras, at 50 ditto.		
	50 Nagourhas, 150 ditto.		
	198 Bullocks of this Country, at 25 ditto.		
	5 War Ditto, 150 ditto.		
	4 Bullocks of this Country, 100 ditto.		
	13 Ditto, 400 ditto."		

" Copy of Mr. Briſtow's Anſwer to the Begum.

" I have been honoured with your friendly Letter, accompanying an Inventory of Bullocks, &c. with their Prices, and underſtand the Contents. The Nabob conſents to take the Ruths, Bullocks, Elephants, and Camels, at their real Value. I repreſented to the Nabob, and Mokter ul Dowlah, what you wrote me concerning the Broad Cloth, at the Price of 4 Lacks of Rupees. The Nabob replied, I have not received the Broad Cloth and Linens; ſuch of theſe Articles as were out, her Highneſs carried within the Mohal. As the Nabob is deſirous of paying your Highneſs the greateſt Reſpect, and has agreed to take the Broad Cloth and Linens; if your Highneſs will deliver them, and let them be appraiſed by a creditable Ameen; Auka Heem has been here a long Time in Expectation of ſuch Employ. Your Attendants, who related to you the Circumſtance concerning the ſtopping your Proviſions, were undoubtedly the Inventors of it themſelves; it never proceeded from the Nabob, for he never acted in this Manner, and it is contrary to the Diſpoſition, as well as to the Inclination, of the Nabob Azoph ul Dowlah. Some evil-diſpoſed and malicious Perſons have miſrepreſented Matters to your Highneſs, and ſown the Seeds of Diſſenſion. It is incumbent on your Highneſs to give no Heed to the Repreſentations of inſidious Men, but to regard the Advice of well-diſpoſed Perſons, and ſettle this Affair on an eligible Footing. With regard to what you write me, concerning the Compenſation for the Houſe at Garukpore, I ſhall undoubtedly take the neceſſary Meaſures in this Affair, if you com-

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° XI.

ply

ply with the Terms of the Coulahma. It would not be proper or becoming, that your Highneſs ſhould not give your Aſſent to my Repreſentations, as, by denying it, Diſgrace is brought on the Engliſh Chiefs. I have therefore given a full and particular Account of every Tranſaction to the Governor and Council, and whatever Directions I may receive from them, I ſhall carry into Execution. With reſpect to your Highneſs's Jaghiers, the Nabob agrees to one Method, which is, that you give them up entirely, and inſtead thereof, receive a Monthly Stipend, through the Channel of any Perſon you chuſe to fix on; for the Nabob obſerved to me, that Two Rulers were too much for one Country. By this Propoſal, the Nabob is deſirous of promoting your Highneſs's Quiet, Tranquillity, and Satisfaction. The Nabob ſays, that in this Caſe, you will have no Vexation, and will conſtantly receive your Stipend without Trouble. (*a*)

Read, from Book 38, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 12th of Auguſt 1776, beginning at Page 490 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 12th Auguſt 1776.

Secret Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſent*;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis.
Colonel Monſon indiſpoſed.

* Sic in Orig.

" Statement made by the Begum of her Account with the Vizier.

Paid in Money and Jewels.			
In Gold Mohrs and Rupees —	15,30,704		
Jewels — — —	3,31,129	8	
Gold Bullion — —	38,166	8	
			19,00,000
Thirty-five Elephants — —	1,05,000		
One hundred and ſeventy-ſix Camels —	17,600		
			1,22,600
Cloths of various kinds, Tents, &c.			
Broad Cloth — —	4,00,000		
Tents — — —	20,000	8	3
Cloths — — —	54,393		
			4,74,393 8 3
Hackerries, &c. — —	— —		42,330
Revenues of Gorrockpoor — — —	—		85,000
D° Vizier Gunge — —	5,000		
D° Imrerel Gung — —	4,000		9,000
	Total paid		26,33,323 8 3
	Balance due		3,66,676 7 9
	Amount agreed to by the Treaty		30,00,000

" Statement made by the Vizier of his Accounts with the Begum.

Received in Money and Jewels.			
Gold Mohrs — — —	2,15,343	3	6
Rupees — — —	13,53,527	4	6
Jewels — — —	3,31,129	8	0
			19,00,000
Thirty-five Elephants — —	1,05,000		
One hundred and ſeventy-one Camels —	17,100		
			1,22,000
Hackeries, &c. — —	—		13,934
	Total received —		20,36,034
	Balance due —		9,63,966
	Amount agreed to by Treaty —		30,00,000

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° XI.

" The

The Vizier claimed	—	9,63,966 0 0
The Begum admitted	—	3,66,676 7 9
Difference	—	5,97,289 8 3

" Fyzabad, the 17th July 1776.

" Errors excepted.
(Signed) " John Briſtow,
" Reſident at the Vizier's Court. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis."

Read, from Book 83, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 5th February 1782, beginning at Page 274 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 5th February, 1782.

Secret Dept. Tueſday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, who being returned to the Preſidency takes his Seat at the Board.
Edward Wheler, and John M'Pherſon, } Eſquires.
Sir Eyre Coote on Service in the Carnatic.

(*b*) " The following Letter from the Governor General, received on the 2d inſtant, is now recorded:

" Gentlemen,

" 3dly. The Engagements concluded on the 19th September with the Nabob of Oude, I did hope, that on his Return to his Capital, which I had urged for that Purpoſe, he would immediately have entered upon the Execution of the Meaſures neceſſary for the Accompliſhment of the Plan which we had mutually agreed upon, and particularly the Reſumption of the Jagheers; an Act equally neceſſary to the Reſtoration of the Peace of his Country, and to the Diſcharge of his Debt to the Company.

" After having long waited with much Impatience for this Effect, I was appriſed by the Reſident's Letters, that the Nabob, from what Cauſe I know not, had ſhewn a great Reluctance to enter on this Buſineſs, notwithſtanding the Warmth with which he himſelf originally ſolicited my Acquieſcence in it; that he at length did reſolve to carry it into Execution, and accordingly appointed an Aumil to take Poſſeſſion of the ſequeſtered Jagheers; but that a powerful Oppoſition had been prepared by the Begums, which had obliged him to apply for the Aſſiſtance of our Troops; and that the Reſident had accordingly written to Colonel Morgan to ſend a Regiment of Sepoys for that Service. As the Reſident at the ſame Time expreſſed to me his Opinion, that a larger Force would be requiſite to ſurmount the intended Oppoſition, I judged it improper to expoſe a Service of ſuch Importance, either to the Hazard of a Defeat, or to the Chance of a Delay, and therefore immediately iſſued Orders, of which you have already been adviſed, for the March of Colonel Sir John Cumming, with his entire Detachment, for the Performance of it, adviſing the Reſident of it. He in Reply expreſſed an Apprehenſion, that the Nabob Vizier would object to the Movement of ſo large a Force into the Heart of his Dominions, without what he would deem an adequate Occaſion for it, and aſcribe it to other Motives, which might be productive of Conſequences hurtful to our Connection with him, and intreated that the Order might be revoked, aſſuring me, that there was no preſſing Occaſion for it.

" I accordingly ordered it to be ſuſpended. In the mean Time, as I had conceived ſome Alarm from the Delays and Difficulties which had attended this Buſineſs, which did not appear to me of a Nature ſuſceptible of them, I wrote to the Reſident, requeſting him ſolemnly to declare to me whether, with the Powers with which he had been inveſted, he was competent to carry into Execution this and the other Meaſures directed in my Inſtructions; that if he were not, I would myſelf proceed to Lucknow, and afford the Nabob my perſonal Aſſiſtance for carrying them into Execution; but that if in his Anſwer he ſhould aſſure me that he was capable of accompliſhing this Service, I would leave the Charge and Reſponſibility of it to him, and depart for the

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLIX.

(*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 723.

Preſidency. I wrote a Letter to the Nabob in ſimilar Terms. I received the Reſident's Anſwer on the 2d of January; it contained a Declaration that my Preſence was in no Shape neceſſary in that Quarter, and that he was fully competent to undertake and to effect the Accompliſhment of all the Meaſures required by my Inſtructions, and that he ſhould immediately march with the Nabob to Fyzabad for the Purpoſe of enforcing his Claims on the Begums.

" On the Receipt of this Letter, concluding that the Nabob's Anſwer would be to the ſame Effect, and that I ſhould be ſufficiently warranted by them to leave the Buſineſs in their Hands, I prepared for my Departure, allowing a ſufficient Time only for the Receipt of the Nabob's Letter, which I expected at the lateſt to receive on the 7th. On that Day I left Benaris, but proceeded only to a ſhort Diſtance below the Town. At the ſame Time I cauſed an Intimation to be given to the Nabob, that although, to prevent a further Loſs of Time, I had thought it proper to begin my Journey towards Bengal, yet I ſhould proceed by ſhort Stages, and ſuſpend my final Reſolution until I had received his Letter in anſwer to mine, ſtill retaining the Reſolution of conforming to the Contents of it. If theſe ſhould require me to proceed to his Preſence, according to the Tenor of the Proffer, and that if I did not receive it before my Arrival at Patna, I would wait for it there. It was not till my Arrival at Patna, which was on the 19th inſtant, that I did receive his Anſwer, a Tranſlation of which ſhall accompany this. As it contained only a complimentary Invitation, accompanied with an Aſſurance ſimilar to that given me by the Reſident, in Relation to the impending Buſineſs, I conſidered it as intended to leave me the free Option either to accept of his Invitation on the Footing he had expreſſed it, or to return to the Preſidency. After much Heſitation, and I will confeſs with ſome Reluctance, I have reſolved on the latter. I dread the Imbecility and Irreſolution which too much prevail in the Nabob's Council, and muſt influence in ſome Degree both the Conduct of the Reſident and the Miniſters; and I conſider the impending Meaſure of too much Conſequence to be expoſed to the Riſk of a Diſappointment; yet the preſſing Letters which I have written to the Nabob, the ſtrong Injunctions which I have repeated to the Reſident, and the poſitive Aſſurances which I have received from both, afford me every Reaſon to hope that they will be carried into Execution, without further Difficulty or Delay; and I am further confirmed in this Concluſion, by the ſubſequent Advices which I have received ſince my Departure: Theſe amount to the following Subſtance—that the Nabob Vizier arrived at Fyzabad on the 8th, the Reſident accompanying him; that on the 12th he found it neceſſary to employ a Military Force to take Poſſeſſion of the Kellah, which was effected without any Effuſion of Blood. The Two Eunuchs, Bahar and Jowarhur Ally Cawn, who were the prime Movers of the late Troubles, and the active Leaders of the preſent Oppoſition, were taken into Cuſtody, and their Followers, amounting to about Three or Four Thouſand armed Men, expelled from the Town and diſperſed. I think it proper to tranſmit to you a Copy of the Reſident's Letter, and to refer you to it for the Particulars of this Event.

" It may be neceſſary in this Place to inform you, that in Addition to the former Reſolution of reſuming the Begum's Jagheers, the Nabob had declared his Reſolution of reclaiming all the Treaſures of his Family, which were in their Poſſeſſion, and to which, by the Mahometan Laws, he was entitled. This Reſolution I have ſtrenuouſly encouraged and ſupported; not ſo much for the Reaſons aſſigned by the Nabob, as becauſe I think it equally unjuſt and impolitic that they ſhould be allowed to retain the Means of which they have already made ſo pernicious a Uſe, by exciting Diſturbances in the Country, and a Revolt againſt the Nabob, their Sovereign. I am not ſanguine in my Expectations of the Reſult of theſe Proceedings, but have required and received the Nabob's Promiſe that whatever Acquiſitions ſhall be obtained from the Iſſue of them, it ſhall be primarly * applied to the Diſcharge of the Balance actually due from him to the Company.

* Sic in Orig.

" Notwithſtanding the Reſolution which I have taken to return to the Preſidency, I yet foreſee that many Events may happen which may again require my perſonal Attendance in this Quarter, but even theſe will require that I ſhould firſt concert with you the Plan of my future Conduct reſpecting them. Though the Powers which I poſſeſs are ample and ſufficient for every Purpoſe which may occur, yet as they were granted in a very different State of Affairs, it is become abſolutely neceſſary that I ſhould avail myſelf of a free and full Communication with you upon every probable Contingency, which may proceed from the Effects of the late Changes, before I can venture again if it ſhall be at all neceſſary to interfere with my own Authority, in any of the Affairs of this Quarter.

" I have made ſuch a Proviſion for this Event that I ſhall at any Time have it in my Power to arrive at Lucknow within at leaſt Three Weeks from my Departure from the Preſidency, and there is little Cauſe to apprehend any material Change of Affairs in the ſhort Interval which muſt neceſſarily precede my Arrival there.

" I have the Honour * be, &c.
(Signed) Warren Haſtings." (a)

* Sic in Orig.

" On the Ganges, near Sunagegunah,
January 23, 1782.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

(a) Vide Appendix, N° LXXXI.

Read,

Read, from Book 81, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 28th July 1783, beginning at Page 56 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 28th July 1783.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler, } Eſquires.
John Stables, }
Mr. Macpherſon indiſpoſed.

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, &c. and Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

" Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

" In replying to my Firſt Diviſion of the Charge, Non-execution of the Treaty and Inſtructions that accompanied it, I ſhall beſt avoid Confuſion, and ſhorten what I wiſh to urge, by taking up unitedly the Treaty and Inſtructions, and briefly ſtating in the oppoſite Column what was done upon them, premiſing to lead the Attention of the Board, that the grand Object was to liquidate the Nabob's Debt of accumulating Balance to the Company, which the Governor General's Recollection will confirm. To obtain this Liquidation, the Nabob was perſuaded to agree to ſundry Arrangements in his Government and Finance, without which it was deemed impracticable to provide adequate Reſources to accompliſh it within the Year 1189, which, although unexpreſſed, was underſtood to be the Period for the Attainment of this grand Object; nor could it poſſibly be expected to take leſs, becauſe the Regulations of a Land Revenue (other Reſources there are not in Oude) can ſcarcely operate within the Period of a Year.

" For a clear Underſtanding of my Conduct, it may not be unneceſſary to advert to the Situation and Power of a Reſident at the Court of Oude, that his Succeſs or Failure in the Services expected from him, may be meaſured by the Means he ſhall appear to poſſeſs, the only juſt Criterion.

" The Reſident from his Appointment is the ſole Agent from an Ally to the Court he reſides in, with Two obvious and peculiar Lines of Duty—One is the political Correſpondence for Information of our Government, and the Preſervation of a good Underſtanding between the Allied Parties. In Addition to this, within theſe few Years, another Object of very material publick Concern has become an Appendage of his Office—the receiving the Current Claims and Balances due to the Company.

" To effect this laſt Object, he is competent to no poſitive Act of his own Authority, but is limited to obtain what Succeſs he may, from his Influence over the Nabob's Chief Miniſter.

" The Current Annual Claims varied from 70 to 130 Lacks of Rupees, which the Revenues of the Country, as will appear by Reference to former Accounts never anſwered to, ſeldom yielding to the Reſident's Treaſury beyond from 60 to 80 Lacks, the Conſequence of which was, that the Balance was annually accumulating, inſtead of decreaſing, by the annual Receipts. (*a*)

(At the End)
" Nathaniel Middleton."

" Calcutta,
the 30th June 1783.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables."

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, they ſhould next read Two Letters, from the Nabob Vizier, touching the Seizing of the Treaſures.

Read, from Book 82, already delivered in, the following Extract, from the Appendix to a Secret Conſultation of the 12th June 1783, beginning at Page 170 of the ſame Book.

" From the Nabob Vizier to the Reſident.

" I have received your Letter, covering Copies of Letters from my Mother to yourſelf—recapitulated * the Contents.—She ſays her Jagheers were not granted by me. At the Time of the late Nabob's Death, theſe Mahls were under the Charge of Jowaur Ally Khan, on the Footing of other Aumils, inſomuch that the Accounts, &c. were lodged in the Dewan's Office; theſe Accounts, as they were delivered into the Dewan's Office to the Date of the Nabob's Death, are forthcoming. After his Death, I, as a dutiful Son, made over theſe Mahls to her in Jagheer, that it could not be ſaid I left my Mother unprovided. The Buſineſs and Mahls of the Khalſa

* Sic in Orig.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° XLIII.

ſuffer

ſuffer conſiderably, and are much prejudiced by the Authority and Conduct of the Aumils of theſe Jagheers, Mahls, as alſo from the Inſolence of the Houſehold Khajahs; witneſs the Conduct of Bhar Ally Khan's Naibat Tondah. My Life, Eſtate, and Dominions originate from the Friendſhip of the Engliſh Government. Yet what Knavery have not theſe Houſehold Khajahs been guilty of. As therefore it is not prudent that theſe Mahls ſhould be continued in the Charge of my Mother, or Houſehold Khajahs, I have appointed my own Aumils—receive the Amount ariſing from theſe Mahls, and pay it to my Mother, after deducting the Charges of Collections, &c. abſolute Charges. I am ready to acquieſce in any Thing for my Mother. As for the other Parts of her Letters, I truſt in God they are dictated by the Houſehold Khajahs; and that I have not cauſed Shame to myſelf from my Conduct to God or my Mother. After the Death of my Father, whatever was due from him to the Company, alſo to the Troops, I took upon myſelf: but whatever Effects there were remained with my Mother. Some Time ſince ſhe gave ſome Part to me, but it went no Way in the Diſcharge of the Claims of the Company or Troops. For theſe many Years I have endured much Inconvenience and Trouble for the Diſcharge of theſe; yet Half is not made good, and I am in daily Anxiety on this Account, from a Deſire to diſcharge all juſt Dues to the Company. It is my Intention to proceed to Fyzabad in Ten Days, the Mohrum being over, when I mean to requeſt of my Mother the Whole of my Father's Eſtate, to enable me to pay off all Debts to the Company. Agreeable to the Laws of God, all my Father's Effects are my Right, that I may make good all Claims on him. If my Mother, from Affection, conſents, I ſhall be happy; if not, in whatever Manner ſhe may render it, I ſhall pay it towards the Adjuſtment of the Balance due to the Company. With reſpect to the Houſehold Khajahs, I ſhall confine and puniſh them, for the Knavery and Means they have uſed towards effecting a Breach between my Mother and myſelf. You will in Friendſhip cauſe this Letter to be tranſlated into Engliſh, and ſend it immediately to the Governor, deſiring him not to liſten to any one, or what my Mother may write, neither adopt her Opinion, but direct me to receive Money from her, towards the Payment of the Company's Demands. I am ready to defray and allow her for her Expences—with reſpect to the Amount Collections of her Jagheers, after deducting all neceſſary Charges of Collection; you may receive and tranſmit it to her. (*a*)

Read, from Book 83, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 5th of February 1782, beginning at Page 284 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 5th February 1782."

Sec. Dept. Tuesday. " At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, who being returned to the Preſidency, takes his Seat at the Board.

Edward Wheler, and John M'Pherſon, } Eſquires.

Sir Eyre Coote on Service in the Carnatic.

" From the Vizier to the Governor.

" Your Letter of the 16th Mohurrum arrived on the 25th of that Month. I am greatly obliged by your friendly Advice.

" I have not, to my Knowledge, been deficient in any Thing; nor will I be deficient. Whatever I agree to do, and whatever Mr. Middleton ſhall adviſe, for the Advantage of my Affairs, I will do. I have, to confirm and encreaſe our Friendſhip, even done that which was not thought of or reſolved on. You will be informed of the whole by the Letters of Mr. Middleton. I wiſh much to ſee you and Mrs. Haſtings; and have come * to complain, that you have allowed ſo much Time to elapſe at Benares, without coming here, notwithſtanding I had requeſted you ſo to do, refuſing to conſider my Houſe as yours, as is apparent from your not coming: I had Cauſe to complain of your Want of Friendſhip. (*b*)

* Sic in Orig.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
" " Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° XXXVIII, Page 86.

(*b*) Vide Appendix, N° LXXXI.

Read,

Read, from Book 80, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 12th May 1783, beginning at Page 690 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 12th of May 1783.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;

Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.

☞ [" Honourable Sir,

" In Addition to what I have urged in my Addreſs of this Date to the Board, I hope I ſhall meet with your Excuſe for repreſenting ſome further Circumſtances relative to the Begum.

" I have experienced great Embarraſſment in treating with her, for, as the Mother of the Vizier, the People look up to her with Reſpect; and any harſh Meaſures practiſed againſt Women of her high Rank create Diſcontent, and affect our national Character. Her Conduct in withholding his Excellency's Patrimony, and during the Troubles at Benares, juſtly loſt her that Attention and Regard to which ſhe would have been otherwiſe entitled: Still ſhe is the Mother of the Prince of the Country; and the religious Prejudices of Muſſulmen prevail too ſtrongly in their Minds for them to forget her Situation. Superior Wiſdom will guide your Meaſures, and I ſhall willingly execute every Order I may receive; but I think it my Duty, and a Tribute I owe to the Confidence you have placed in me, freely and candidly to offer my Sentiments on ſuch Subjects, as, from a near View, may preſent Difficulties that would not occur to Perſons at a Diſtance] ☞

§ (" I would recommend every perſuaſive Argument might be urged to the Begum to induce her " to fulfil her Engagements. I would even endeavour to convince her, that it was intended " to renew the Reſtraints upon her; but I really think it not adviſable to carry them into " Execution.

" I have the Honour to be, with the greateſt Reſpect,
Honourable Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) " John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court (*a*)."

" Lucknow,
21ſt March 1783.

(A true Copy)
E. Hay,
Aſt Secr to the Secret Dept.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

To ſhew the Amount of the Jaghires held by the Begums,

Read, from Book 26, already delivered in, the following Extract of an Appendix to a Conſultation of the 22d June 1780, beginning at Page 503 of the ſame Book.

" Appendix to Conſultation the 22d June 1780.

(*b*) " Account Particulars of the Jagheers in the Vizier's Dominions, excluſive of the Maulgugarry Lands.

Names of the Places granted as Jagheers.	Names of the Jagheerdars.	Time when granted.	Account Jumma of each Place.	Jumma of the Grant of each Jagheerdar.
Al' Gunge — —	Nabob Sujah ul Dowla's Mother —	Old Grant	90,000	
ghouſt — —	Ditto — Ditto —	Ditto —	92,000	
nnagur — —	Ditto — Ditto —	Ditto —	3,822	
Dehaud of Jaffier Jaur Cawn's Jagheer — —	Ditto — Ditto —	Ditto —	5,400	1,91,222
Joyyes, &c. — —	Nabob Aſſoph ul Dowla's Mother —	Ditto —	4,47,200	
Tundah — —	Ditto — Ditto —	Ditto —	47,616	
Schudgar — —	Ditto — Ditto —	Ditto —	14 000	
Ilmail Gunge — —	Ditto — Ditto —	Ditto —	10,000	
Benny Gunge — —	Ditto — Ditto —	Ditto —	6,000	
Nabob Gunge and Syher —	Ditto — Ditto —	Ditto —	60,000	5,84,816" (*c*)

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° LVIII. (*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 482. (*c*) Vide Appendix, N° XX.

To ſhew the Amount of the Jaghires of the Begums at the Time of their being reſumed,

Read, from Book 84, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 21ſt October 1783, beginning at Page 751 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 21ſt October 1783.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
John Macpherſon, and John Stables, } Eſquires.
Mr. Wheler abſent up the Country.

Enclosed in Mr Briſtow's Letter.

" Account of the reſumed Jaghires in the Fuſſullee Year 1189:
" The Bhow Beagum 8,00,001 0 0
" The Nawab Beagum 1,95,460 3 6." (a)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings.
John Stables."

To prove, that Application was made by the Reſident for the Women of the Khourd Mahal, to have ſome Money paid to them by the Vizier,

Read, from Book 86, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 11th Auguſt 1783, beginning at Page 126 of the ſame Book.

(No Preſents.)

" Copy of a Letter from Major Gilpin to Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court, dated Fyzabad, 15th November 1782.

* The Reſident applied to the Miniſter to furniſh the Khord Mehull with the Amount of the Allowances granted for its Support, and ſome Part was accordingly paid.

" The repeated Cries of the Women of the Khord Mehull Zenanah for Subſiſtence, has been truly melancholy.

" They beg moſt piteouſly for Liberty, that they may earn their daily Bread by laborious Servitude, or be relieved from their Miſery by immediate Death.

" In conſequence of their unhappy Situation, I have this Day taken the Liberty to draw on you in Favour of Ramnarain (at Ten Days Sight) for Twenty Sun Korah Rupees, Ten thouſand which I have paid to Cojah Litaffit Ally Cawn, under whoſe Charge that Zenanah is. * (b)

(No Signature at the End of the Letter)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Edward Wheler,
John Stables."

To ſhew the Acknowledgments and Thanks of the Women for the Interference of the Reſident,

Read, alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 127 of the ſame Book, as follows.

" Tranſlation of a Letter from Litaffit Ally Cawn, to Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Vizier's Court. Received the 5th July 1783.

* Other Letter of Thanks to the ſame Purport, from the Ladies of the Zenanah, were received by the Reſident.

" All the Sons and Daughters, and the Ladies of the Zenanah of the late Vizier, are offering up daily Prayers, and counting their Beads in the Sincerity of their Hearts for your long Life Proſperity, and Greatneſs, as their Exiſtence depends upon the Permanence of your Power. May the Almighty God long preſerve and cheriſh ſuch Goodneſs." * (c)

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2071. (b) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLX. (c) Vide Appendix, ibid.

Die Jovis, 25° *Aprilis* 1793.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor acquainted the Counſel for the Defendant they might proceed in his Defence.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, that they apprehended an Error had crept into the Minutes in Page 1921, where the Managers for the Commons are made to inſiſt, "That they had a Right to ſtop their Examination, and to call the Witneſs again for the Purpoſe of Croſs-examining him fully whenever they pleaſed;" as they by no Means intended to lay down the Propoſition to that Extent. Being heard in Explanation of the ſame,

The Managers for the Commons were informed by the Houſe, that the proper Mode would be to deliver in, in Writing, the preciſe Terms of the Propoſition they meant to inſiſt upon.

The Counſel for the Defendant deſired Mr. Hudſon might be called in.

Mr. ROBERT HUDSON was accordingly again called in, and produced a Book, intituled, "Bengal Letters, received 11th November 1786 to 17th May 1787," and marked "521;" and the ſame was delivered in.

Read, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors, dated the 16th November 1786.

"The Honble. the Court of Directors of the Honble. United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies.

"Honble. Sirs,

"9. Many of the principal Perſons connected with this Government, have anxiouſly deſired Leave to viſit Calcutta ſince my Arrival. The Vizier propoſed to come in Perſon, but preſſed in the ſtrongeſt Manner for Leave to ſend his Miniſter Hyder Beg Khan. With the latter Requeſt I thought proper to comply. This Miniſter is deſcribed to me as a Man of uncommon Abilities, and he, no Doubt, exerciſes at preſent the whole Power of the Vizier's Government The particular Object on their Part of his Miſſion has not yet been ſignified to me, and I will not venture poſitively to predict what Advantages we may derive from it; but I ſhall be at Pains to impreſs Hyder Beg Khan with a Conviction that we have no Deſign but that of promoting the real Intereſts of the Vizier, which we look upon as inſeparable from our own, and that while he conducts his Adminiſtration upon that Principle, he may depend upon the Protection and Support of this Government. I have had the moſt unfavourable Repreſentations of the Management of the Finances, and of the State of the Courts of Juſtice in the Country of Oude. It will be a principal Object with me to endeavour to obtain a Promiſe from Hyder Beg Khan, to uſe his utmoſt Exertions to correct the Abuſes in both.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

"Fort William, Nov. 16, 1786." "Cornwallis."

Then the Witneſs produced a Book, intituled, "Bengal Political Council, 2d May —20th June 1792," and marked "652;" and the ſame was delivered in.

Read, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 15th June 1792, beginning at Page 542 of the ſame Book.

"Fort William, 15th June 1792.

Public Dept. Friday.

"At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
and
William Cowper,
} Eſquires.

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, and Commander in Chief, abſent on the public Service.

"Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

"My Lord,

"Par. 1. In Conformity to my Letter of Yeſterday, I now do myſelf the Honour of informing your

your Lordſhip of the Particulars of the Converſation I held with Nawaub Vizier, in Conſequence of Hyder Beg Khawn's Death.

" 2d. After ſome Time paſſed in the uſual Compliments of Condolence, I told him that though it might be thought a very improper Time for Buſineſs, yet I deemed myſelf bound, both by my public Duty, and my Zeal for his Excellency, to be thus early in ſpeaking a few Words to him on a very intereſting Subject. I reminded him that the Agreement, acceded to by your Lordſhip, had been ſettled through Hyder Beg Khawn, and that it was on your Knowledge of his Excellency's having repoſed his Confidence in him as the efficient Miniſter, that your Lordſhip had confirmed them; for which Reaſon, I conceived, now that this Source of your Lordſhip's Confidence was at an End, his Excellency would deem it a proper Mark of Attention to defer forming any permanent Arrangements in conſequence of the Miniſter's Deceaſe, until Letters on the Subject ſhould be received from the Preſidency. The Vizier replied, that he had no Idea of making any Alterations whatever; that he meant to continue Huſſein Reza Khawn in his Poſt of Prime Miniſter, and Rajah Tickait Roy at the Head of the Revenue Department; at the ſame Time however, conferring on Hyder Beg Khawn's Son, who was a mere Child (he ſeems to be about Seventeen or Eighteen Years of Age) the nominal Title of Huſſein Reza Khawn's Naib, holden by his late Father; that this was the Plan he was determined to adopt, and he could not think of liſtening to any other. I replied, that it was by no Means my Wiſh to diſpute the Propriety of the propoſed Arrangement; that I would write to your Lordſhip any Thing on the Subject his Excellency might deſire; but that my Object was to repreſent that whatever Syſtem ſhould be adopted (whether the Appointment of a new Perſon in Hyder Beg's Room, or the Continuance of what remained of the old Adminiſtration), it ſhould be profeſſedly a temporary Syſtem only; and I added, that though his Excellency might agree in conſequence of my Recommendation to wait till the Sentiments of our Government ſhould be known, yet I did not wiſh him to aſſign that to the World as his Motive for the Delay; it being ſufficient for him to give out ſimply that he deferred a permanent Arrangement until he ſhould have had Time to weigh well a Matter of ſuch Importance.

" 3d. I found that the Nawaub had fully made up his Mind on the Subject, and that he would have been much better pleaſed to give the official Khellauts immediately, and to ſettle the whole Buſineſs permanently without any Reference; and it ſeems not improbable, that if I had neglected to make him a very early Viſit, he would have been precipitate enough (as I feared, from my Knowledge of his Temper, might be the Caſe) to commit himſelf beyond the Power of retracting without Diſcredit. After a good deal of Converſation, however, in which I found it no eaſy Taſk to keep his Excellency from flying from the Queſtion, he conſented, with apparent good Humour, to my Propoſal: But he deſired me to obtain an Anſwer as ſoon as poſſible, and to inform your Lordſhip moſt fully, that the Arrangement he had mentioned was the only One which could be adopted, and which could merit the Confidence of your Lordſhip, as well as of himſelf; and he told me that were any other propoſed to him, he would prefer relinquiſhing his Country to conſenting to it.

" 4th. Having now given your Lordſhip the Subſtance of the Vizier's Converſations, it may perhaps be thought incumbent on me to ſay ſomething regarding the Arrangement he has propoſed.

" 5th. To the Character of Huſſein Reza Cawn your Lordſhip is no Stranger, mild, polite, and humane in his Manners and Conduct, of a pleaſing Addreſs, reſpectable Character, and good Senſe; he is generally liked, though, I believe, he has never yet been thought a Man of Buſineſs. Indeed his Ignorance of Letters appears to be an inſuperable Obſtacle to his acting as an efficient Miniſter in Revenue Matters, or in ſuch other Buſineſs as requires an accurate Inveſtigation of Papers. It muſt, however, be obſerved, that though he does not read, yet he ſpeaks the Perſian Language, and is ſufficiently Maſter of it to underſtand it when read to him. Perhaps the Exerciſe of a Degree of Patronage in the Revenue Department, the interfering with his Excellency in Matters wherein the Intereſts of Foreign States are concerned, the giving him Advice for the Regulation of his Expences of his Caprices, and of his ill Humours, might be not diſadvantageouſly entruſted to Huſſen Reza Khawn. But to have any Influence over the Nawaub in ſuch Matters, he muſt be known to poſſeſs the full Support of our Government; for hitherto he has been as frequently and (bating that he has not been diſgraced or diſhonoured) merely as much outraged by the Vizier's Caprice, as any other of his Excellency's Dependants in more humble Stations. Suppoſing, however, that he could be prevailed upon, by the Conſciouſneſs of the Support of our Government, to ſtand forth on ſuch Occaſions with Spirit, and that the Nawaub be made equally ſenſible of his having ſuch Support, I know no Perſon more likely to perſuade him to do what is right, and to avoid what is wrong, than Huſſein Reza Cawn.

" 6th. In regard to Rajah Tickait Roy, he has been for many Years the principal Perſon employed under Hyder Beg Khawn in the Revenue Department; all the Papers have paſſed through his Hands, and he is underſtood to have had the full Confidence of the late Miniſter, with whom, therefore, I conceive he muſt ſhare in no inconſiderable Degree, the Merits and Demerits of that Part of his Adminiſtration. Your Lordſhip knows that Rajah Tickait Roy was left in Charge of the Revenue Department, when Hyder Khawn went down to Calcutta. But I have great Doubts whether there be a ſufficient Degree of Reſpectability attached to the Rajah's Character to command that

that Deference from the Aumils, &c. which may be thought in ſome Degree neceſſary in a Country where perſonal Conſiderations have no little Weight to enforce due Subordination, and prompt Obedience to the Orders of Government. Poſſibly, however, this Surmiſe of mine may be unfounded, or a more elevated Station, or rather a more confirmed Authority, might call forth thoſe Qualities which may not have appeared in an inferior Situation.

" 7th. I ought to have added to the above Account of my Converſation with the Vizier, that notwithſtanding his Excellency's Promiſe to defer the final Arrangement, I thought it highly proper to appriſe Huſſein Reza Khawn of what had paſſed, to the End that he might be induced to diſcourage any Overtures which the Nawaub might inconſiderately make, for coming to a permanent Settlement. I ſent to him therefore, very early this Morning, before he went to the Durbar, and informed him of the Whole; and I have the Satisfaction to find, that his Sentiments on the Subject ſeem to agree moſt perfectly with mine; and that without being ſure of the Support of our Government, to ſecure him againſt the Effects of his Excellency's Caprices, and to give Weight to the Advice he might find it neceſſary to offer him, he profeſſes that he would by no Means accept of the Truſt from his Excellency. I call it " accepting a Truſt," becauſe though the Nawaub only mentioned Huſſein Reza Khawn's continuing in the Office he has long ſince nominally holden, yet it was evident he meant me to underſtand that an additional Degree of Influence and Reſponſibility was intended to be given him.

" 8th. Some Apprehenſions having been for ſeveral Weeks paſt entertained of the Event which has now occurred, I had frequently during that Period turned my Thoughts to the Conſideration of what Arrangement it might be moſt for the mutual Intereſt of the Vizier and the Company to adopt; but I acknowledge that I had never been able to make up my Mind on the Subject.

" 9th. There are Two Perſons who, from the Circumſtance of Hyder Beg Khawn's having been ſuppoſed to dread them as his Rivals, might be conſidered as likely to become Competitors for the vacant Office. Theſe are Almauſs Ally Khawn and Rajah Juggumaut, of whom therefore it may be thought proper for me to ſay ſomething on this Occaſion. It is neceſſary however for me to premiſe that a ſtrict Adherence to your Lordſhip's poſitive and repeated Inſtructions to avoid as well the Appearance as the Reality of a Wiſh to interfere in the internal Government of his Excellency's Country, has deprived * of ſuch Opportunities of getting acquainted with the real Character of People of this Claſs, as muſt have been formerly enjoyed by Gentlemen now in Calcutta, who were in Station here at a Time when the Nature of our Connection with the Vizier rendered it the Duty of the Reſident to ſuperintend, and in a great Meaſure to controul, the whole Adminiſtration:

* Sic in Orig.

" 10th. Rajah Juggurnaut was the Son-in-law of the late Rajah Soorub Sing, who was Dervaur under the Nawaub Sujah Dowlah; the Duties of that Office were alſo executed by Rajah Juggurnaut himſelf for a long Time in the preſent Nawaub's Time; and during a conſiderable Part of that Period, his Power over the Aumils was exceedingly extenſive, and he received a Ruſſoom (or Commiſſion) on the Revenues of Two per Cent. At Length however, as the Influence of Hyder Beg Khaun increaſed, the Office of Dewan became merely nominal, till in the End he was deprived entirely of it. I have myſelf never ſeen Juggurnaut, for he has for about theſe Five Years been confined under a Guard to his Houſe, on Account, or at leaſt under Pretence of ſome outſtanding Balances incurred during the Time he was Farmer of Rohilcund, in which Place he had ſucceeded his Father-in-law Soorut Sing, who had holden it for the Two Years preceding his Death, in Amauny (that is as accountable for the Collections), and had, it is ſuppoſed, been given the Appointment by Hyder Beg Khawn, merely for the Purpoſe of getting him out of the Way.

" 11th. In regard to Almauſs Ally Khawn, your Lordſhip is, I am ſure, ſo well acquainted with his Character, that it can only be neceſſary for me to add, that in my late Excurſion to Agra, in which the greateſt Part of my Route lay through his Diſtricts, I found the Country in general in a fine State of Cultivation. For its Police, I fear there is no great Room for Commendation. Almauſs is equally ignorant of Letters, as Ruſſein Reza, though the Extent of his Memory, and his intimate Knowledge of the Revenues are ſuch, as to counter-balance this Diſadvantage. Whether his Character as a Miniſter would equal his Abilities as a Farmer, may, perhaps, be reaſonably doubted. My Ideas indeed, of the Qualifications neceſſary for a Succeſſor to Hyder Beg Khawn, are ſo totally foreign from every Thing I have ſeen of any Perſon I am acquainted with here, that I ſhould have no Hope of being able to fill the Office to my own Satisfaction, had I the Choice from among the Whole of the Inhabitants of his Excellency's Territories, for in no One of them, do I believe, are to be found united, an intimate Knowledge of the Revenues of the Country, Diligence in Buſineſs, Moderation in his Deſires of accumulating Wealth, an Ambition to reſtore the Country to Order, if not by the Introduction of a complete Syſtem, at leaſt by the enforcing of a general Adherence to the Principles of Juſtice, and by the Abolition of that lawleſs Oppreſſion and ſyſtematic Plunder, which but too generally prevail, a Knowledge of the Means to revive Manufactures and Commerce, with a Reſolution to purſue them through every Difficulty; and, in a Word, a Wiſh and Determination (with Knowledge and Abilities equal to the Undertaking) to render the Country permanently flouriſhing, without being for the Purpoſes of private Emolument, or for the Gratification of his Excellency's Caprices, diverted by the Temptation of raiſing occaſional Supplies of Money, either by anticipating the Revenues by borrowing at an exorbitant Intereſt, or by any ſuch ruinous Methods.

" 12th.

" 12th. Were it fortunately in my Power to point out a Man with theſe Qualifications, I ſhould not heſitate a Moment; but deſpairing as I do, of any ſuch being to be found among the Natives of Oude, I ſee nothing but the Choice of Evils; and I am far from having ſufficient Confidence of the Succeſs of any Expedient I could deviſe for continuing the preſent Syſtem, to juſtify my taking the Liberty of recommending to your Lordſhip, unleſs it ſhould appear proper to you on other Accounts, an Oppoſition to his Excellency's Plan, which ſeems to me to be, upon the Whole, as liable to as few Objections as any other that I can think of. A Change of Syſtem, by which the Company's Servants ſhould be entruſted with the effectual Adminiſtration (for I conceive a partial Change would probably be attended with more Evil than Good) and charged with Reſponſibility, I conceive to be totally out of the Queſtion.

" 13th From the Tenor of the Nawaub's Converſation of Yeſterday, I am led to hope and believe, that he has no Intention of doing any Thing to the Prejudice of Hyder Beg Khawn's Family, although he might plead but too many Precedents for ſeizing on the Property of ſuch Perſons as die in the Service of the Prince. I have, however, thought it beſt, by Way of Precaution, to deſire Huſſim Reza Khawn to give me the earlieſt Notice if any Thing of the Kind ſhould happen, that I may conſider how far it may be proper for me to interfere in the Matter. Hyder Beg Khawn has left Eight Sons, the Two eldeſt of whom, Ackbar Ally and Huſſim Ally, are by his Wife, and the remaining Six by other Women. He has left alſo Four Nephews (Sons of his eldeſt Brother Noor Beg), the eldeſt is Serfrauz Beg, then Auzim Beg, Muckdoom Buckſh, and Rujib Beg. Serfrauz Beg and Muckdoom Buckſh are married to Two of Hyder Beg's Daughters; the Wife of the latter being born of his favourite Woman. Muckdoom Buckſh is of a very haughty turbulent Diſpoſition, and has ſeveral Times given his Uncle much Trouble. This ſlight Sketch of Hyder Beg Khawn's Family, I hope, will not be thought foreign to the Subject.

" 14th. I muſt not conclude this Letter without adverting to the Balance due from his Excellency to the Company, and the Arrears in which the Troops now are, both which Subjects, as it is impoſſible for me to find Time at preſent to write fully upon them, in a Manner more applicable to the preſent State of Affairs, will be beſt elucidated by my ſending the Letters, which I had written to your Lordſhip Yeſterday and the Day before on theſe Points, but which the late Event (that renders indeed a great Part of that of the 4th ſuperfluous) prevented my diſpatching laſt Night. I have not yet had Time to diſcover whether I may hope for the Liquidation of any Part of the Balance, before the Eſtabliſhment of a permanent Syſtem, but I ſhall uſe my Endeavours for that Purpoſe, and inform your Lordſhip of the Reſult.

" 15th. May I be now allowed to take the Liberty of obſerving, that it was not without ſome Diffidence that I decided in my own Mind, uninſtructed as I was for the Occaſion, what Line of Conduct it was my Duty to purſue, that I flatter myſelf I ſhall have the Satisfaction of finding that the Line which appeared to me, after the moſt mature Deliberation, to be the moſt proper, has been approved of, and that the Firmneſs with which I have already purſued what I judged to be my Duty, and in which I am determined to perſevere, will be alſo honoured with Approbation.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.

" Lucknow,
June 6, 1792.

(Signed) " Edw. Otto Ives,
Reſ. Viz. Court. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Peter Speke,
William Cowper."

Then the Witneſs produced a Book, intituled " Bengal Political Council, 27th " June to 20th July 1792," and marked " 653."

Read, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 27th June 1792.

" Fort William, 27th June 1792.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke, and } Eſquires.
William Cowper,

Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, abſent on the Public Service.

" Read Letters from the Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

" Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

" My Lord,

" Par. 1. Huſſain Reza Khan brought the late Miniſter's two eldeſt Sons, Ackbar Ally and Huſſain Ally, to my Houſe this Morning to introduce them to me. Rajah Tickait Roy came

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXI.

with

with them, and after ſome Time paſſed in the uſual Compliments on ſuch Occaſions he took the Opportunity of repeating the greateſt Part of what they had jointly ſent me Word the other Day, as mentioned in my Letter of the 8th inſtant.

" 2d. The Rajah ſaid, that all the Demands of every Kind againſt the Nawaub could not be much leſs than a Crore of Rupees. That an Account of the Huſlabood of the Country was nearly prepared, which he would ſhew to me as ſoon as finiſhed; that it was abſolutely neceſſary ſome Syſtem ſhould be adopted, and not departed from, by which his Excellency ſhould ſo limit his Expences as to ſecure a Proviſion, Firſt, for the regular Diſcharge of the Company's Subſidy; Secondly, for defraying the neceſſary Expences of Government; and Thirdly, for a gradual Liquidation (which he was ready to admit could not be done in the Courſe of One Year) of the Claims above mentioned—but he added, repeatedly, that though they were conſcious that in wiſhing for ſuch a Plan they were actuated by an ardent Zeal for his Excellency's real Intereſts, yet they were but too well convinced it could not be effected without the active Support of our Government. I replied, that I was as fully ſenſible as they could be of the abſolute Neceſſity of ſuch a Syſtem taking Place by ſome Means or other, but that with reſpect to the Reſt I had written to your Lordſhip fully on the Subject, and could ſay nothing further but by your Directions.

" 3d. How far it may be proper to interfere in reſpect to theſe Matters, your Lordſhip is the beſt Judge. My Letter of the 4th inſtant will ſhew the Difficulties I had to encounter, even during the late Miniſter's Life, in regard to the Realization of the Company's Subſidy; and that it had not always that Preference to his Excellency's Demands of Caſh which its ſuperior Degree of Importance required. Indeed I have never concealed from your Lordſhip how much I conceived the Advantages reſulting from Hyder Beg Khan's Abilities, and undoubted Attachment to the Engliſh Government, were counterbalanced by his extreme Timidity in regard to oppoſing the Vizier's inconſiderate Conduct, and by thoſe inveterate Habits of Procraſtination in every Matter, however important, or however trivial, from which nothing could rouſe him. And my Letter of the 24th of February will evince that long before any Apprehenſions were entertained of the Miniſter's Death, I was alarmed at the apparent State of his Excellency's Finances, and at the conſequent Probability of the Subſidy's falling very conſiderably in Arrear, unleſs ſome effectual Meaſures ſhould be taken to excite the Miniſter to uncommon Exertions.

" 4th. Though by no Means material, I think it proper to obſerve, that I find from Hoſſein Reza Khan that Hyder Beg has left Twelve Sons inſtead of Eight, as mentioned in my Letter of the 6th inſtant.

" I have the Honour to be, with the higheſt Reſpect, &c.

" Lucknow,
10th June 1792.

(Signed) " Edward Otto,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Peter Speke,
William Cowper."

Then the Witneſs produced a Paper, indorſed " 26th Auguſt 1792, Letter from Marquis Cornwallis to the Court of Directors, received per Ganges, 24th February 1793," and the ſame was delivered in.

Read, the following Extract, beginning at Paragraph Twelve of the ſame.

" N° 43.

" The Honble. Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

" Honble. Sirs,

" 12th. The Accounts of the Death of Hyder Beg Khan had reached me at Madras, and although it has been a general Maxim with me to avoid as much as poſſible all interference in the Details of the Vizier's Government, I was glad to find upon my Arrival here, that his Excellency had been perſuaded to ſhew his Reſpect for this Government, by making only a temporary Appointment of Miniſters to conduct his Affairs, until he could conſult with me on a proper permanent Succeſſor to his late Miniſter.

" 13th. Having long clearly ſeen that Hyder Beg's Talents for Buſineſs were much ſuperior to thoſe of moſt Men of his Religion in this Country, (who are in general indolent and diſſipated), and having had Reaſon to believe that he was ſincerely deſirous to cement the Connection between his Excellency and the Company, his Death gave me great Concern; and I regretted him the more, as I do not know any Perſon that I could have with Propriety recommended to the Vizier to ſucceed him, who is nearly equal to him in Abilities.

" 14th. You are not acquainted that Hoſſein Reza Khan has for many Years paſt borne the Appellation of the Vizier's firſt Miniſter, without being employed in any Duty of Importance; and

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXII.

that

that Rajah Ticket Roy has acted for a considerable Period, as a subordinate Minister under Hyder Beg in the Revenue Department.

" 15th. His Excellency had made a temporary Nomination of Hessein Reza Khan, to act as the efficient Minister, and of Rajah Ticket Roy to continue in the Management of the Revenue Department; and although Hussein Reza does not possess all the Qualifications that I could wish for a Minister, yet as I have an exceedingly good Opinion both of his Principles and of his Disposition to promote Cordiality between his Master and the Company, and I have great Confidence in the Experience and Ability of the Rajah in the Line in which he was employed, I did not see that a better Choice could be made, and accordingly I signified to the Vizier my entire Approbation of their being permanently appointed.

(At the End of the Letter.)

" Fort William,
August 26th, 1792.

" Cornwallis.

Read, from Book 82, already delivered in, the following Extract of the Appendix to a Consultation of the 12th June 1782, beginning at Page 256 of the same.

" To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

" Sir,

" Inclosed I have the Honour to forward your Addresses from his Excellency the Vizier and his Ministers.

" In Justice to the latter, it is incumbent upon me to inform you, that during the Progress of the Business at Fayzabad, I received from them the most willing and zealous Support; and that to their Exertions I consider myself greatly indebted for the complete Success which attended that Business, as well as for the Fruits of it being solely applied to the Liquidation of the Nabob's Debts to the Honourable Company.

" Under these Circumstances, it would afford me great Satisfaction, and, I conceive, tend to promote the public Service, were they honoured with some Testimony of your Approbation and Favour, which would be particularly acceptable to them at this Period, as their Conduct in the Transactions at Fayzabad, and in the Resumption of the Jagheers, has excited the inveterate Resentment of the Begum, and many Persons of the first Consequence about the Court, whose Interests have been affected by the latter Measure, and created a far more powerful Combination against them, than they have ever before had to oppose. In short, Sir, they are considered, not only by this Party, but by the Nabob himself, as the actual Dependants of the English Government; which they certainly are, and it is by its declared and most obvious Support alone, that they can maintain the Authority and Influence, which is indispensably necessary to enable them to discharge the Trust reposed in them, either with Credit to themselves or Advantage to the Public.

" I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

" Lucknow,
the 11th Febry. 1782.

(Signed) " Nath. Middleton,
Resr at the Vizier's Court. (a)

The Witness was directed to withdraw.

The Counsel for the Defendant informed the House, they had now closed their Evidence in Answer to the Second Article of Charge.

Then Mr. Plumer, of Counsel for the Defendant, was heard, in Part, to sum up the same.

The House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

(a) Vide Appendix, N° XXXVIII, Page 101.

Die Martis, 30° *Aprilis* 1793.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Counſel for the Defendant, they might proceed in his Defence.

Then Mr. Plumer was heard further to ſum up in Part the Evidence on the Defence to the Second Article of Charge.

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Jovis, 2° *Maij* 1793.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor acquainted the Counſel for the Defendant, they might proceed in his Defence.

Mr. Plumer was heard further to ſum up in Part the Evidence on the Defence to the Second Article of Charge.

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Lunæ, 6° Maij 1793.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Counſel for the Defendant, they might proceed in his Defence.

Then Mr. Plumer was further heard to ſum up the Evidence on the Defence to the Second Article of Charge: And being fully heard thereupon,

The Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Jovis, 9° Maij 1793.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Counſel for the Defendant, they might proceed in his Defence.

Then Mr. Dallas, of Counſel for the Defendant, was heard, in Part, to open the Defence to the Sixth Article of Charge particularly, and to obſerve upon the Matters relied on by the Managers for the Commons in Support of the ſaid Sixth Article of Charge.

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Jovis, 16° *Maij* 1793.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Counſel for the Defendant, they might proceed in his Defence.

Then Mr. Dallas was further heard in Part to open the Defence to the Sixth Article of Charge particularly, and to obſerve upon the Matters relied on by the Managers for the Commons in Support of the ſaid Sixth Article of Charge.

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Veneris, 17° *Maij* 1793.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Counſel for the Defendant, they might proceed in his Defence.

Then Mr. Dallas was further heard in Part to open the Defence to the Sixth Article of Charge particularly, and to obſerve upon the Matters relied on by the Managers for the Commons in Support of the ſaid Sixth Article of Charge.

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Veneris, 24° *Maij* 1793.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Counſel for the Defendant, they might proceed in his Defence.

Then Mr. Dallas was heard to open the Remainder of the Defence to the Sixth Article of Charge particularly, and to open the Defence to ſuch Part of the Seventh, and of the Fourteenth Articles of Charge particularly, as the Managers for the Commons had relied upon, and to obſerve upon the Matters inſiſted upon by the Managers for the Commons in Support of the ſaid Sixth, and of ſuch Part of the Seventh, and of the Fourteenth Articles of Charge: And being fully heard thereupon,

Mr. Haſtings was heard ſhortly to addreſs the Houſe, and to ſtate that he ſhould, though reluctantly, waive the ſumming up of the Evidence of this Article, and alſo the opening and the ſumming up of the remaining Articles of Charge relied upon by the Managers for the Commons.

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Sabbati, 25° Maij 1793.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor ſaid;

"Gentlemen, you who are of Counſel for the Defendant will proceed in his Defence, and the Lords will be pleaſed to give Attention."

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe they would Firſt proceed to ſhew that it does not appear that Lord Clive took any Oath on taking his Seat at the Board as Preſident and Governor.

Then Mr. HUDSON was again called in.

Read, from Book 654, the following Extract of a Secret Conſultation of 3d May 1765.

"Fort William, the 3d May 1765.

"At a Conſultation; Preſent,
The Right Honble. Robert Lord Clive, Preſident;
Charles Stafford Playdell,
Francis Sykes,
Ralph Leyceſter,
John Burdett,
George Gray,
} Eſquires.

Publick Dept. Friday,

"The Gentlemen of the Deputation appointed to wait on Lord Clive to Town on his Arrival, having Yeſterday Evening received Information thereof, immediately proceeded down the River agreeably to their Commiſſion, and this Morning arrived with him; and his Lordſhip having received from Mr. Spencer the Charge of the Garriſon and Government in the uſual Form, he now takes his Seat at the Board as Preſident and Governor.

Lord Clive's Arrival, and takes his Seat at the Board as Preſident and Governor.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
"Clive,
C. P. Playdell,
Fra. Sykes,
R. Leyceſter,
J. Burdett,
George Gray."

Read alſo, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 6th May 1765.

"Fort William, the 6th May 1765.

"At a Conſultation; Preſent,
The Right Honble. Robert Lord Clive, Preſident;
Wm Brightwell Sumner,
Charles Stafford Playdell,
John Johnſtone,
Francis Sykes,
Ralph Leyceſter,
John Burdett,
George Gray,
} Eſquires.

Public Dept. Monday.

"The Book of Standing Orders on the Table.

"The Conſultation of the 3d inſtant being wrote fair, was now read and approved.

"Mr. Sumner being arrived in Town, now takes his Seat at the Board, agreeably to the Company's Appointment.

Mr. Sumner takes his Seat at the Board.

Mr. Sykes ſworn in.

" The Oaths as a Member of the Council, and of Allegiance and Juſtice of the Peace, are at the ſame Time adminiſtered to Mr. Sykes.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Clive,
Wm B. Sumner,
C. P. S. Playdell,
John Johnſtone,
R. Leyceſter,
J. Burdett,
George Gray."

To prove that Lord Clive took the Reſtrictive Oath at the Town Hall,

Read, from Book 182, the following Extract of a Secret Conſultation of the 29th September 1766, beginning at Page 768 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 29th September 1766.

Monday.

" At a Conſultation; Preſent,
The Right Honble. Lord Clive, Preſident;
John Carnac,
Harry Verelſt,
Randolph Marriott,
Hugh Watts,
Claud Ruſſell,
Thomas Rumbold,
William Alderſey,
Thomas Kelſall,
and
Charles Floyer,
} Eſquires.
Mr. Sumner indiſpoſed.

" Leave Room to ſign and write immediately before the ſucceeding Conſultation.

Wedneſday 1ſt October, the Right Honble. the Preſident takes the new Oath and enters into a Penalty before the Mayors * and Alderman †.
* Sic in Orig.
† Sic in Orig.

" Purſuant to a Reſolution of Conſultation the 22d inſtant, the Right Honble. the Preſident and Council aſſembled this Morning at the Town Hall, where the Right Honble. the Preſident did, in the moſt ſolemn Manner, before the Mayors * and Alderman †, and in the Preſence of a great Number of the Inhabitants, take the Oath, and enter into the Penalty Bond propoſed to be executed by all future Governors of Fort William, reſtricting them in Points of Trade and private Intereſt; and they then withdrew.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" H. Verelſt,
H. Watts,
Claud Ruſſell,
Wm Alderſey,
Tho. Kelſall,
Charles Floyer."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they would next prove that the Oath of Office, taken at the Council Board by Mr. Verelſt on the 29th January 1767, was not the Reſtrictive Oath propoſed by Lord Clive; that he took the Reſtrictive Oath a few Days after, viz. on the 16th February 1767, at the Town Hall.

Read, from Book 201, the following Extract of a Secret Conſultation of the 16th February 1767, beginning at Page 155 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 16th February 1767.

Monday.

" At a Conſultation; Preſent,
The Honble. Harry Verelſt Eſquire, Preſident;
Colonel Richard Smith,
Claud Ruſſell,
William Alderſey,
Thomas Kelſall,
Charles Floyer,
Alexander Campbell,
} Eſquires.

Tueſday. The Honble. the Preſident takes the Oath, and enters into the

" Purſuant to a Reſolution of the 9th inſtant, the Honble. the Preſident and Council aſſembled this Morning at the Town Hall, where the Honble. the Preſident did in the moſt ſolemn Manner, before the Mayor and Aldermen, and in Preſence of a great Number of Inhabitants, take the Oath, and enter into the Penalty Bond propoſed to be executed by all future Governors of Fort William,

William, reſtricting them in Points of Trade and private Intereſt; and they then withdrew. (a)

Penalty Bond before the Mayor and Aldermen.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" H. Vereliſt,
Claud Ruſſell,
Wm Alderſey,
Charles Floyer,
Alexr Campbell."

To ſhew that Sir John M'Pherſon did not take the Reſtrictive Oath,

Read, from Book 181, the following Extract of a Public Conſultation of the 12th February 1785, beginning at Page 210 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 12th February 1785.

" At a Council; Preſent,
John Macpherſon Eſquire, Preſident;
and
John Stables Eſquire.

General Dept. Saturday.

" The Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire having reſigned 'The Office of Governor General 'and of his Place altogether' in the Honourable Company's Service, the Honourable John Macpherſon Eſquire, in Addition to his former Oath as Member of this Government, now takes the eſtabliſhed Oath of Governor General, and his Seat accordingly; the Commander in Chief and Advocate General attending.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
John Macpherſon."

To ſhew that Lord Cornwallis did not take the Reſtrictive Oath,

Read, from Book 655, the following Extract of a Public Conſultation of the 12th September 1786, beginning at Page 276 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 12th September 1786.

" At a Council; Preſent in Fort William,
The Honble. John Macpherſon Eſquire,
John Stables Eſquire,
and
The Honble. Charles Stuart.
Lieutenant General Robert Sloper indiſpoſed.

Pub. Dept.

" The Oaths of Governor General, of Allegiance, and of a Juſtice of the Peace, are adminiſtered to the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, who takes his Seat as Governor General accordingly.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Cornwallis,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables,
Cha' Stuart."

To ſhew that the Court of Directors diſapproved of the Eſtabliſhment made by Lord Clive for the Office of Preſident, and which was ſpecified in Terms in the Oath to be the Conſideration for which it was taken, and ſubſtituted a different Allowance in its Stead, and therefore that the Terms of the Oath would no longer apply in the Caſe of a Preſident, ſubſequent to ſuch Communication from the Court of Directors,

Read, from Book 2 already delivered in, the following Extract of a General Letter from the Court of Directors to the Preſident and Council at Bengal, dated 20th November, 1767, beginning at Page 573 of the ſame Book.

" Our Preſident and Council at Fort William, in Bengal.

Par. 38. " We have taken your Plan for conducting the Salt Trade, as contained in your Proceedings of the 8th September 1766, into our moſt ſerious Conſideration; and having reviſed all that we and you have wrote on the Subject of the Inland Trade in general, and of Salt in particular, we are the more convinced of the abſolute Neceſſity of excluding all Perſons whatſoever, excepting the Natives only, from being concerned therein; and we accordingly hereby ratify and con-

(a) This Entry is ſubſequent to the Signatures at the End of the Conſultation.

firm

firm the Orders we gave in our Letters of the 19th February and 17th May 1766, That no Company's Servant, free Merchant, or an European, ſhall, in any Mode or Shape whatſoever, either by themſelves or Agents, directly or indirectly, trade in, or be concerned in carrying on an Inland Trade, in Salt, Beetle Nut, Tobacco, or in any other Articles produced and conſumed in the Country: And ſuch Trade is hereby abſolutely aboliſhed, and put a final End to, agreeable to our before mentioned Orders. And further, if any of the before deſcribed Perſons ſhall directly or indirectly carry on, or be concerned in ſuch Inland Trade, or in farming the Caliaries, or making Salt, if a Company's Servant, he is to be immediately diſmiſſed the Company's Service, and from all others the Company's Protection is to be forthwith withdrawn.

" 89. Having thus prohibited our Servants from being concerned in the Inland Trade, the Allowance of ½ ℘ Cent. Commiſſion on the Dewanny Revenues, ſettled by you on the Governor for relinquiſhing all Share in the Salt Trade, is abſolutely to determine and ceaſe upon the Firſt Day of September 1767.

London,
20th November 1767.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" H' Crabb Boulton, Tho' Rous,
John Stephenſon, Tho' Saunders,
J. Creſwicke, Geo. Dudley,
G. Colebrooke, P. Cuſt,
Ja. Cookburne, Henry Savage.
Ben. Booth, Robert Jones,
E. H. Cruttenden, John Manſhip,
Geo. Wombwell, F. W. Barrington,
Edw. Wheler, Luke Scrafton,
Willm Snell, John Roberts,
J. Pardoe."

Read, alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Book and ſame Letter, beginning at Page 581 of the ſame.

" Our Preſident and Council at Fort William in Bengal.

" Par. 105. As the Trade of our Servants is to be confined to the Articles of Import and Export only, in which they will be conſiderably affected by the great Demands for extending the Company's Inveſtments; and conſidering the great Increaſe of Buſineſs in which our principal Servants are neceſſarily engaged, and which demand their utmoſt Care and Attention; we are come to a Reſolution to give them a reaſonable Encouragement to exert themſelves with Zeal and Alacrity in their ſeveral Departments, but which they are to look upon as a free Gift from the Hand of their Employers, offered to them annually, ſo long as the preſent Revenues ſhall remain with the Company, and their Behaviour ſhall continue to merit ſuch a Reward. We therefore hereby order and direct,

" 106. That you draw out an annual Account of the Sums received from the Dewannee, deducting thereout the ſtipulated Payments to the King and the Nabob, and the Allowance to the Nabob's Miniſters; alſo the Revenues of the Provinces of Burdwan, Midnapore, Chittagong, and the Calcutta Purgunnahs, from which are to be deducted Lord Clive's Jaghire, and the ordinary Charges of Collection.

" 107. Upon the Amount of the ſaid Nett Revenues you are hereby indulged to draw a Commiſſion of Two and an Half per Cent.

" 108. The Sum which ſhall be the Produce of the ſaid 2½ per Cent. is to be divided into One hundred Parts or Shares; which Parts or Shares are to be appropriated in the following Manner; viz.

	Shares.
The Governor is to have — — —	31
The Second in Council — — —	4½
The Reſt of the Select Committee, not having a Chiefſhip, each	3½ Shares.
The Reſt of the Council, not having a Chiefſhip, each	1½ Shares.

" 109. For it is our Meaning and Directions that the Chiefs of Coſſimbuzar, Patna, Dacca, and Chittagong, are not to have any Proportion of the ſaid Shares.

" 110. Being convinced that the Employs of the Reſident at the Durbar and Chief of Coſſimbuzar cannot, from the Importance and Extent of the Buſineſs of each Department, be properly executed by One Perſon; we therefore direct that they be from this Time forward ſeparated, and that ſome other Member of the Council be appointed to the ſaid Chiefſhip.—We do not make this Regulation from any Failure of Attention on the Part of Mr. Sykes, with whoſe Conduct we are perfectly ſatisfied.

" 111. And in Conſideration of the extraordinary Trouble and Attention which the Reſident at the Durbar muſt neceſſarily have in the due Execution of that important Poſt, we direct that he be allowed Four Shares and an Half; but this is to be underſtood to be in full, and inſtead of ſuch

ſuch Shares as are aſſigned as above mentioned to his Rank in Council, or as a Member of the Select Committee.

" 112. The large Proportion allotted to the Governor in the before mentioned Commiſſion of 2½ per Cent. is in Conſideration of his relinquiſhing, and not being concerned in any Trade whatever, even in Articles of Import and Export, and all Preſents or other Gratifications, as expreſſed in the Deed of Renunciation in your Proceedings of the 22d September 176 * which we approve and confirm, and direct that all Governors do execute the like Inſtrument on their entering into their Office. Our Inducement for annexing ſo great an Appointment to the Station of Preſident and Governor, is in full Expectation of his giving up his whole Time and Attention to the faithful Diſcharge of his Duty, and that being excluded from all Trade himſelf, he may, and we accordingly depend that he be vigilant in watching and detecting all Abuſes committed by others. (*a*)

* Sic in Orig

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they would next give in Evidence, the Whole of a Conſultation of the Committee at Coſſimbuzar of the 11th July 1772, of which detached Extracts only had been given in Evidence by the Managers for the Commons, and that the ſeveral Purpoſes for which they propoſed to produce the ſame, were to prove,

1ſt. The Order of the Court of Directors to appoint a proper Perſon to the Office of Miniſter and Guardian to the Nabob, in the Place of Mahomed Reza Cawn.

2d. The Nature of that Office, as it had been held by Mahomed Reza Cawn.

3d. The Reaſons of the Committee why on Grounds of general Policy that Office ought to be aboliſhed.

4th. The Abolition of it recommended by the Committee to the Board.

5th. The Appointment of the Munny Begum in like Manner recommended.

6th. The Appointment of Goordaſs received by Two of the Members of the Committee, but oppoſed by the other Three.

Read, from Book 190, already delivered in, the following Conſultation of the 11th July 1772, beginning at Page 206 of the ſame Book.

" Coſſimbazar, the 11th July 1772.

" At a Committee; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Preſident,
Samuel Middleton,
Philip Milner Dacres,
James Lawrell,
and
John Graham,
} Eſquires.

" The Committee having aſſembled this Day to conſider on the Means of regulating the Nabob's Houſehold, One of the Points referred to them by the Inſtructions of the Board in their Letter of the 4th June. Deliberations on the Appointment of the Nabob's Miniſters.

" Read the following Extracts of the Honble. Company's Commands ℔ Lapwing.

" Extract of the General Letter ℔ Lapwing, dated the 28th Auguſt 1771.

" Par. 24. Though we have not a Doubt, but that by the Exertion of your Abilities, and the Care and Aſſiduity of our Servants in the Superintendency of the Revenues, the Collections will be conducted with more Advantage to the Company, and Eaſe to the Natives, than by Means of a Naib Dewan; we are fully ſenſible of the Expediency of ſupporting ſome oſtenſible Miniſter in the Company's Intereſt at the Nabob's Court, to tranſact the Political Affairs of the Circar, and interpoſe between the Company and the Subjects of any European Power, in all Caſes wherein they may thwart our Intereſt, or encroach on our Authority. And as Mahomed Reza Cawn can no longer be conſidered by us as one to whom ſuch a Power can ſafely be committed, we truſt to your local Knowledge the Selection of ſome Perſon well qualified for the Affairs of Government, and of whoſe Attachment to the Company you ſhall be well aſſured. Such Perſon you will recommend to the Nabob to ſucceed Mahomed Reza Cawn, as Miniſter of the Government, and Guardian of the Nabob's Minority; and we perſuade ourſelves, that the Nabob will pay ſuch Regard to your Recommendation, as to inveſt him with the neceſſary Power and Authority. Extracts of General Letter.

" 25. As the Advantages which the Company may receive from the Appointment of ſuch Miniſter will depend upon his Readineſs to promote our Views, and advance our Intereſt, we

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° XCI.

are willing to allow him ſo liberal a Gratification as may excite his Zeal, and enſure his Attachment to the Company: We therefore empower you to grant to the Perſon whom you ſhall think worthy of this Truſt, an annual Allowance not exceeding Three Lacks of Rupees, which we conſider not only as a munificent Reward for any Services he ſhall render the Company, but ſufficient to enable him to ſupport his Station with ſuitable Rank and Dignity.—And here we muſt add, that in the Choice you ſhall make of a Perſon to be the active Miniſter of the Nabob's Government, we hope and truſt that you will ſhew yourſelves worthy of the Confidence we have placed in you, by being actuated therein by no other Motives than thoſe of the public Good, and the Safety and Intereſt of the Company.

" 26. See in Proceedings of the 7th July.

Opinion. " The Committee are fully ſenſible of the Expediency, remarked by the Honourable Court of Directors, of holding out the Authority of the Country Government to the European Powers in all Caſes wherein their Intereſts may interfere with thoſe of the Company; but we humbly conceive that when they are acquainted with all the Circumſtances which the Opportunity of preſent and local Information have offered to our Notice, they will judge with us that it is neither neceſſary for that Purpoſe, nor adviſeable for other Reaſons, to delegate an extraordinary permanent Authority to any ſingle Miniſter of the Nabob, ſince any Man, of what Rank ſoever, may be occaſionally commiſſioned to treat on the commercial Concerns of the European Nations, ſettled in theſe Provinces, according to the Cuſtom which has been invariably obſerved in ſuch Caſes with all the European Companies, the Engliſh alone within theſe Fifteen Years excepted. They were never allowed a perſonal Intercourſe with the Nabob but as a ſpecial Favour, nor even with his Miniſter; but tranſacted all Affairs by their Vakeels with the Muttaſuddies of the Durbar in Matters reſpecting the Government and Peace of the Country in which foreign Nations may be concerned. The Nabob's Mandate under his Seal will be a ſufficient Indication of his Pleaſure; and the Officers acting by his Authority in conſequence will receive the uſual Warrants, in his Name, without any apparent Intervention of either the Controul or Influence of the Company: The Appointment therefore of a Naib Soubah for ſuch Purpoſes we judge unneceſſary; nor is it allowable to ſuppoſe that our Honble. Maſters would approve of our putting them to the Charge of an annual Salary of Three Lacks of Rupees to ſuch an Officer, merely for the Sake of giving Eclat to the Negociation, or authenticating the Privileges of their Rivals in Trade, if the Ends of an oſtenſible Miniſter can be equally anſwered by other Means that ſhall not encroach in ſo great a Degree on the public Treaſure, or leſſen the Conſequence of our own Adminiſtration: But it is not only unneceſſary; it may be liable to much preſent Inconvenience, and to future Danger.

" The Office of Naib Soubah, according to its original Conſtitution, comprehends the Superintendency of the Nabob's Education; the Management of his Houſehold; the Regulation of his Expences; the Repreſentation of his Perſon; the chief Adminiſtration of Juſtice; the iſſuing of all Orders, and Direction of all Meaſures, which reſpect the Government and Police of the Provinces; the Conduct of all public Negociations, and Execution of Treaties; in a Word, every Branch of executive Government. We do not mention the Military Command, that having been by Treaty ceded to the Company; but even this great Charge cannot be wholly alienated from the Naib Soubah if there is one, ſince, by virtue of his Office, it is his Name which muſt authorize every Act of Compulſion with regard to the European Companies. By the Exerciſe of ſuch extenſive Powers, united in the ſame Perſon, the Rights and Perogatives of the ancient Government will ſtill be preſerved, and the Minds of the People, inſtead of being familiarized to the Authority of the Company, will be taught to look forward to the Time when the Nabob ſhall reſume the Sovereignty and State of his Predeceſſors, from which his preſent Youth excludes him.

" We are not informed what Line our Superiors mean to purſue on the Concluſion of the Nabob's Minority: We can plainly ſee that whatever Faith may be due to Treaties, ſubſiſting on Grounds of very controvertible Authority, a divided Government cannot laſt, but muſt be productive of continual Conteſts, and end at length in a Scene of Bloodſhed like that which we have once already experienced. For theſe Reaſons it is our Duty to ſuppoſe the Poſſibility of a total Change of Government by Degrees taking Place, which ſhall ſubſtitute the real Power which protects this Country in the Place of that which claims Poſſeſſion of it by a Right it is unable to aſſert or ſupport, and to provide for the gradual Completion of it by ſuch Means as can be regularly and juſtifiably exerted. The Nabob's Minority inconteſtably affords us ſuch Means, ſince whatever Share of Authority we ſhould leave in his Hands, or whatever Portion of the Public Revenue we ſhould allow for his Uſe, would prove of no Benefit to him; the former would be uſurped to gratify the Purpoſes of private Ambition, and employed perhaps to his Deſtruction; the latter would be diſſipated by the Minions of his Court:—In whoſe Hands can both reſt with ſuch Propriety as in thoſe to which they naturally belong? And if at the Expiration of the Term which ſhall be fixed to his Minority, it ſhall then be reſolved to reſign to him the Authority which his Rank and Station may claim, ſuch a Ceſſion will have ſo much the more Merit, as the Temptation and Means of withholding are the greater.—Whatever therefore may be the future Determination, it is our Duty to take ſuch Meaſures as may inſure to our Superiors the Option of acting according to their own Ideas of Juſtice and Propriety; that is, to retain openly, and in our own Hands, the whole Conduct of Government for the preſent; to accuſtom the People

to

to the Sovereignty of the Britiſh Nation; to divide the Offices of the Nizamut; and to ſuffer no Perſon to ſhare in the Management of the Nabob's domeſtic Affairs, who, from Birth, Rank, perſonal Conſideration, or from actual Truſt, may have it in his Power to aſſiſt his Maſter with the Means, or even to inſpire him with the Hopes, of future Independence.

☞ [" On theſe Grounds we are of Opinion, that the Office of Naib Soubah be totally aboliſhed; that a Perſon not liable to the above Objections be appointed Guardian to the Nabob, and entruſted with the Care and Rule of his Family, and that a Dewan be alſo nominated, ſubject to the Controul of the former, who ſhall regulate and pay the Salaries of the Nabob's Servants, and keep the Account of his Expences, to be monthly tranſmitted to the Board, according to the Orders of the Honble. Court of Directors.

" Of the Magiſtracy we ſhall ſpeak in another Place.—We know no Perſon ſo fit for the Truſt of Guardian to the Nabob, as the Widow of the late Nabob Jaffier Ally Cawn, Minnee Begum. Her Rank may give her a Claim to this Pre-eminence without Hazard to our own Policy; nor will it be found incompatible with the Rules preſcribed to her Sex by the Laws and Manners of her Country, as her Authority will be confined to the Walls of the Nabob's Palace, and the Dewan will act, of Courſe, in all Caſes in which ſhe cannot perſonally appear. Great Abilities are not to be expected in a Zenana; but in theſe ſhe is very far from being deficient; nor is any extraordinary Reach of Underſtanding requiſite for ſo limited an Employ. She is ſaid to have acquired a great Aſcendant over the Spirit of the Nabob, being the only Perſon of whom he ſtands in any Kind of Awe, a Circumſtance highly neceſſary for fulfilling the chief Part of her Duty in directing his Education and Conduct, which appear to have been hitherto much neglected.

" Reſolved therefore, that it be recommended to the Board to appoint Minnee Begum to the Guardianſhip of the Nabob, and ſuperintending of his Houſehold.] Reſolution. ☞

☞ [" The Preſident propoſes Rajah Goordaſs, the Son of Maha Rajah Nundcomar, for the Office of Dewan to the Nabob's Houſehold. The inveterate and rooted Enmity which has long ſubſiſted between Mahomed Reza Cawn and Nundcomar, and the Neceſſity of employing the Vigilance and Activity of ſo penetrating a Rival to counteract the Deſigns of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and to eradicate that Influence which he ſtill retains in the Government of this Province, and more eſpecially in the Family of the Nabob, are the ſole Motives for this Recommendation. The Honble. Company, in their Letter by the Lapwing, order that both 'Mahomed Reza 'Cawn, and every Perſon employed by or in Conjunction with him, or acting under his Influ-'ence, ſhall be diveſted of any further Charge or Influence in the Collections.' And they further direct that a ſtrict Scrutiny be made into his Conduct in the Exerciſe of his Office of Naib Soubah, from the Suſpicion of his having been 'equally unfaithful in the Diſcharge of that Truſt.' Rajah Goordaſs propoſed for Dewan. Preſident's Minute.

" It is very evident from theſe Orders that it was the Intention of the Court of Directors to make an entire Reformation in the Government of theſe Provinces, and to begin with the Abolition of that Authority which had been eſtabliſhed in it during the Courſe of the laſt Seven Years. Indeed if this had not been expreſſed, it muſt neceſſary * have been implied in their Commands, ſince it was not to be expected that a new Plan of Government could effectually take place while the Influence of the former ſubſiſted. The ſame Man till lately had the Charge of the Nabob's Houſehold, the ſole Application of his vaſt Stipend, the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and the Collection of the Revenues of the Province; in a Word, every Branch of the Adminiſtration was centered in the Perſon of Mahomed Reza Cawn. * Sic in Orig.

" It is true that his Authority was much diminiſhed in the Collections by the Inſtitution of the Superviſors, but he ſtill retained an Influence in moſt Parts of the Province; and on ſome his ſecret Power was even ſuperior to that of the Superviſor. In the Direction of the Nabob's Houſehold he acted without Check or Controul: The Nabob's Servants were all of his Appointment,—his Creatures and Dependants. Theſe ſtill continue in Charge of the Nabob's Perſon, and in Poſſeſſion of his Mind, which they may be naturally ſuppoſed to bend to ſuch Inclinations and Purpoſes as may beſt ſuit the Views and Intereſts of their Patron.

" Theſe Reaſons will juſtify the Nomination of a Man to ſupply the Place of the late Naib Soobah who is known to be his moſt violent Opponent, and moſt capable of oppoſing him. It is not pretended that theſe Ends are to be obtained merely from the Abilities of Rajah Goordaſs, his Youth and Inexperience render him, although unexceptionable in other Reſpects, inadequate to the real Purpoſes of his Appointment; but his Father hath all the Abilities, Perſeverance, and Temper requiſite for ſuch Ends in a Degree perhaps exceeding any Man in Bengal: Theſe Talents heretofore made him obnoxious to Government itſelf, and therefore it might be thought unſafe to truſt him with an Authority ſo near the Nabob, whom he might inſpire with his own Ambition, and aſſiſt with the Means of carrying it to the moſt dangerous Extremes: It is poſſible that this might be the Caſe, were he immediately and formally entruſted with the Charge in Queſtion, and therefore it is propoſed to confer it upon his Son, who is of himſelf incapable of making a very bad uſe of it, and to allow of his acting under the Influence and Inſtruction of his Father, who, holding no Office under the Nabob, and being a Subject of our Government, may be removed without Eclat, or the leaſt Appearance of Violence, whenever he ſhall be proved,

or even ſuſpected, to abuſe his Truſt, and apply it to Deſigns hurtful to the Intereſts of the Honble. Company.

" Warren Haſtings.

" Mr. Middleton delivers in the following Minute.

Mr. Middleton's Minute.

" For the Reaſons which have been ſo properly and powerfully urged by the Preſident, I entirely approve of the Choice he has made in the Perſon of Rajah Goordaſs, as a Man the moſt eligible to ſuperintend the Affairs of the Nabob's Houſehold, and at the ſame Time to complete the Reformation which the Company have thought neceſſary to be made in the Government of this Country.—Young and inexperienced himſelf, without that Temper of Mind which denotes Ambition, no Apprehenſions need be entertained of his making an improper Uſe of the Authority with which he is inveſted; yet directed by the Counſel of his Father, whoſe Abilities and Inveteracy to the late Naib Soobah are well known, he not only muſt be deemed capable of diſcharging all the Functions of his Office with Applauſe, but muſt appear particularly calculated to anſwer thoſe Ends the Honourable Company have in View, by the total Suppreſſion of that Influence which has hitherto been placed in the Perſon of Mahomed Reza Cawn; and this without any Danger that Schemes of Ambition will be formed by the Father himſelf; or if formed, without a Poſſibility of executing them, ſeeing that the Power, from which his Conſequence is only reflected, will be ſo circumſcribed, and wholly unable to ſcreen him, on the leaſt Breach of Confidence, from the juſt Reſentment of thoſe to whom he is indebted for the Degree of Conſideration he holds.

" Samuel Middleton.

Meſſrs. Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham, diſſent.

" Meſſrs. Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham, object to the Propoſition of appointing Rajah Goordaſs Dewan to the Nabob, and will aſſign their Reaſons at a future Meeting.

" Agreed, that the following circular Letter be written to the Collectors of Dinagepoor.

Circular Letter to the Collectors.

" To Mr. William Marriott, Collector of Dinagepoor.

" Sir,

" As we judge it expedient to have before us ſeveral Papers relating to your Diſtrict for our better Determination on the Buſineſs of the Settlement, you are deſired, as ſoon as poſſible, to prepare and ſtate, in the cleareſt and moſt intelligible Manner, and tranſmit to us here the following Accounts.

" 1. Account of the Huſtabood for laſt Year.
" 2. Account of the Jumma Waſil Baky for D°.
" 3. General Treaſury Account.
" 4. Account of Sudder and Mofuſſil Charges.
" 5. Account of the Chakeran Lands, as required in the 20th Article of the Regulations.
" 6. Account of the Zemindarry Ghauts, and their Annual Revenue.
" 7. Accounts of the Bazee Jumma and Haldary, or Tax on Marriages.
" 8. Account of Cauzees and Ihteſaubs Fees on D°.

" Theſe you will accompany with ſuch a Repreſentation as you may have prepared for the Inſpection of the Committee, reſpecting the preſent State of your Diſtrict, and the Expectations to be entertained from ſettling the Revenue on the intended Plan. We ſhall be glad to have your Sentiments on the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and the Number and Nature of the ſeveral Officers neceſſary to be employed in that Branch in your Diſtrict; and to be informed whether any Propoſals have hitherto been delivered in to you for farming their Lands.

* " As Three Months of the preſent Bengal Year are now elapſed, and the Period of the Firſt Harveſt is near at Hand, the Produce of which, in many Diſtricts, contributes to anſwer a large Proportion of the Government's Revenue; moreover, as the Attention of this Committee will ſtill be occupied a conſiderable Time longer in the Regulations and Arrangements they have to eſtabliſh at this Station, which muſt, of Courſe, delay the Progreſs of their Circuit, we, for all theſe Reaſons, judge it neceſſary, in Addition to the Orders you have already received for ſecuring the new Year's Collections, to recommend this Object to your moſt aſſiduous Attention. If you eſteem it eſſential for this Purpoſe to hold the Pooneah in the Perſgunnahs, you have our Permiſſion to do ſo, and in making the Collections, you are to conform to the Kiſtbundy of laſt Year. If the preſent Farmers ſhould decline rendering themſelves reſponſible for their Rents, you muſt, of Neceſſity, appoint Sheikdars to collect them; but as the greater Confidence and Reliance to be placed in the Care and good Management of the Farmers is ſo very obvious, we enjoin you to employ your beſt Endeavours to continue to hold their Farms, and diſcharge their Rents, according to their late Agreements, until the Committee can arrive on the Spot to finiſh the Settlement.

" We are well aware, that whilſt the new Settlement thus remains in ſuſpenſe, Opportunity is offered for withholding the Revenue, and occaſioning Deficiencies. It is to prevent Effects of this Nature that we now give you theſe Orders, and we depend on your attending ſo ſtrictly to the Buſineſs of Collections, as that none ſuch will enſue.

" Your

" Your Remittances you will continue to diſpatch as uſual to the Chief and Council of Revenue at Moorſhedabad.

" We are,
Sir;
Your moſt obedient humble Servants;
(No Signatures.)

" Coſſimbazar,
the 11th July 1772.

" The ſame was written to

" Mr. G. G. Ducarel, Collector of Purneah.
Mr. Wm Harwood, — Rajemihal and Boglepoor.
Mr. W. Barton, — Tipperah.
Mr. Ch. Bentley, — Chittigong.
Mr. C. Wr Boughton Rous, — Rajeſhahy.
Mr. Cha. Purling, — Rungpoor.

" To William Lambert Eſquire, Collector of Dacca.

" The ſame was written with the following additional Paragraph inſerted at the Mark *.

" We have further to require of you, to adviſe us whether the Talookdarry Lands of your Diſtrict have ever had their Value aſcertained by a Huſtabood; and if they have not, we deſire you will immediately appoint proper Perſons to make ſuch a Valuation, as without this it will be impoſſible to make a proper Settlement of the Revenue, or determine on the Rights and Privileges of the Talookdars.

" Mr. Middleton gives in the following Repreſentation on the Subject of the Accounts which he is to prepare by Deſire of the Committee. Mr. Middleton's Repreſentation on Huzoory Talooks.

" Since our Meeting of the 7th I have employed myſelf in taking the neceſſary Meaſures for ſupplying the Committee with the ſeveral Accounts they have required in the Extract delivered to me of their Proceedings; but as ſome Obſtacles have occurred in the Execution of ſuch Part of the Reſolutions as are contained in the Firſt and Second Paragraphs, ariſing from Circumſtances peculiar to the Huzzoor Zillahs, which I imagine muſt have eſcaped the Notice of the Committee, I think it neceſſary before I proceed farther to lay before them the following Repreſentation.

" From Time immemorial it has been cuſtomary for the Zemindars, on falling in Arrear in the Payment of their Rents, to raiſe a Sum of Money for that Purpoſe by diſpoſing of Part of their Lands, either voluntarily or by Compulſion of the Government. Theſe Lands ſometimes are entirely alienated, and become dependent only on the Khalſah, or they are annexed to the Domains of another Landholder who purchaſes them, or they are allowed to continue Muſcoory, that is, under the Juriſdiction of their former Zemindar, paying only the Tukſeemy Revenue, with the Rate of Taxes impoſed on the Reſt of the Province; but in this Caſe they often afterwards find Means, either by Complaints or by the Interpoſition of powerful Intereſt, to procure an Order from the Government for their Diſmemberment, authorizing them at the ſame Time to remit their Rents immediately to the Khalſah.

" From theſe ſeveral Methods of transferring Land, Alterations have inceſſantly taken Place in the Zemindarries, which, for Want of explicit and accurate Records, it would be now difficult to trace back to any particular Period, without relying in a great Meaſure for our Information on the Zemindars and Talookdars themſelves.

" Extenſive Zemindaries have in the Courſe of Time been diſmembered into a Number of inconſiderable and independant Talooks; others, which now rank in the Firſt Claſs, have been formed by uniting together ſeveral ſmall Portions of Land obtained from different Zemindars; Silburris affords an Inſtance of the Firſt Poſition, Rohunpoor of the Second. Silburris formerly paid a Revenue of upwards of a Lack and Fifty thouſand Rupees; by ſucceſſive Alterations it is now reduced to leſs than 50,000 Rupees. If the Meaſure in Agitation ſhould take Place, and the Mahalls which have been ſeparated from the greater Zemindaries ſhould be re-annexed, Silburris will receive back Lands to the Amount of about 60,000 Rupees collected from the Preſence; and as Impartiality requires that if the Huzzoory Zillahs are deprived of the Benefit of their Purchaſe and re-annexed, ſo thoſe alſo which are abſorbed into other Zemindaries ſhould be reſtored to their original Proprietor: If ſo, Rokunpoor muſt not only yield up to Silburris it's Acquiſitions of about 80,000 Rupees; but being wholly compoſed of Lands obtained from other Zemindars, it muſt by this Plan of Reſtitution be totally annihilated.

" The Khas Talooks comprehend an infinite Number of ſmall Portions of Land, which the Nabobs Sujah ul Dowlah, Jaffier Cawn, and Surfrauz Cawn, ſelected from ſeveral Zemindaries, to which they in general ſtill pay the Rate of Land Rent originally ſettled. Theſe being under the immediate Inſpection and Care of Government, have, by the Eſtabliſhment of Gunges and other ſalutary Meaſures, greatly improved, and now yield a Revenue much exceeding what they would have produced had they continued under the Zemindars; and were they now to be re-annexed, in all Probability a conſiderable Loſs would enſue in the Decreaſe of their Value.

" Beſides a Number of other Inſtances which might be produced, many of the Villages which originally pertained to Bherde, Mehlind, Coolberreah, &c. ſome of the Diviſions of Cuttubpoor, Barbeck Sing, Futtypore, and which are each ſeparate Zemindaries, have, by Purchaſe, Uſurpa-

tion, or other Means, become included in Rajeſhaky. The Lands thus ſeparated being long conſidered by the Poſſeſſor in the ſame Light as his own original Diſtricts, little Care has been taken to mark their reſpective Boundaries, and in many Places it will now be found difficult to diſtinguiſh them, at leaſt to effect it with Preciſion; to aſcertain the Cauſe and Manner of each Diſmemberment, and to arrange the Accounts afterwards in a new Form, will, I am apprehenſive, retard too long the important Operations of this Committee.

" Theſe Remarks I have thought it neceſſary to ſubmit to the Conſideration of the Committee, and ſhall be ready to follow ſuch Inſtructions as they may in conſequence think proper to give me.

Lies for Conſideration. " Ordered, That it lay for the Inſpection of the Committee.

" Warren Haſtings,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawell,
J. Graham."

To ſhew that the Board adopted, in every Reſpect, the Recommendation of the Committee as to the Points in which they agreed, and further, that they concurred with the Minority, of which Mr. Haſtings was one, and appointed Rajah Goordaſs to be Dewan,

Read, from Book 189, the following Extract of a Secret Conſultation of the 6th of Auguſt 1772, beginning at Page 330 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 6th Auguſt 1772.

Secret Dept. Thurſday. " At a Conſultation; Preſent,
William Alderſey Eſquire, Preſident;
Richard Barwell, James Harris, Henry Goodwin, } Eſquires.

Mr. Lane being returned from Jaſſore, takes his Seat at the Board.

" The Board are unanimous in concurring with the Committee of Circuit, in the Appointment of Munny Begum to the Guardianſhip of the Nabob, and the Majority approves of the Appointment of Rajah Goordaſs to be Dewan. (a)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" William Alderſey,
Richard Barwell,
H. Goodwin.

Read, alſo, from Book 180, the following Extract of a General Letter from the Governor General and Council to the Court of Directors, dated at Fort William, the 5th September 1772.

" To the Honble. the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

" Honble. Sirs,

" Par. 13. The Appointments which have been thought indiſpenſable upon the Abolition of the Office of Naib Soubah, are as follows:—A Guardian to the young Nabob, a Dewan of his Houſehold and for the Buſineſs of the Collections, a Dewan of the Khalſa. The Perſons named to theſe Truſts are Munny Begum, (the Relict of the late Nabob Jaffier Ally Khan) Guardian Rajah Goordaſs, the Son of Maha Rajah Nundcomar Dewan, and Rajah Rajebullub, the Son of the late Maha Raja Dullubram, Dewan of the Khalſa.

" 14. The Nomination of Munny Begum to the Superintendance of the Houſehold and Guardianſhip of the Perſon of the Nabob, is a Meaſure from which we expect the happieſt Conſequences: Her known Averſion to Mahomed Reza Cawn, and Oppoſition of Intereſts to his, renders her the fitteſt Perſon to eradicate his Influence in the Houſehold, and her high Rank and Abilities equally qualify her to repreſent the Dignity of the Family, without any Danger to the Company from ſuch Pretenſions as might be apprehended from any Male Relation of Jaffier Ally Cawn, or from the Ambition of any other Man of Conſideration to whom ſuch a Truſt might be delegated.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" William Alderſey,
Thomas Lane,
Richard Barwell,
James Harris,
H. Goodwin."

" Fort William,
the 5th September 1772.

(a) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXIII.

Read,

Read, alſo, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a General Letter from the Governor General and Council to the Court of Directors, dated at Fort William, 10th November 1772, Secret Department.

" To the Honble. the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

" Honble. Sirs,

" Par. 14. We alſo acquainted you with our entire Approval of the Committee of Circuits Appointment of Munnee Begum: We have every Thing to expect from her Management in confirming the Plans of your Adminiſtration, and forwarding the Company's Views. She diſplays great Prudence in her Conduct, and carries herſelf with a Dignity becoming the Poſt ſhe holds. We can ſay little of the Nabob himſelf, he ſeems to betray a Mind more neglected than really deficient at the Bottom. How far the Care of Munnee Begum may be able to bring him back to himſelf muſt be ſeen in future. In the mean Time the Preſident, with her Approbation, has driven from his Preſence ſome of the chief Minions of his Favour, and Inſtruments of his irregular Pleaſures.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Warren Haſtings,
R[t] Barker,
Wm Alderſey,
Thomas Lane,
Rich[d] Barwell,
James Harris,
H. Goodwin."

" Fort William,
the 10th November 1772.

To ſhew, that a regular Communication was made at the Time to the Court of Directors by the Board, as to the Execution of the Order with reſpect to the Appointment to take Place on the Removal of Mahomed Reza Khan,

Read, from Book 180, the following Letter from the Governor General to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated at Coſſimbuzar, the 1ſt September 1772.

" Coſſimbuzar, 1ſt September 1772.

" To the Secret Committee of the Honble. Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honble. United Eaſt India Company.

" Gentlemen,

" 1. This accompanies a Duplicate of my Letter of the 24th April laſt.

" 2. Since that Date I have duly received the Duplicate and Triplicate of your Commands of the 28th Auguſt 1771.

" 3. The immediate Departure of the Colbrooke, which ſailed (as I recolle[t]) the Day after my Letter of the 24th April had reached her, prevented my giving you further Intelligence of the Iſſue of the Meaſures which I had taken for the Arreſt of Mahmud Rezza Cawn. As your Commands were peremptory, and addreſſed to myſelf alone, I carefully concealed them from every Perſon, except Mr. Middleton, whoſe Aſſiſtance was neceſſary for their Execution, until I was informed by him that Mahmud Rezza Cawn was actually in Arreſt, and on his Way to Calcutta. To have conſulted the Board on a Point on which your authoritative Commands had left me without a Choice, or to have deſired their Aſſiſtance when I had ſufficient Power to act without it, would have been equally improper:—But I will confeſs that there were other cogent Reaſons for this Reſerve. I was yet but a Stranger to the Characters and Diſpoſitions of the Members of your Adminiſtration.—I knew that Mahmud Rezza Cawn had enjoyed the Sovereignty of this Province for Seven Years paſt, had poſſeſſed an allowed annual Stipend of Nine Lacks of Rupees, the uncontrouled Diſpoſal of 32 Lacks entruſted to him for the Uſe of the Nabob, the abſolute Command of every Branch of the Nizamut, and the Chief Authority in the Dewanee; to ſpeak more plainly, he was in every Thing but the Name the Nazim of the Province, and in real Authority more than the Nazim. I could not ſuppoſe him ſo inattentive to his own Security, nor ſo ill verſed in the Maxims of Eaſtern Policy, as to have neglected the * d'e Means of eſtabliſhing an Intereſt with ſuch of the Company's Agents as, by actual Authority or by Repreſentation to the Honourable Company, might be able to promote or obſtruct his Views; —I choſe therefore, to avoid the Riſk of an Oppoſition, to put the Matter beyond Diſpute, and then to record what I had done. The ſame Reflections occurred to me when I propoſed to entruſt Mr. Middleton with the Execution of your Commands, which might with more Certainty have been effected by an Order to the Commanding Officer of the Brigade ſtationed at Burrampoor; but this would have been productive of much Diſturbance. I was convinced that I might ſecurely rely on Mr. Middleton, and his Behaviour juſtified that Confidence: Indeed I am bound in Juſtice to bear the ſame Teſtimony to his faithful Attention to your Intereſts in many other Inſtances which I have had Occaſion to experience of his ſubſequent Conduct, in which he has

* Sic in Orig.

ſhewn

ſhewn himſelf a zealous Aſſerter of your Rights, and a Supporter of the Authority of your Government.

" Your public Records will inform you, that Mahmud Rezza Cawn was brought, without Delay, to Calcutta, where he has been detained ever ſince in an eaſy Confinement: That it was judged adviſeable and conſiſtent with the Tenor of your Commands, that Rajah Shiteb Roy ſhould be arreſted and brought likewiſe to Calcutta. For the Particulars of theſe Tranſactions, and the Debates concerning them, I beg Leave to refer you to the Proceedings themſelves, which will better explain, than I can, the Motives which influenced the Reſolutions of the Board, and the Opinions of the different Members upon them. Something more may be neceſſary to be ſaid concerning my own Conduct, which, as it was grounded ſolely on the ſecret Inſtructions which you had been pleaſed to give me for my Guidance, become a proper Subject of this Addreſs.

" It may, at firſt Sight, appear extraordinary, that Mahmud Rezza Cawn and Rajah Shitab Roy have been ſo long detained in Confinement, without any Proof having been obtained of their Guilt, or Meaſures taken to bring them to a Trial. Very valid Reaſons for this Delay have been aſſigned in our Minutes. I beg Leave to call to your Recollection, that by a ſtrange Concurrence of unforeſeen Cauſes, your Adminiſtration had, at this Time, every Object that could engage the Care of Government, War only excepted; all demanding their inſtant Attention,—the Settlement of the Revenue of Bengal; the Diſmiſſion of the Naib Dewan and Naib Subah of the Provinces; the Enquiry into his Conduct for a Courſe of Years preceding the Diſmiſſion of the Naib Dewan of Bahar, and Enquiry into his Conduct; the Eſtabliſhment of the Dewannee on the Plan directed by the Honourable Company; the Arrangement of the Nabob's Houſehold; the Reduction of his Allowance and Expences; the Eſtabliſhment of a regular Adminiſtration of Juſtice throughout the Province; the Inſpection and Reformation of the Offices at the Presidency; and independent of all theſe, the ordinary Duties of the Preſidency, which, from the amazing Growth of your Affairs, were of themſelves ſufficient to occupy the whole Time and Application which we could beſtow upon them, and even more than we could beſtow, from the Want of a regular Syſtem, the natural Conſequence of the Rapidity with which theſe Affairs have accumulated. So circumſtanced, we were under an abſolute Neceſſity to leave many Affairs ſuſpended, that we might give due Diſpatch to the Reſt. The Firſt in immediate Conſequence claimed our immediate Regard. This was the Settlement of the Revenue. It was late in the Seaſon; the Lands had ſuffered unheard of Depopulation by the Famine and Mortality of 1769. The Collections violently kept up to their former Standard had added to the Diſtreſs of the Country, and threatened a general Decay of the Revenue, unleſs immediate Remedies were applied to prevent it. The Farming Syſtem for a Courſe of Years, ſubjected to proper Checks and Regulations, ſeemed the moſt likely to afford Relief to the Country, and both to aſcertain and produce the real Value of the Lands, without Violence to the Ryats. It was therefore reſolved, that this Buſineſs ſhould firſt take Place; and it was deemed neceſſary for this Purpoſe, that a Committee compoſed of the Members of the Council ſhould be appointed to carry it into Execution. The Arrangement of the Dewannee, and the Regulation of the Nabob's Houſehold, were added to the Charge of the Committee; and as theſe comprehended the moſt valuable Parts of your Concerns, it was thought proper that I, as Preſident, ſhould be joined with it. This rendered it neceſſary to ſuſpend the Trials of Mahmud Rizza Cawn and Rajah Shitab Roy; and this Reaſon is aſſigned for it in our Minutes. Neither Mahmud Rizza Cawn, nor Rajah Shitabroy, complain of the Delay as a Hardſhip. Perhaps all Parties, as is uſual in moſt Caſes of a public Concern, had their ſecret Views, which, on this Occaſion, though oppoſite in their Direction; fortunately concurred in the ſame Point. Theſe had conceived Hopes of a Relaxation of the Company's Orders. Mahmud Rizza Cawn had even buoyed himſelf up with the Hopes of a Reſtoration to his former Authority by the Intereſt of his Friends, and a Change in the Direction; and his Letters, and the Letters of his Dewan to the City, declared theſe Expectations. I pretend not to enter into the Views of others. My own were theſe. Mahmud Rizza Cawn's Influence ſtill prevailed generally throughout the Country. In the Nabob's Houſehold, and at the Capital, it was ſcarce affected by his preſent Diſgrace. His Favour was ſtill courted, and his Anger dreaded. Who, under ſuch Diſcouragements, would give Information or Evidence againſt him? His Agents and Creatures filled every Office of the Nizamut and Dewannee. How was the Truth of his Conduct to be inveſtigated by theſe? It would be ſuperfluous to add other Arguments to ſhew the Neceſſity of prefacing the Enquiry, by breaking his Influence, removing his Dependants, and putting the Direction of all the Affairs which had been committed to his Care, into the Hands of the moſt powerful or active of his Enemies. With this View too, the Inſtitution of the new Dewannee * obviouſly coincided. Theſe were my real Motives for poſtponing the Enquiry. Whether my Precautions will have their Effect, is yet a Queſtion of Doubt.

* Sic in Orig.

" 6. The ſame Principles guided me, though not uninfluenced by other Arguments of great Force, in the Choice of Munny Begum, the Widow of the Nabob Meer Jaffier, and of Rajah Goordaſs, the Son of Mahrajah Nund Comar; the former for the Chief Adminiſtration, the latter for the Dewannee of the Nabob's Houſehold,—both the declared Enemies of Mahmud Rizza Cawn. To the latter indeed I was principally inclined by your Commands, and I hope it will appear that I have adopted almoſt the only Expedient in which they could be exactly fulfilled. You directed that ' If the Aſſiſtance and Information of Nund Comar ſhould be ſerviceable to me ' in

' in my inveſtigating the Conduct of Mahmud Rizza Cawn, I ſhould yield him ſuch Encouragement ' and Reward as his Trouble and the Extent of his Services may deſerve.' There is no Doubt that Nund Comar is capable of affording me great Service by his Information and Advice; but it is on his Abilities, and on the Activity of his Ambition and Hatred to Mahmud Rizza Cawn, that I depend for inveſtigating the Conduct of the latter; and, by eradicating his Influence, for confirming the Authority which you have aſſumed in the Adminiſtration of the Affairs of this Country. The Reward which has been aſſigned him will put it fully in his Power to anſwer theſe Expectations, and will be an Encouragement to him to exert all his Abilities for the Accompliſhment of them. Had I not been guarded by the Caution which you have been pleaſed to enjoin me, yet my own Knowledge of the Character of Nund Comar would have reſtrained me from yielding him any Truſt or Authority which could prove detrimental to the Company's Intereſt; he himſelf has no Truſt or Authority but in the Aſcendancy which he naturally poſſeſſes over his Son. An Attempt to abuſe the Favour which has been ſhewn him cannot eſcape unnoticed, and if detected may ruin all his Hopes. The Son is of a Diſpoſition very unlike his Father—placid, gentle, and without Diſguiſe; from him there can be no Danger.

" 7. You will perceive, by the Records, that this Appointment has not taken Place without Oppoſition from a Majority of the Gentlemen who form the Committee now at this Place. I know not whether you will approve or diſapprove of the Silence which I have obſerved with reſpect to your Orders in the Arguments which I have uſed in Support of my Recommendation: My Reaſon was, that I thought the Meaſure in itſelf ſo proper, that I did not doubt of its receiving the Confirmation of the Board at large; and unleſs ſome material Advantage could be gained by it, I did not think myſelf at Liberty to divulge your Secret Commands. I am at this Time moſt firmly perſuaded that no other Meaſure whatever would have been likely to prove ſo effectual, either for promoting the Enquiry which you have directed, or giving Strength and Duration to the new Syſtem.

" 8. I hope I ſhall not appear to aſſume too much Importance, in ſpeaking thus much of myſelf in Juſtification of the Motives which led me to this Recommendation; that I had no Connexion with Nund Comar, or his Family, prior to the Receipt of your Letter by the Lapwing; that on the contrary, from the Year 1759 to the Time when I left Bengal in 1764, I was engaged in a continued Oppoſition to the Intereſts and Deſigns of that Man, becauſe I judged them to be adverſe to the Welfare of my Employers; and in the Courſe of this Contention I received ſufficient Indications of his Ill-will to have made me his irreconcileable Enemy, if I could ſuffer my Paſſions to ſuperſede the Duty which I owe to the Company. My Support of Nund Comar on the preſent Occaſion could not therefore proceed from Partiality:—It will be as obvious that my Preference of him to other Competitors could not ariſe from intereſted Motives. I may be charged with Inconſiſtency, but the Reaſons which I have urged in the Minutes of the Committee in Support of this Meaſure will, I truſt, acquit me to my Honourable Employers; and if my Conduct ſhall ſtand the Teſt of their Judgement, it is a Point of Duty to bear with the Reproaches of the uninformed Part of the World. To the Service of the Company, and to your Commands, I have ſacrificed my own Feelings (pardon the Preſumption of this Repetition); and I have combated thoſe of others joined with me in the Adminiſtration of your Affairs. I claim your Approbation of what I have done, not as a Recompence of Integrity, but as the Confirmation of the Authority which you have been pleaſed to confide in me, and of your own which is involved in it.

" 9. I, with Pleaſure, do Juſtice to the Committee, in declaring, that, ſtrenuouſly as they oppoſed the Meaſure while it was a Point of Debate, it had no ſooner received the Sanction of your Council, than they all concurred with me in ſupporting both that and the other Reſolutions which were connected with it, as ſteadily as if they had never diſſented from it.

" 10. The Appointment of Munnee Begum, I believe, will require no Apology: It was unanimouſly approved, and if I can be a Judge of the public Opinion, it is a Meaſure of general Satisfaction.

" 11. The only Man who could pretend to ſuch a Truſt was the Nabob Yeterám o'Dowla, the Brother of Meer Jaffier, a Man indeed of no dangerous Abilities nor apparent Ambition, but the Father of a numerous Family; who, by his being brought ſo nigh to the Muſnud, would have acquired a Right of Inheritance to the Subahſhip, and if only One of his Sons, who are all in the Prime of Life, ſhould have raiſed his Hopes to the Succeſſion, it would have been in his Power at any Time to remove the ſingle Obſtacle which the Nabob's Life oppoſed to the Advancement of the Family; the Guardian, at leaſt, would have been the Nazim while the Minority laſted, and all the Advantages which the Company may hope to derive from it in the Confirmation of their Power, would have been loſt, or could only have been maintained by a Contention hurtful to their Rights, or by a Violence yet more exceptionable. The Caſe would be much the ſame, were any other Man placed in that Station. The Truth is, that the Affairs of the Company ſtand at preſent on a Footing which can neither laſt as it is, nor be maintained on the rigid Principles of private Juſtice. You muſt eſtabliſh your own Power, or you muſt hold it dependant on a Superior, which I deem to be impoſſible.]

" 12. The Begum, as a Woman, is incapable of paſſing the Bounds aſſigned her; her Ambition cannot aſpire to higher Dignity; ſhe has no Children to provide for, or miſlead her Fidelity; her

her actual Authority reſts on the Nabob's Life, and therefore cannot endanger it; it muſt ceaſe with his Minority, when ſhe muſt depend abſolutely on the Company for Support againſt her Ward and Pupil, who will then become her Maſter; of Courſe her Intereſt muſt lead her to concur with all the Deſigns of the Company, and to ſolicit their Patronage. I have the Pleaſure to add, that in the Exerciſe of her Office, ſhe has already ſhewn herſelf amply qualified for it, by her Diſcernment, Œconomy, and a patient Attention to Affairs.

" 13. In the Execution of your Commands of the 8th May 1771, I hope I ſhall not appear to you to have been guilty of Remiſſneſs. The Enquiry therein directed, I have been obliged to entruſt to the previous Conſideration of a Committee, the many weightier Affairs of your Government rendering it abſolutely impoſſible for me to enter on a Scrutiny of that Nature myſelf, which, however, I mean to take up as ſoon as I conveniently can, after my Return to the Preſidency.

" I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient and faithful Servant,
" Warren Haſtings."

To ſhew that the Court of Directors approved of all the above Arrangements, and in particular of the Appointment of Munnee Begum,

Read, from Book 176, the following Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General, dated 16th April 1773.

" Warren Haſtings Eſquire, our Preſident and Governor of Bengal.

" 1. We have received, by the Nottingham, your Letter addreſſed to our Secret Committee, dated at Coſſimbuzar the 1ſt September 1772, informing us of the Meaſures you had adopted for carrying into Execution the Orders of the Secret Committee, dated 28th Auguſt 1771, and of the Arrangements and Regulations which you deemed neceſſary for the Public Peace and Welfare of the Provinces; and although the Public Records to which you refer us are not come to hand, we aſſure you, that ſo far as we are enabled to judge of your Proceedings by your own Letter, and by that * our Council, received by the ſame Conveyance, they appear to us in the moſt favourable Light, the Steps you have taken judicious, and, indeed, the whole of your Conduct ſeems to have fully juſtified the Choice of the Secret Committee who entruſted to your Management the Execution of a Plan of the utmoſt Importance.

* Sic in Orig.

" 2. We have been long ſenſible of the utter Impropriety of lodging an abſolute Power in the Hands of Mahomed Reza Cawn, but the Remedy was not without its Difficulties; we truſt the Evil is on the Point of being eradicated. Inconveniencies generally attend great and ſudden Alterations, but we dare * that your Agency will render them as few, as temporary, and as light as poſſible.

* Sic in Orig.

" 3. Although you will obſerve that ſundry Changes have lately taken place in the Direction of the Company's Affairs at Home, thoſe Changes will not in the leaſt affect the Meaſures in which you are engaged; on the contrary, we take this early Opportunity, not only for teſtifying our entire Approbation of your Conduct, but of aſſuring you of our firmeſt Support in accompliſhing the Work you have ſo ſucceſsfully commenced; and we doubt not but it will iſſue in the Deliverance of Bengal from Oppreſſion; in the Eſtabliſhment of our Credit, Influence, and Intereſt in India; and conſequently in every Advantage which the Company or the Nation may juſtly expect from ſo important a Tranſaction.

" 4. As you have diſtinctly marked in your Letter thoſe Objects of Enquiry and Regulation which we ſhould otherwiſe have pointed out to you, we aſſure ourſelves that you will proſecute your Enquiries with Steadineſs, Impartiality, and to full Effect, notwithſtanding the many Difficulties and Temptations which we are ſenſible may be thrown in the Way of Perſons engaged in Enquiries of this Nature, in order to weaken their Zeal for the Public Good, and to render their Endeavours ineffectual for the great Purpoſes of Reformation.

" 5. Your Attention to the Settlement of the Revenues as a primary Object has our entire Approbation; and it is with the utmoſt Satisfaction we obſerve that the farming Syſtem will be generally adopted, more eſpecially as the Reſearches and Diſcoveries made in the Two preceding Years muſt have nearly aſcertained the Value and Produce of the Lands, ſo that Impoſitions on the Part of the Farmers reſpecting the Value of the Lands, and Oppreſſion of the Tenants, may, we hope, be eaſily avoided.

" 6. The Extirpation of Mahmud Reza Khân's Influence was abſolutely neceſſary, and the Apprehending of Shitabroy equally ſo, as the latter had been too long connected with Mahmud Reza Khan to be independant of him; but if that had not been the Caſe, it would have been abſurd to continue a Naib Dewan in the Province of Bahar after aboliſhing that Office in Bengal: And as to any Hopes which Mahmud Reza Khân may entertain of profiting by Changes in the Court of Directors, thoſe Hopes muſt ſpeedily vaniſh; for however different their Sentiments may be in ſome Particulars, they heartily concur in the Propriety and Neceſſity of ſetting him aſide,

and

and of putting the Adminiſtration of the Company's Affairs in the Hands of Perſons who may be rendered reſponſible in England for their Conduct in India.

" 7. Your Choice of the Begum for Guardian to the Nabob we entirely approve. The Uſe you intend making of Nundcomar is very proper; and it affords us great Satisfaction to find that you could at once determine to ſuppreſs all perſonal Reſentment when the public Welfare ſeemed to claſh with your private Sentiments relative to Nundcomar.

" 8. We obſerve with great Pleaſure the Teſtimonial given by you of Mr. Middleton; you will aſſure him of our entire Approbation of his Conduct on this Occaſion; and as the Committee have concurred heartily in ſupporting a Meaſure which in the Courſe of Debate the Majority had ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, we cannot be diſſatisfied with their Conduct, unleſs the Peruſal of their Debates ſhould oblige us to alter our Opinion reſpecting them.

" 9. As the Shortneſs of our Time will not permit us to be more particular, we can only repeat to you our Aſſurances of Protection and Support in carrying into full Execution the Arrangements you have ſo happily begun; and as we deſire particularly that you will diſtinguiſh and encourage Merit wherever you find it, ſo do we moſt ſtrictly conjure you not to ſuffer Rank, Station, or any Connexion or Conſideration whatever, to deter you from bringing every Oppreſſion to Light, and every Offender, Native or European, to condign Puniſhment.

" 10. If the Abolition of the Office of Naib Dewan, and ſtepping forth as Principals, ſhould in any Degree alarm your European Neighbours, we rely on your Prudence for removing every improper Jealouſy that may be entertained on this Account.

" 11. Notwithſtanding this Letter is ſigned by us, the Court of Directors, we mean it as a Secret, and tranſmit it confidentially to you only; and we leave it to your Diſcretion to lay the Contents, or any Part thereof, before the Council, if Circumſtances ſhould in your Opinion render it neceſſary, or if you ſhould judge it for our Intereſt ſo to do, and not otherwiſe.

" We are,
Your loving Friends,

" London,
16th April 1773.

" George Tatem,	Hy Crab Boulton,
Rd Hall,	Edwd Wheler,
Daniel Wier,	John Woodhouſe,
John Michie,	John Harriſon,
Samuel Peach,	Wm James,
Joſeph Sparkes,	Fredk Pigou,
Jno Hawkeſworth,	Peter Ducane junior,
T. B. Rous,	Peter Laſcelles,
John Smith,	Henr Fletcher,
Cha Chambers junior.	Cha Boddam,"

To ſhew that the Court of Directors approved of the Conduct of Mr. Haſtings, and of the Council, with reſpect to the Enquiry made into the Conduct of Mahomed Reza Khan,

Read, from Book 58, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council, dated 3d March 1775, beginning at Page 413 of the ſame Book.

" Our Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal.

" Par. 39. We have examined the ſeparate Conſultations of our Preſident and Council, reſpecting Mahomed Reza Khân, and embrace the preſent Opportunity of teſtifying our Approbation of their Conduct during the Whole of that Enquiry. (a)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" London,
3d March 1775.

" George Tatem,	Edwd Wheler,
Pet. Laſcelles,	John Harriſon,
Joſeph Sparkes,	Jno Woodhouſe,
John Smith,	Willm James,
W. G. Freeman,	Fred. Pigou,
Rd. Hall,	T. B. Rous,
J. Stables.	Cha Boddam,"

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they would next proceed to diſprove the Aſſertion made by the Managers for the Commons, that the whole Powers of the Government were given to the Munnee Begum; for which Purpoſe they propoſed to enter in this Place, Firſt, the Requiſitions made by the Begum; and Secondly, the

(a) Vide Appendix, No CCCLXIV.

Anſwer of the Preſident, by Order of the Committee, to thoſe Requiſitions, of which the Managers had only given an Extract in Evidence.

Read, from Book 190, already delivered in, the following Conſultation of the 14th September 1772, beginning at Page 531 of the ſame Book.

" Coſſimbuzar, the 14th September 1772.

" At a Committee; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire,
Samuel Middleton,
Philip Milner Dacres,
James Lawrell,
and
John Graham,
} Eſquires.

Requiſitions made by Munnee Begum.

" The Preſident lays before the Committee the following Papers of Requiſitions which he has received from the Begum.

" Requiſitions made by Munnee Begum.

" A Paper of Requeſts to which the Gentlemen of the Committee are to affix their Signature after Peruſal, that nobody hereafter may be able to obſtruct and oppoſe them.

" 1ſt. There are ſeveral Officers who have Accounts with the Sircar, who make a Stand at the Settlement of them, which is the Occaſion of a great Loſs to the Sircar. Let the Gentlemen of the Committee affix their Signatures, that no one be permitted to make Recommendations in their Favour.

" 2d. There are a few Servants, of whoſe Situations I have no Knowledge, and of whom I have no Acquaintance, who receive their Salaries by the Channel and Support of each other, which is the Cauſe of a Loſs. Let the Gentlemen of the Committee ſign, that no one makes Recommendations for their Eſtabliſhment.

" 3d. That the Diſmiſſion and diſplacing of the Officers, and other Servants of the Sheriſhta Nizamut and Bhaleer may be under my Direction. Whoever I ſhall know as a Well-wiſher, and capable, I ſhall continue, and keep eſtabliſhed; and thoſe who are Ill-wiſhers, and incapable, thoſe I will diſmiſs, and turn from the Dependencies of Office. Let the Gentlemen of the Committee affix their Signatures that no one ſupports and makes Recommendations in their Favour.

" 4th. The Kaus Talucs, and the Fougedarry of the City, was of old annexed to the Nizamut. It is now ſeparated, which is a Reflection and Loſs of Credit to the Nizamut. That they may, as formerly, be put under the Officers of the Nizamut, and that the Malguzary may be made through me, agreeably to the Bundebuſt which has ever been ſettled, and that I may be employed in the Tranſaction of the Buſineſs thereof. That the Gentlemen of the Committee affix their Signatures to this.

" 5th. That in caſe of any Perſon complaining to the Council Adalut, or any where elſe, againſt the Dependants and Servants of the Sheriſhta Nizamut and Bhaleer, or any other of the Officers of the Houſehold, that no Peons be ſent for apprehending them, but the ſettling and adjuſting their Affairs may depend upon me, and that the Complainant and Defendant be ſent to me, that no Reflection may attend the Affairs of the Nizamut. That the Gentlemen of the Committee affix their Signatures to this.

" A true Tranſlation,
A. B. Goodlad,
Perſian Tranſ. to the Commᵉ of Circuit.

☞ [" Agreed, That the Preſident be deſired to write her an Anſwer; he prepares it accordingly; it is approved of, and is as follows: (*a*)] ☜

Anſwer by the Preſident.

" To Munee Begum.

" Some Time ago I received by the Hands of Raja Goordaſs a Paper containing the following Requiſitions:

" 1ſt. That ſeveral Officers make a Stand at the Settlement of their Accounts to the Loſs of the Sircar.

" 2dly. That a few Servants whom you know nothing of receive their Salaries through each other, which is the Cauſe of a Loſs.

" 3dly. That the Diſmiſſion of the Officers of the Sheriſhta Nizamut be under your Direction.

" 4thly. That, as formerly, the Khaſs Talucks and the Fouzedarry of the City be attached to the Nizamut, and the Malguzary made through you.

" 5thly. That Complaints againſt the Dependants of the Sheriſta Nizamut and Bhaleer be not heard by the Council Adalut; but that the ſettling of the Affairs of Plaintiff and Defendant may reſt with you.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 979.

" And to theſe Requiſitions you deſire that the Gentlemen of the Committee may affix their Signatures.

" I have conſulted with the Committee upon theſe Articles, and I requeſt that you will receive this as a Reply to them, in their Names and my own.

☞ [" You are undoubtedly the Miſtreſs to confirm, diſmiſs, and appoint whomever you ſhall think fit in the Service and Offices of the Nizamut; they are accountable to you alone for their Conduct, and no one ſhall interefere between you and them. Although I know that you in this Point have no View or Deſire but what is entirely conſiſtent with the Regard which you bear the Company, and the Continuance of that cordial Union and Connection of Intereſts which prevail between the Houſe of the Nabob and the Company, which, by the Bleſſing of God, have taken ſtronger Root than ever ſince the Adminiſtration of the Affairs of the Nizamut hath been happily placed in your Hands; yet in a Writing of this Kind it is neceſſary that every Thing be clearly expreſſed, and therefore I beg Leave to remark, that as the Dewan and Paſhker have received their Offices at the immediate Inſtance and Recommendation of the Company, it will be a Diminution of their Credit, and bear the Appearance of a Difference of Intereſt between us, if theſe Officers are removed but by the Concurrence of this Government. (*a*)] ☞

" With reſpect to the Khaſs Talucks and the Foujdarry, the Emoluments of the Mahals have hitherto principally ariſen from Fines and other Articles of the Bazy Jumma, which have been always complained of as a Source of great Oppreſſion to the People;—for their Eaſe the Compan have thought proper to aboliſh theſe Collections. In Conformity to their Sentiments therefore what remains of the Khaſs Taluck was let out to farm a conſiderable Time before your Deſire in that Particular was known; and the judicial Office of the Foujdarree has been annexed by a new Bundabuſt to the Court of Adaulut, ſo that nothing now remains of it but the Name; which, according to your Intimation, will continue to Meer Eaſiof Allah Cawn; and in Lieu of the Profits annexed to the Office, I have propoſed the Addition of 600 Rupees per Month to 400 which he already receives from the Nizamut, in the Liſt of the Shigherdſpecha which has been prepared and ſubmitted to you for Confirmation.

" As Two Courts of Adaulut have been formed at the City of Moorhedabad, for the Deciſion of all Diſputes of Property, and for the Puniſhment of all Offenders; and as the Welfare and Dignity of every Governor depend on a due and equal Adminiſtration of Juſtice, without Diſtinction of Rank or Patronage, I hope you will conſent that the Servants of the Sircar ſhall be ſo far amenable to theſe Courts, that they ſhall, when ſummoned, be made to appear before them, and to ſubmit to a legal Examination; that if they ſhall be found innocent of the Charge alledged againſt them, they may be forthwith diſcharged; but if guilty, they may be ſent to you with a Copy of the Sentence and Judgement of the Court, and the Execution thereof referred to your Orders.

" By this Accommodation the Authority of the Courts will be maintained, and the Dignity of the Nizamut ſuffer no Diminution.

" I ſhall be happy if the Determination of the Company upon the above Matters ſhall meet with your Approbation: I have been guided in them entirely by the Deſire to ſupport the Dignity and Intereſts of both the Sircar of the Nabob and of the Company, which are ſo mutually blended that they cannot be ſeparated. I beg to be favoured with your further Sentiments upon them.

" A true Copy.
" A. B. Goodlad,
Perſian Tranſlator.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham."

Read alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 537 of the ſame Book.

" Agreed, we addreſs the following Letter to the Council of Calcutta.

" To William Alderſey, Eſquire, &c. Gentlemen of Council, at Fort William.

" Gentlemen,

" It is with great Satisfaction we can now acquaint you, that we have finiſhed the Buſineſs aſſigned to us at this Place. You have been duly adviſed, from Time to Time, of the general Line of our Proceedings; and the various Minutes tranſmitted to your Approbation upon the occaſional Buſineſs of the Committee, leave no further Intelligence immediately wanting on theſe Heads. What is chiefly left for your Information at this Day, is the Settlement of the Revenues, for

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 979.

which we beg Leave to refer you to our Proceedings at large, which our Secretary will lay before you in a few Days: In the mean Time it may ſuffice to inform you, that we have concluded the Settlement of the Weſtern Diviſion of Rajeſhahee and the other Huzzoor Zelas, and alſo of the Eaſtern Diviſion of Rajeſhahee, upon the beſt Footing that Times and Circumſtances would admit of, and as ſuch they will be ſubmitted to your Approval.

" We have alſo to adviſe you, that for rendering more compleat the Eſtabliſhment of the new Collectorſhips, and for affording Mr. Middleton the proper Aſſiſtance in the Departments committed to his Charge, we have thought fit, under your Confirmation, to make the following Appointments.

" Liſt of Aſſiſtants in Proceeding of the 5th inſtant.
" Liſt of Dewans in D° — 7th D°.

" It is further, with no ſmall Satisfaction, that we can inform you of our having compleated the arduous and diſagreeable Taſk of a Reduction of the Nabob's Expences, and new Arrangement of his Houſehold. In this we have endeavoured to proceed on a Plan of Equity and Œconomy, which we flatter ourſelves will have the moſt happy Effect. The Particulars of the Eſtabliſhments will be found in our Proceedings. We will only for the preſent ſay, that Liſts of Servants, Officers, and Dependants of each Office of the Nizamut, have been fixed, and the Number and Charge reduced conſiderably within the Bounds of the Nabob's preſent annual Stipend. A Monthly Sum has alſo been ſettled for the Expences of each Department, which is, on no Account, to be exceeded.

" With reſpect to the Allowance of the Begum and the Dewan, we thought we could not be guided by a better Rule than that which our Honourable Maſters have been pleaſ d to preſcribe on the Subject of the oſtenſible Miniſter which they mention for the Nabob's Affairs; as, in Fact, the Begum, the Dewan, and the Roy Royan of the Khallſah, ſtand in the Room of this Miniſter, we thought the Sum of Three Lacks allowed for him, would be properly divided among the Three; and we have ſettled it in the following Proportions:

" To the Munnee Begum — —	Rupees	1,40,000
" To Rajah Goordaſs Dewan, for himſelf and Officers	—	1,00,000
" To Rajah Rajobullub, Roy Royan of the Khalſah	—	60,000
	Rupees	3,00,000

" As to the laſt we have to remark, that in his Share we had an Eye to his own Pretenſions from the Company, independent of the Office. We ſhould have eſteemed a ſmaller Salary a competent Allowance for the Office of Roy Royan; but when we conſidered the great Claims he has in his Father's Services to the Company, the high Rank he has to ſupport, the numerous Family that depend for Subſiſtence upon him, and the prodigious Reduction his Income has ſuſtained in the falling in of his Father's Penſion, we judged this a fit Occaſion to ſhew the Generoſity of the Company in the Diviſion of the Three Lacks, without drawing it into a Precedent, or loading them with additional Expences

(Signed at the End of the Letter, being the End of the Proceedings of the Committee,)
" Warren Haſtings,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham."

Then the Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, that the Managers for the Comm ns having ſtated (*a*) as a negative Preſumption of Fraud in the Defendant, that " he never informed the Directors in the whole Courſe of his Correſpondence that the Nabob Mobarik ul Dowlah had a Mother exiſting," they begged Leave to refer to a Letter from Mahomed Reza Cawn, which ſtates the Exiſtence of the Mother of the Nabob; and alſo to a Letter from the Begum Bebu herſelf; both already given in Evidence (*b*) by the Managers for the Commons: And they would next examine Mr. Hudſon to prove that the above-mentioned Letters were tranſmitted to the Court of Directors.

Then the Witneſs was aſked,

Q. At what Time was the Letter from Mahomed Reza Cawn of May 22d 1771, and the Letter from the Begum Bebu of June 15th 1771, both which Letters appear upon the printed Minutes of Evidence, Page 977, tranſmitted to the Court of Directors?

But the Book not being at Hand, the Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe they would poſtpone the ſaid Examination for the preſent.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 977. (*b*) Vide ſupra, ibid.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated they would next proceed to ſhew on what Grounds the Salary of Mr. Croftes was encreaſed on the Motion of Mr. Barwell; for which Purpoſe they would read a Conſultation of the 6th December 1776, of which the Managers for the Commons had given an Extract only in Evidence, tending to ſhew only the Fact of the Increaſe of Salary, and omitting the Reſt of the Conſultation which ſets forth the Reaſons for making ſuch Increaſe.

Read, from Book 187, already delivered in, the following Revenue Conſultation of the 6th December 1776, beginning at Page 203 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 6th December 1776.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
Richard Barwell Eſquire.
Lieutenant General Clavering indiſpoſed.
Mr. Francis indiſpoſed.

☞ [" (a) Reconſidered Mr. Charles Croftes's Letter of the 23d December 1774, and entered on the Proceedings of the 15th Auguſt 1775.] ☜

" Mr. Barwell.—Mr. Croftes having been appointed by the Court of Directors Aſſiſtant to the Controuling Council of Revenue at Moorſhedabad, and recommended by them as a proper Perſon to have Charge of the Accounts, he was appointed to that Council, and remained there till it was diſſolved in 1772, when he received the following Recommendation from them to the Governor and Council in Calcutta.

" Extract of a Letter from the Chief and Council of Revenue at Moorſhedabad to the Honble. the Preſident and Council of Fort William, dated the 8th September 1772.

" The Regularity and unwearied Attention which has conſtantly been diſplayed by Mr. Croftes in his Office of Accomptant to the Dewannee, as well as in modelling the General Books, which have been eſtabliſhed in that Department, upon an uniform clear and comprehenſive Plan, as in expediting the Buſineſs of Accounts appertaining to the Revenue Branch in all its ſubordinate Articles have ever yielded us the utmoſt Satisfaction; in Juſtice, therefore, to his Abilities, and a Conduct ſo truly deſerving of Commendation and Applauſe, we cannot omit this public Teſtimony of our Approbation, not doubting but the ſame Motives which influenced us thus particularly to point him out to your Notice, will operate equally forcibly in his Favour with you, and induce you to beſtow upon him that Countenance and Protection which we have ever conſidered due to his diſtinguiſhed Merit."

" Having fulfilled the Duties of his former Station to the Satisfaction of his Superiors, it was thought proper, when the Revenue Department was removed to Calcutta, to appoint him Accomptant General to this Department, as appears from the following Extract from the General Plan for eſtabliſhing the Khalſa in Calcutta:

" That it be recommended to the Board to confer this Office on Mr. Charles Croftes, the preſent Accomptant of the Board of Revenue, whoſe Diligence and Practice in that Buſineſs, and the particular Inſtructions of the Honourable the Court of Directors, juſtly entitle him to that important Charge."

" After he had remained in this Employment for ſome Time the Governor and Council were pleaſed to honour him with the following Recommendation to the Court of Directors.

" Extract of the General Letter from the Honble. the Preſident and Council of Revenue at Fort William, to the Honble. the Court of Directors, dated the 5th January, 1773.

" In this Place we beg Leave to refer you to the particular Recommendation made by the late Council of Revenue at Moorſhedabad, in their Proceeding of the 8th September laſt in Favour of Mr. Charles Croftes, the Accomptant to that Department, who is now employed as our Accomptant General to the Dewannee, and from whoſe Services and diligent Attention to his Buſineſs, we hope to have the Accounts of your Revenues perfectly balanced in an uniform and regular Manner at the Expiration of every Seaſon.

" He continued in this Station till his Health was ſo much impaired that he was no longer able to attend the Duties of ſo laborious an Office, and a Change of Air became abſolutely neceſſary. There was at that Time no other Appointment at the Subordinate vacant, except that of Accomptant to the Burdwan Council, to which he was in Expectation of ſucceeding to a Seat in that Council on the firſt Vacancy; but his Health amending he was induced to ſolicit the Permiſſion of the Board to remain in his Station at the Preſidency. He received this Permiſſion as appears from the following Minute.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 991.

" The

" The Preſident begs Leave to acquaint the Board, that Mr. Charles Croftes, at the Time he ſolicited and obtained the Appointment of Accomptant to the Burdwan Provincial Diviſion, laboured under a very ſevere Fit of an Indiſpoſition, of which he had before had repeated Attacks; that this Circumſtance in a Manner incapacitating him for Buſineſs, rendered him anxious to procure a Change of Air and Situation; but that having ſince perfectly recovered his Health, he is now deſirous, with the Board's Approbation, of continuing to execute thoſe Offices at the Preſidency which they did him ſo much Honour in appointing him to at ſo early a Period of his Service. From the great Regularity and Aſſiduity which Mr. Croftes has hitherto teſtified in the Diſcharge of his Duty, the Preſident doubts not the Board will readily conſent to indulge Mr. Croftes in the Requeſt which he makes."

" Agreed, that Mr. Croftes be permitted to continue in his preſent Offices, and that Mr. Fleetwood be appointed Accomptant at Burdwan."

" In 1774, Mr. Croftes had the Satisfaction to ſee his Labours noticed in a very diſtinguiſhed Manner with the Approbation of the Court of Directors, in their General Letter of the 30th March 1774.

" Extract from General Letter from the Court of Directors, dated 30th March, 1774.

" The great Importance of our Revenue Accounts, and the Expediency of the moſt accurate Information that can be tranſmitted to us relative thereto, are Matters that we have ſo frequently dwelt upon, that it is with ſingular Pleaſure we find the laſt Advices from your Preſidency have furniſhed us with a clearer State of the Revenues of the Bengal Province than had been hitherto ſent us, and we are glad to give this Teſtimony to the Ability and Aſſiduity of Mr. Charles Croftes, who has ſo well exerted himſelf in this Department.

" On inſpecting the ſeveral Books that contain the Tranſactions of that Part of our Revenues, the ſeveral Accounts ſeem to be arranged with great Propriety and Perſpicuity in the general State thereof, ſet forth in the Muxadavad Journal and Ledger, ending April 1772, received per Prince of Wales, and which are accompanied by the ſeparate Accounts received from the Superviſors, which ſtate, with great Preciſion, the ſeveral Charges;—we therefore, with Pleaſure, expreſs our Approbation of the Punctuality of Mr. Croftes in forwarding theſe laſt to us, as we are ſenſible the Adjuſtment of theſe muſt have been attended with conſiderable Trouble, and as they are the firſt Accounts of the Kind that we have received from any of the Diſtricts.

" The Abſtract of the Settlement of the Revenues of the Bengal Province for the Year 1773, and the Settlement of Demands, Receipts, and Balances of the ſame, received per Hector, exhibit in a clear and conciſe Manner the State of theſe Revenues, and appear to be drawn up with that Perſpicuity and Accuracy that merit the Commendation we have already given Mr. Croftes, as a careful and able Accomptant; we therefore, in a particular Manner, recommend him to your favorable Attention."

" Theſe Honourable Marks of the Approbation of the Court of Directors, and the ſtrong Terms in which they have been pleaſed to recommend him to the Notice of the Governor General and Council, gave him every Reaſon to hope that they would be attended with ſome Advantages to him. He wiſhed not to aſk for any Thing but what he conceived he had Pretenſions to. His Salary was in no Shape adequate either to the Importance, Reſponſibility, or Labour of his Offices. He conceived that a Requeſt to grant him an Increaſe thereto, would not be deemed unreaſonable, and with the Conſent of the Members of the Adminiſtration, he addreſſed the Board in December 1774.

" Upon theſe Grounds [(*a*) I move, that the Office of Accomptant General be put on the ſame Footing as the Superintendant of the Khalſa Records, and that Mr. Croftes be allowed to draw henceforward the ſame Salary and Houſe Rent as is drawn by the Superintendant of the Khalſa.

" Governor General.—I agree.

" Reſolved, That the Office of Accomptant General be put on the ſame Footing as the Superintendant of the Khalſa Records, and that Mr. Croftes be allowed to draw henceforward the ſame Salary and Houſe Rent as is drawn by the Superintendant.]

" [(*b*) Governor General.—Among the different Materials which will come before the Board for their Guidance in forming the enſuing Settlement, the accurate and diſtinct Accounts which are kept in the Office of the Accomptant General to the Revenue will form a conſiderable Part. Theſe will require to be compared and elucidated with the Accounts which may be procured from the Diſtricts. In this Branch of the Buſineſs, I am deſirous of obviating the Inconveniencies of frequent and formal Applications for Papers to the Accountant's Office. I wiſh alſo to benefit by the Abilities and Knowledge of Mr. Croftes, which have been honoured with repeated Teſtimonies of the Company's Approbation, and from which, ſince the Removal of the Khalſa, I have derived eſſential Aſſiſtance; and I therefore propoſe that the Accomptant General to the Revenue Department be joined to the Gentlemen already appointed to prepare and arrange the Materials

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 991.

(*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 992.

for a new Settlement, for the ſpecial Purpoſe of aſſiſting in forming ſuch Accounts as have a Reference to the Offices now under his Charge, and for the general Conduct of the Detail of the New Office, ſo far as his other Duties will permit.

(Signed) " Warren Haſtings."

" Agreed, That the Accomptant General be accordingly joined to Meſſrs. Anderſon and Bogle for the Purpoſes mentioned in the Governor General's Minute.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Richd Barwell."]

Read alſo from Book 187 the following Extract of a Revenue Conſultation 10th December 1776, beginning at Page 386 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 10th December 1776.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General Clavering,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

Rev. Dept. Tuesday.

" The General delivers in the following Minute on the Reſolution of the Board the 6th Inſtant to encreaſe the Salary of the Accountant General of this Department.

" It is always an invidious Taſk for a Member of the Council who is deſirous of ſtrictly diſcharging the Duties of his Station, to be under the Neceſſity of refuſing his Aſſent to Propoſitions which are made to the Board for the Benefit of any of the Servants of the Company for whom he may entertain a Regard. The Propoſal for augmenting Mr. Croftes's Salary to 1,200 Rupees per Month ſtands with reſpect to me in that Predicament. I muſt either depart from an Opinion which I have given on a ſimilar Caſe, or incur the Odium of refuſing to do Juſtice to the Merit of a Perſon which I ſhould be glad to acknowledge in any Way that is not inconſiſtent with the Principles I have laid down for the Guidance of my Public Conduct. Had the Company been pleaſed to have left nothing to my Diſcretion on this Subject, I ſhould have conſidered my Situation as more eligible, but compelled to decide I cannot give my Vote againſt my Opinion. I do not approve, nor do I think the Company will do it, of fixing Salaries by the Mode of comparing Employments held by Servants in the firſt Rank with others which are filled by Servants that are in the loweſt Ranks.

General Clavering.

" It appears from Mr. Barwell's Minute of 28th December 1774, that he approved of giving Mr. Elliot 1,200 Rupees per Month, becauſe the Office that was intended for him was as important as any of the Chiefs of the Subordinates.

" Having fixed the Salary of that Office very high, he now thinks that the Accountant General ſhould be put on the ſame Footing in every Reſpect.

" We ought to conſider that the Salary of 1,200 Rupees per Month enjoyed by the Chiefs of Subordinates was even made a Standard by the Court of Directors for fixing the Salaries of the late Members of the Council who were Chiefs of Subordinates. Is then no Difference to be made between thoſe who were at that Time the firſt in this Government and a Servant who is only a Factor? I believe Mr. Croftes is yet no more than a Factor any more than Mr. Bogle who has obtained the ſame Salary.

" It is therefore neither with a View to depreciate from the Merits of Mr. Croftes, nor to underrate the Importance of his Employment, that I do not agree to augment his Salary to the Amount of 1,200 Rupees per Month, but to be conſiſtent with myſelf. When the Office of Superintendant of the Khalſa Records was propoſed, underſtanding from the Governor General's Introductory Minute that it was intended to be given to a Senior Merchant, I conſented to the Allowance of 1,200 Rupees, but afterwards I objected to that Sum when I underſtood that the Office was to be held by a very Junior Servant, although I was as well inclined towards Mr. Elliot as any Member of the Board was, yet I would not allow my Inclinations to bias my Judgement, or give Room to the Court of Directors to think that the Poſt was expreſsly created for the Man.

" On the Appointment which has been lately made of Meſſrs. Anderſon and Bogle, with Salaries of 1,200 Rupees per Month, by only the Governor General's caſting Vote, it is worthy of Remark, how much the Governor General's Scruples are overcome ſince the Period of Mr. Elliot's Appointment, in reſpect to the Reſponſibility with which he thought himſelf charged for making ſo large an Allowance at that Time to any inferior Office, the Queſtion whether Mr. Elliot was to have that Salary having been carried in the Affirmative by Colonel Monſon concurring in it becauſe he alledged that it was recommended from the Chair. The Governor General alarmed with this Acquieſcence to his own Propoſition deſired Leave to have the Subject reconſidered: The Reaſons he gave were, he thought the Amount of all Salaries or Emoluments to new-erected Offices ought, if poſſible, to paſs with the unanimous Concurrence of the Board. Mr. Bogle and Mr. Anderſon's Appointments have

have however, as I ſaid before, been carried by his double Vote without any Scruples at all, as well as that of Gunga Govind Sing, their Chief, 1,700 Rupees per Month.

(Signed) " J. Clavering."

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Rich^d. Barwell,
P. Francis."

Read, alſo, the following Extract of a Revenue Conſultation of the 20th December 1776, beginning at Page 489 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 20th December 1776.

Rev. Dept. Friday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General Clavering,
Richard Barwell,
and
Philip Francis,
} Eſquires.

" Read the following Letter from Mr. Charles Croftes.

Letter from Mr. Croftes.

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſq. Governor General, and Council of Fort William.

" Honble. Sir and Gentlemen,

" I have been honoured with your Commands through your Secretary, informing me of the Increaſe you have been pleaſed to grant in my Salary, to putting my Office upon the ſame Footing as that of the Superintendant of the Khalſa Records. This Mark of your Favour, and Approbation of my Services, is more pleaſing in the Honour, than Profit I acquire by it, and claims my warmeſt and ſincereſt Acknowledgement.

" If at the ſame Time I am teſtifying my Gratitude for one Benefit, I requeſt a further Extenſion of your Favour, I hope it will not be deemed an Intruſion upon your Benevolence, but rather a Reference to your Candour and Juſtice in deciding upon the Indulgence I ſolicit for,—Arrears ſince the Month of December 1774.

" The Reaſon that then urged me to aſk this Favour, was becauſe the ſmall Stipend I drew was in no Shape adequate to the Expences of reſiding at the Preſidency.

" Although my Charges have by far exceeded my Allowances, and thereby conſiderably encroached upon my private Fortune, I deemed it highly improper to importune your Honorable Board by reminding you of my Requeſt, convinced that if your more weighty Conſiderations made you poſtpone the Deciſion of it, you would not ſuffer me to be a Loſer by the Delay, and I hope you will not think it unreaſonable to allow me Half Pay from the above Date of December 1774 to the preſent Time; flattering myſelf, that the ſame Motives which have now induced you to grant me an Encreaſe, muſt have ſubſiſted in equal Force at the Period of my firſt Application.

" I have the Honour to be,
With profound Reſpect, &c.
(Signed) " Charles Croftes,
" Accompt. Gen. to the Rev. Department."

" Fort William,
the 13th Dec. 1776.

" Governor General's Opinion.

" The Governor General is of Opinion, that Mr. Croftes's Requeſt for Arrears ſhould be granted. The frequent Recommendations that have been ſent Home of Mr. Croftes from hence, the favourable Reception thoſe Recommendations have met with from the Court of Directors, and the ſtrong Manner which they have pointed him out to the Attention of this Government, juſtly entitle him to a Reward for his paſt Services. The very ſmall Salary he has hitherto enjoyed for diſcharging the Duties of a very laborious Office has certainly been in no Shape adequate to the Expence every Perſon may neceſſarily incur for a Subſiſtence in this Country. The Court of Directors have, in more Inſtances than one, given a negative Approbation to Rewards conferred on thoſe who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in their Service. The Formalities which are neceſſary in the Grants of Penſions and Allowances from Home, may poſſibly have prevented the Court of Directors from giving their direct Sanction to an Encreaſe of Mr. Croftes's Appointments, and induced them to recommend him to this Board, in almoſt the ſame Terms as thoſe in which Mr. Croftes had before been recommended to them; they have themſelves pointed out the Difficulty they labour under in this Reſpect in the Eighty-ſeventh Paragraph of their General Letter of the 3d of March 1775, where they mention a Bye Law which reſtrains them from granting a larger Salary than One Hundred Pounds per Annum.

" It

" It therefore reſts with the Board to make Mr. Croftes ſome Amends for his paſt Labours, and this in Effect is required by the Court of Directors in their General Letter of the 30th March 1774, who have ſo particularly recommended him as a Perſon worthy of Encouragement, which cannot mean that he ſhould be taken out of an Office in which his Services have been found ſo uſeful for one leſs ſuited to his Abilities but more profitable; it can therefore only intend that the Office itſelf ſhould be made more profitable to him by Addition to its Emoluments.

" For the above Reaſons, the Governor General gives it as his Opinion, that he ſhould receive his Arrears at the Rate of Sicca Rupees Six hundred and twelve per Month from the Time of his firſt Application, the 4th December 1774, to the 6th December 1776, the Day he received the Increaſe; that is to ſay, that the Difference between his late Pay and Allowances, and the Allowances lately granted be made good to him for the following Periods:

" His laſt Allowance was as follows:

" Pay — — —	S[t] R[s]	166 10
" Houſe Rent — — —		380 0
" Gratuity per Annum 500—or per Month — —		41 10
" Per Month		588 4
" The Allowance lately granted him per Month —		1,200 0
" Difference to be made good to him from the 4th December 1774 to the 6th December 1776, at S[t] R[s] — — —		612 per Month

And that a conditional Bond for the Amount of his Arrears be granted to him from 6th December 1776, bearing Intereſt at the Rate of 5 per Cent. per Annum, payable on the 1ſt Day of Auguſt 1778, in caſe the Payment of it ſhould not be forbidden before that Time by the Court of Directors.

" Warren Haſtings."

" Mr. Francis—I acquieſce in the Governor's Motion.

" Mr. Barwell—I acquieſce in the Governor's Motion.

" General Clavering—Upon the Principles on which I objected to the Increaſe of Mr. Croftes's Salary, to the Amount of the Superintendant of the Khalſa Records; I am ſorry to be obliged to object to the Propoſitions now made.

" Reſolved, agreeably to the Governor General's Opinion, and ordered, that the neceſſary Directions be iſſued accordingly.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Rich[d] Barwell,
P. Francis."

To ſhew the repeated Recommendations of Mr. Croftes by the Court of Directors,

Read, from Book 657, already delivered in, the following Extract of a General Letter from the Court of Directors to the Preſident and Council at Bengal, dated 7th December 1769, beginning at Page 736 of the ſame.

" Our Preſident and Council at Fort William in Bengal.

" Par. 12. We have alſo appointed Mr. Charles Croftes (who was to have gone out laſt Year as a Writer, but his own Affairs obliged him to ſtay in England) to take Rank as laſt of the Writers of laſt Year; and being well verſed in Buſineſs, and particularly ſkilled in Accounts, that his Knowledge may be of Uſe to the Company, we direct that you employ him as one of the Aſſiſtants at the Board for the Collection of the Revenues of Muxadavad.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" London,
7th December 1769.

" George Cuming, G. Colebrooke,
W[m] James, P. Cuſt,
Cha[s] Boddam, John Harriſon,
John Motteux, J. Purling,
William Snell, Fred[k] Pigou,
W. G. Freeman, H[y] Crabb Boulton,
L. Sulivan, John Roberts,
H[y] Fletcher,
Ben. Booth."

Read,

Read, alſo, from Book 58, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 30th March 1774.

" Our Governor General and Council of Fort William in Bengal.

" Par. 64. The great Importance of our Revenue Accounts, and the Expediency of the moſt accurate Information that can be tranſmitted to us relative thereto, are Matters that we have ſo frequently dwelt upon, that it is with ſingular Pleaſure we find the laſt Advices from your Preſidency have furniſhed us with a clearer State of the Revenues of the Bengal Province than had been hitherto ſent us; and we are glad to give this Teſtimony to the Ability and Aſſiduity of Mr. Charles Croftes, who has ſo well exerted himſelf in this Department." (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" London,
30th March 1774.

" George Cuming, Edwd Wheler,
Joſeph Sparkes, John Harriſon,
Pet. Laſcelles, John Woodhouſe,
Chas Boddam, Samuel Peach,
Jno Michie, Fred^k Pigou,
Chas Chamberlain junior, Daniel Wier,
R. Hall, Wm James,
John Smith, J. B. Rous,
George Tatem."

Read, from Book 571, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Revenue Conſultation of the 15th Auguſt 1775, beginning at Page 47 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 15th Auguſt 1775.

Rev. Dept. Tueſday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, Philip Francis, } Eſquires.

" Read the following Letter from the Accomptant General to this Department.

" To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, &c. Council of Revenue.

" Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

" I ſhould think myſelf very deficient in Gratitude, were I not to expreſs to you the high Senſe I entertain of the diſtinguiſhed Honour the Honble. the Court of Directors have been pleaſed to confer upon me in their Letter of the 30th March 1774, an Extract of which hath been communicated to me by your Orders. The Court of Directors have been pleaſed to make much more favourable mention of my Services than they deſerve. It was nothing more than my Duty to exert myſelf in the Department in which I have been employed, and the Taſk was rendered leſs arduous under the Controul and Direction of ſo able and active a Superintendance. The diſtinguiſhed Approbation of my Conduct from the Honourable the Court of Directors muſt be the greateſt Encouragement to me to continue to exert myſelf in their Service, and the Length of Time that I have been employed as their Accomptant in the Revenue Department, makes me flatter myſelf that I ſhould be able to acquit myſelf more to their Satisfaction in that Capacity than in any other. I ſhall therefore with Pleaſure and Alacrity devote my whole Time and Attention to this Branch of their Affairs, and look for the Reward of my Endeavours in Profpect, when Time and Circumſtances will admit of my being promoted to a Station of higher Importance and Advantage. But as the Court of Directors have been pleaſed to recommend me to your favourable Attention, I hope, Gentlemen, it will not be thought unbecoming in me, to repreſent to you in the Interim the heavy Expence I muſt indiſpenſably incur by being obliged to reſide at the Preſidency, and that in Spite of the moſt rigid Œconomy my preſent Pay and Gratuity are in no Shape adequate thereto; my whole Time being taken up with public Buſineſs, I have little or none left to attend to other Concerns, which to others make a Reſidence at the Preſidency leſs heavy and burthenſome.

" I therefore humbly requeſt that you will be pleaſed to allow my Caſe your favourable Conſideration, and in lieu of my preſent Pay and Gratuity, to appoint me a Salary more adequate to my unavoidable Expences, and to the known Labour of a Poſt not attended with a ſingle lucrative Emolument.

" I have the Honour, &c.
(Signed) " Charles Croftes."

" Fort William,
the 23d Decr 1775.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXV.

" Agreed,

" Agreed, that Mr. Croftes's Application be referred to the Court of Directors in the next General Letter. Referred to the Court of Directors.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis."

Read, from Book 108, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 16th April 1777, beginning at Page 557 of the ſame Book.

" Par. 33. The Merits and Services of Mr. Charles Croftes, your Sub-Treaſurer and Accomptant General to the Revenue Department, have been particularly noted by us in our Letters to Bengal; and as we are convinced of the Importance of thoſe Stations, and willing to give due Encouragement to Mr. Croftes to perſevere in the faithful Diſcharge of his laborious Employments, we direct that you put his Office of Accomptant General upon the ſame Footing, with reſpect to Allowances and Emoluments, as the Office of Secretary to the Revenue Department."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they would next proceed to prove that 1,000 Rupees per Day were allowed by the Company to the Nabob of Bengal, during his Reſidence at Calcutta, for Entertainments; for which Purpoſe they deſired Mr. Wright might be again called in.

Accordingly Mr. WRIGHT was again called in, and produced a Book, intituled, " Bengal Caſh Accounts for the Year 1768," and was examined as follows:

Q. Do you find in that Book, Durbar Charges for the Year 1768?
A. Yes.

Then the Witneſs ſtated from the ſame Book as follows:

					R^s.
" 8th April 1768. By Durbar Charges.					
" Sundry Preſents to the Nabob Syf ul Dowlah	—	—			57,888
" For his Expences from 8th March to 7th April is Thirty-one Days, at Sicca Rupees 1,000 per Day, is Sicca Rupees 31,000,	—	Current Rupees			35,960
" Charges of Entertainment	—	—	—	—	13,176 "

Then the Witneſs produced another Book, intituled, " Bengal Caſh Account for the Year 1769;" and proceeded to ſtate as follows:

" 26th October 1769. By Durbar Charges paid to the Nabob Syf ut Dowlah, for his Expences from the 27th September to the 31ſt October, 35 Days, at 1,000 Sicca Rupees per Diem, is 35,000 Sicca Rupees.—Current Rupees 40,600.

" 8th November 1769. By Durbar Charges paid to the Nabob Syf ut Dowlah, for his Expences from the 1ſt to the 25th October, 25 Days, at 1,000 Sicca Rupees per Diem.—25,000 Sicca Rupees, or 29,000 Current Rupees.

" 31ſt December 1769. Paid to the Nabob Syf ut Dowlah, for his Expences from the 1ſt to the 31ſt December 1769, at 1,000 Sicca Rupees per Diem.—35,960 Current Rupees."

Then the Witneſs produced another Book, intituled, " Bengal Journal, February 1770."

The Witneſs ſtated from Page 193 of the ſame, as follows:

" By Durbar Charges paid to the Nabob Syf ut ul Dowlah, for his Expences from the 1ſt to the 12th January, at Sicca Rupees 1,000 per Diem.—Current Rupees 13,920.

Croſs-examined, as follows.

Q. Who was Governor in the Years 1768 and 1769?
A. Mr. Verelſt in the Year 1768 and 1769, and ſigned the Caſh Accounts, except for December 1769, which is ſigned by Mr. Cartier.

Q. Do you find in any of theſe Entries, any Allowances made by the Nabob to any Engliſh Governor, to Governor Verelſt, or to any other Engliſh Governor?
A. I have not examined the Accounts with a View to aſcertain that Circumſtance; ſpeaking from Recollection, I think there is no ſuch Thing.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether this was at a Period of Time in which Covenants were made, that the Company's Servants ſhould not take any Emolument from any of the Country Powers, above a certain Sum?

A. I believe it was.

Q. Do you find any Orders againſt giving to the Country Powers any Money?

A. I do not recollect whether there are any ſuch Orders, or not.

Q. Whether a Governor, from the beſt Obſervations of this Book, who received Money which he was not allowed by his Covenant, muſt not have received it fraudulently?

The Queſtion was objected to by the Counſel for the Defendant.

Q. Whether or not all fair and open Receipts of a Governor are not entered upon that Book,—whether allowable Receipts are not entered upon that Book?

The Queſtion was objected to by the Counſel for the Defendant.

Q. The Queſtion is, as to the allowable Receipts from the Country Powers?

The Queſtion was objected to.

Q. (*by a Lord*). What is the Nature of the Book you have in your Hands?

A. The Two Firſt Books are the Caſh Accounts kept by the Governor for the Time being, who was alſo Caſh-keeper—the laſt Book, the Bengal Journal, is framed by the Accountant of Bengal, from the Diſburſements and Receipts of every Officer who has a Caſh Account with the Company.

Q. (*by Managers*). Is there not an Article called Durbar Charges in that Account?

A. The Entries I have read are under that Head.

Q. What is the Meaning of the Words, "Charges Durbar."

A. I do not think myſelf quite able to deſcribe the Meaning; but from the Obſervations that I have made, I ſuppoſe it to be the Expences of the Governor in regard to the Native Princes and ſome others.

Q. Ought not the Receipts on the Part of the Governor, as well as his Payments, to be there entered?

The Queſtion was objected to.

Q. Is that the Book in which his Receipts are entered?

A. Certainly.

Q. What Receipts?

A. To enable the Governor to make theſe Diſburſements of the Charges Durbar, and others, made by him as Caſh-keeper, the one Side ſtates the monthly Receipts by the Governor for thoſe Purpoſes.

Q. Do you find in that Receipt, any Entry of a Receipt by the Governor for his Expences at any foreign Court—at the Court of any of the Country Powers?

A. There is no ſuch Entry in theſe Books.

Q. Do you know of any other Accounts, in any other Period before the Government of Mr. Haſtings, in which there is ſuch an Entry?

A. I do not remember any Receipts of that Kind brought to Account.

Q. (*Re-examined*). Whether any Receipts of the Governor at that Period, except ſuch as are immediately from the Company's Treaſury, are in thoſe Accounts?

A. The Whole of the Receipts, with an Exception of One or Two ſmall Inſtances, are from the Company's Treaſury.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

To ſhew, that the Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the Board of Controul, ordered the Rohilla Prize Money to be diſtributed,

Read, from Book 528, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 14th March 1786.

"Our Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal.

"Par. 55. Having taken into Conſideration your Proceedings in conſequence of our Order, dated 11th April 1781, relative to the Donation of the late Vizier Suja ul Dowla to that Part of

the Army in Bengal which was employed in the late Rohilla Expedition, we obſerve that on the 24th February 1784, you reſolved that the Sum of Lucknow Sicca Rupees 10,50,000, which is included in the Eſtimate of Claims upon his Excellency the Vizier, to the End of the Fuzulee Year 1191, for the Army Donation, ſhould be charged in the Account Current of the next Month to the Nabob's Debit as before; and that ſuch a Proportion of the Sums monthly received on Account of the Aſſignment taken for the Amount of thoſe Claims, as its Amount bears to the Whole of that Eſtimate, ſhould be Monthly carried to the Credit of the Claimants of the ſaid Donation. We approve of this Arrangement; and as it appears by your Account, Quick Stock, dated 30th April laſt, that nearly the Whole of this Sum had been received into the Treaſury, we direct that you pay the ſame to the ſeveral Claimants or their legal Repreſentatives, according to the Statement of the Diſtribution thereof, which is entered on your Conſultation of the 1ſt of June 1778, and not otherwiſe.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" London,
14th March 1786.

" John Motteux, W. Devaynes,
Thomas Parry, Nath. Smith,
Step. Luſhington, John Manſhip,
Jn. Townſon, John Roberts,
Paul le Meſurier, Lionel Darell,
Ja' Moffatt, John Woodhouſe,
Samuel Smith, jun. John Thomas Cheap,
Cha'. Mills, George Cuming,
Jn° Michie."

Then the Witneſs produced a ſeparate Paper, intituled, " Draft of Paragraphs of a Letter propoſed by the Court of Directors to be ſent to the Preſidency of Bengal, Public Department," containing, among other Matters, the Paragraph laſt read.

Read, the following Extract from the ſame.

" Whitehall, March 13, 1786.

" Approved by the Board.

" Henry Dundas,
Walſingham,
Mulgrave."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that the Managers for the Commons having read a very ſmall Part of a Conſultation of the 28th of April 1772, they would now proceed to give the Whole of it in Evidence.

Read, from Book 189, already delivered in, the following Conſultation of the 28th April 1772, beginning at Page 93 of the ſame.

" Fort William, the 28th April 1772. Secret Dept.

" At a Conſultation; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Preſident;
William Alderſey,
P. M. Dacres,
Thomas Lane,
Richard Barwell,
James Harris,
James Lawrell,
Henry Goodwin,
John Graham,
} Eſquires.

" (a) Read and approved the Proceedings of the 16th inſtant.

☞ " [The Preſident informs the Board, that in conſequence of Orders received from the Secret Committee by the Lapwing, and referred to in Paragraph the * of the General Letter from the Court of Directors which accompanied it, he has ſent Inſtructions to Mr. Middleton to arreſt the Perſons of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and Rajah Aumret Sing his Dewan, and to ſend them under a Guard to Calcutta; that he has received Advice from Mr. Middleton that the ſame has accordingly been put in Execution. This Letter to Mr. Middleton, and Mr. Middleton's in Reply, he deſires may ſtand on the Proceedings.] Preſident's Minute informing the Board of the Seizure of Mahomed Reza Cawn and his Dewan. * Sic in Orig. ☞

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 972.

" To

To Samuel Middleton Eſquire.

" Sir,

" By the Lapwing's Packet, which arrived laſt Night, I received a Letter from the Secret Committee of the Honble. Court of Directors, in which they direct and enjoin me, immediately on the Receipt of the ſaid Letter, to iſſue my private Orders for ſecuring the Perſon of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and to bring him down to Calcutta.

" Their Commands are peremptory, and require immediate Execution; neither will the Urgency of the Occaſion admit of Delay. Many Conſiderations induce me to delegate this Truſt to you: Your Station and Authority point you out as the fitteſt Perſon for it, as the particular Confidence which I repoſe in your Integrity and Fidelity to our Common Maſters, is a Pledge to me for your punctual and inſtant Diſcharge of it.

" This therefore is to require of you, that, upon the Receipt hereof, you do immediately arreſt the Perſon of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and ſend him, under a ſufficient Guard, to Calcutta, allowing him only the Time neceſſary for furniſhing himſelf with ſuch Conveniencies as he may want on his Way.

" Your own Diſpoſition will make it needleſs to recommend that every Mark of Tenderneſs and Reſpect be ſhewn him, conſiſtent with the literal Performance of this Service; but it will be beſt to avoid a perſonal Meeting with him. I adviſe, but do not inſiſt on this, leaving it to your Diſcretion.

" You will be pleaſed to keep a Guard on the Houſe of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and ſuffer nothing to be removed from it until you receive further Inſtructions on this Subject, either from myſelf or the Select Committee.

" I muſt deſire alſo that you will cauſe Rajah Aumert Sing, the Dewan of Mahomed Reza Cawn, to be ſeized and ſent down to Calcutta.

" It is unneceſſary to recommend to you the greateſt Caution and Secrecy in the Conduct of this Buſineſs, that it may be the Cauſe of no Alarms or Diſturbance.

" I am, with much Eſteem, &c.
(Signed) Warren Haſtings."

" Fort William,
24th April 1772.

" To the Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire.

" Sir,

" In Obedience to your Commands, ſignified to me in your Letter of the 24th inſtant, I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that I have this Morning ſeized the Perſons of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and his Dewan, Aumrut Sing, and placed proper Guards upon their Houſes and Effects.

" As you were pleaſed to intimate your Wiſh, that I ſhould avoid a perſonal Interview with the Nabob, I deputed Mr. Anderſon, One of my Aſſiſtants, to wait upon him with a Letter from me, and to communicate the diſagreeable Orders I had received regarding him; at the ſame Time an Officer, with Eight Companies of Sepoys, was detached from the Brigade, to expedite the Execution of theſe Orders, and to guard againſt any evil Conſequences which might have enſued in the City. Apprehending that this Alarm would occaſion ſome Diſturbance, I went myſelf with a Part of this Force, joined to ſome Companies of Pergunnuh Sepoys, to the Kellah, with a View to explain the Matter to the young Nabob, and to obviate any Conſternation or Surprize which might have ſeized him, from an Event thus ſudden and unexpected, and at the ſame Time to prevent any Irregularities which, at this critical Juncture, the Nizemut Seapoys, or the Nabob's own Servants, might have been tempted to commit; but I had the Satisfaction to find, that however prudent Circumſtances might have made theſe Meaſures appear, there was in Fact no abſolute Neceſſity for their Adoption, for I did not diſcover the leaſt Tendency to Tumult or Diſorder throughout his Excellency's Dependants; and ſo little Inclination did Mahomed Reza Cawn ſhew to oppoſe or impede the immediate Execution of your Orders, that he was no ſooner acquainted with the Purport of them, than he made a voluntary Reſignation of himſelf and Effects to the Officer * to the Officer who was deputed to take him into Cuſtody. And here I ſhould not do Juſtice to the calm Submiſſion with which he met his unhappy Fate, was I not to notice the Readineſs he manifeſted to comply with your Orders in their fulleſt Extent; and ſo far from wiſhing to protract the Period of his Departure from hence, I can venture to aſſure you, you cannot be more impatient for his Arrival in Calcutta than he appears to be; and he accordingly proceeds on his Journey To-night, under an Eſcort of Two Companies of Sepoys, commanded by Lieutenant Lucas.

* Sic in Orig.

" He propoſes embarking at Mirzapore, and will require Three Budgerows and Fifteen Baggage Boats for himſelf and his Dewan; theſe, with a ſmall Addition to the Number of Boats for the Service of the Sepoys, I am to requeſt may be diſpatched from the Preſidency with all poſſible Expedition.

" I am, Sir, &c.
(Signed) " Samuel Middleton."

" Mootajil,
27th April 1772.

" As

" As the Purpoſe of the Secret Committee in their private Commands has been fulfilled, and as the Conduct of Mahomed Reza Cawn hath been referred by the Court of Directors to the Examination of the Board at large, the Preſident thinks it neceſſary, as well for their Satisfaction, as to enable them more clearly to underſtand the Meaning of the Court of Directors, in the Reſtraint which they have thought proper to order on the Perſon of Mahomed Reza Cawn, to lay before the Board an Extract of ſuch Part of the Orders of the Secret Committee as reſpect this particular Subject, which he deſires may be recorded.

The Preſident lays before the Board Extract of the Orders received from the Secret Committee.

" Extract of a Letter from the Secret Committee to the Preſident, dated the 28th Auguſt 1771.

" In order therefore to make him amenable to a due Courſe of Juſtice, and to prevent the ill Conſequences that might reſult from the Reſentment and Revenge which he may conceive on the Knowledge of our Intentions, we hereby direct and enjoin you, immediately on the Receipt of this Letter, to iſſue your private Orders for ſecuring the Perſon of Mahomed Reza Cawn, together with his whole Family and his known Partizans and Adherents, and to make uſe of ſuch Meaſures as your Prudence ſhall ſuggeſt for bringing them down to Calcutta; and it is our Pleaſure and Command that they be by no Means ſuffered to quit the Place, until Mahomed Reza Cawn ſhall have exculpated himſelf from the Crimes of which he now ſtands charged or ſuſpected, or ſhall have duly accounted for the Revenues collected by him in the Chuckla of Dacca, and have made Reſtitution of all Sums which he may have appropriated to his own Uſe, either from the Dewanny Revenues or the Nabob's Stipends, and until alſo he ſhall he ſhall * have ſatisfied the Claims of all ſuch Perſons as may have ſuffered by any Act of Injuſtice or Oppreſſion committed by him in the Office of Naib Dewan."

* Sic in Orig.

" The Board taking into Conſideration the Company's Orders, as expreſſed in their Letter to the Preſident, the Object it has in View, and the Meaſures that have conſequently been purſued, and having received Information of the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn's near Approach to the Preſidency, judge it * it neceſſary to come to an immediate Determination in what Manner he ſhall be received; and having viewed the Subject in all its different Lights, have agreed in the following Reſolution.

Board's Reſolution in Conſequence.

* Sic in Orig.

" Reſolved, That they cannot, conſiſtently with the Orders of the Company, and his preſent Situation, receive him with the Honours which were uſually paid him on the Occaſion of his former Viſits to Calcutta.

" The Majority of the Board, however, conſidering the Rank of his Excellency Mahomed Reza Cawn, the Station he has filled, and the Character and Conſequence he has held in the Empire of Hindoſtan by the Honours and Dignities conferred on him by the King, at the particular Inſtigation of Lord Clive and his Council on the Part of the Honourable Company, judge it proper that One of its Members be ſent to intimate to him the Cauſe of his Seizure, and to inform his Excellency of the Points on which the Honourable Company expreſs their Diſpleaſure, and that they look to us to obtain Satisfaction from him for the Injuries which they conceive their Affairs to have ſuſtained by his Miſmanagement and corrupt Adminiſtration.

" Reſolved in conſequence, That Mr. Graham be appointed to wait upon his Excellency on his Arrival at Chitpore; and upon that Gentleman's Motion for particular Inſtructions to regulate his Conduct in the Diſcharge of ſo irkſome a Duty,

" The Board is of Opinion, he ſhould be furniſhed with a Letter from the Governor to the following Purport.

" Copy of a Letter from the Governor to the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn.

" I have already, in a former Letter, acquainted you in Part with the Orders which I have received from the Company: The particular Cauſes which have induced the Company to require your Preſence in Calcutta you will be informed of verbally by Mr. Graham, whom I have deputed for that Purpoſe to meet you, and to give you ſuch Aſſurances of the equitable Intentions of the Company, as the Occaſion may require."

" And that he further inform the Nabob, in general Terms, of the Heads of the Accuſations laid to his Charge, which will afterwards be properly digeſted and delivered to him in Writing. He is alſo to acquaint his Excellency, that it is left at his Option, either to remain at Chitpore, or proceed to his Houſe in Calcutta: And ſhould he find the Nabob under any Apprehenſion or Alarm for the Safety of his Perſon, he is to remove ſuch wrong Impreſſions, by giving him full Aſſurance of his perſonal Safety: And further, to diſſipate all groundleſs Fears, it becomes neceſſary he ſhould give his Excellency a competent Idea of the Honourable Company's Intention in his Seizure, which is merely to render him amenable to a due Courſe of Juſtice.

" The Preſident, Mr. Alderſey, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Goodwin, beg Leave to enter their Diſſents to the laſt Reſolution.

" I think that deputing a Member of the Council to meet Mahomed Reza Cawn at Chitpore, though not meant as a Mark of Reſpect by the Board, muſt have that Appearance in the Eyes of People in general; and I apprehend the Company will alſo deem it as ſuch, which I take to be

Mr. Goodwin's Minute.

the Concluſions which he muſt neceſſarily form with regard to himſelf, may put it in his Power to elude any Enquiry into his Conduct, either by private Colluſions with his Agent, or by Flight;

" The Board are of Opinion that it will be equally neceſſary to lay an immediate Reſtraint upon his Perſon, and that of his Dewan alſo.

Preſident to write to the Chief of Patna to apprehend Shitabroy.

" Agreed, therefore, that the Preſident be requeſted to write to the Chief of Patna for the above Purpoſes, in like Manner as he has written to the Chief of the Durbar.

" Warren Haſtings,
W. Alderſey,
Thomas Lane,
James Harris."

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe that the Managers for the Commons having ſtated in Page 1105 of the printed Minutes, " that they would falſify the Letter of the Defendant to the Court of Directors of the 29th November 1780, in all its Parts;" they would next proceed to prove that the Preſent from Sadanund was received by Mr. Haſtings at the Time and for the Purpoſes by him ſtated in the above-mentioned Letter of the 29th November 1780.

Read, from Book 26, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 12th June 1780, beginning at Page 452 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 12th June 1780.

Secret Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Philip Francis, Eſquire.
Mr. Wheeler, indiſpoſed.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on a Viſit to the different Stations of the Army.

Governor General.

" The Members of the Board have been furniſhed with Copies of the Letters which have been written to Moodajee Booſla and his Dewan, to Benarem Pundit their Vakeel or Miniſter at this Government, containing in a very long Detail the Motives and Views of the Government of Berar. Theſe I think improper to be entered on our Records, but I recommend them to the Attention of the Board, in their Conſideration of the Conduct which we are to obſerve towards that Government.

" From the Declarations made in theſe Letters, and from other Advice, it appears, that urged by the Demands of the Adminiſtration at Poonah, and the Menaces of the Nabob Nizam ul Mullock, the Rajah hath levied a conſiderable Force, ſaid to conſiſt of 50,000 Horſe, oſtenſibly deſtined to co operate with the Peiſhwa, by invading Bengal and the Dominions of our Ally the Nabob of Oude; that one Diviſion of 30,000 Horſe, commanded by Chimnajee Booſla, the Rajah's Second Son, has been accordingly diſpatched to our Frontier by the Road of Cuttack, and has been ſome Time ſince arrived in the Neighbourhood of that City, where it is propoſed that he ſhall canton during the Rainy Seaſon.

" The Rajah and his Dewan both profeſs the moſt ſteady Attachment to the Company, and a Reſolution to preſerve the Peace and good Underſtanding which have ſubſiſted between that Government and the Engliſh ſince the Period in which the latter firſt obtained a Share in the Political Concerns of theſe Provinces.

" Theſe Profeſſions have been repeated in all their Letters, and ſanctified by the moſt ſolemn Atteſtations. However ſuſpicious ſuch voluntary Proteſtations may generally appear, there can be no valid Reaſon for refuſing a certain Degree of Credit to them on the preſent Occaſion, as they are perfectly conſiſtent with what we know to be the Intereſt of the Booſla Family, and with the Conduct which it has invariably obſerved towards the Government of Bengal, from the Acceſſion of Jannoojee to the preſent Time. Its natural Enemies are the Chiefs whoſe Dominions border immediately upon the Diſtricts of Berar, and lie in many Places intermixed with them; that is to ſay, the Peſhwa, Nizam Ally Cawn, and Mahadajee Scindia. The Company cannot be regarded in the ſame Light, becauſe the Line of Country which joins their Poſſeſſions to Berar is ſo wild and uncultivated that no Cauſe of Competition can ariſe reſpecting it; and the Territories of each, in theſe Parts, yield little Advantage to the Proprietors. The Claim of the Berar Government to the Chout of theſe Provinces is ſo antiquated, that though it might be revived as a Pretext, it could never operate as an Inducement to invade them, on any other Principles than thoſe which are the Grounds of original Conqueſt, nor could ſuch an Enterprize be formed without great and certain Hazards, a Length of Hoſtilities, and a proportionate Expence to which the Reſources of Berar are inadequate, and the Expoſure of its own internal Poſſeſſions to the Ambition and Rapacity of its Neighbours.

" The Habits of a long Intercourſe of Friendſhip, and the Benefits which are mutually and equally derived by both Governments from a Continuance of the ſame Degree of Union, may likewiſe

likewiſe be aſſumed as Arguments of the favourable Diſpoſition of that Government towards this, even under the preſent Appearances; yet the contrary, notwithſtanding the ſtrong Grounds which appear for this Concluſion, may be the Caſe, and even with the beſt Intentions the Steps through which the Berar Government, in the Accommodation of an oſtenſible Plan to its own ſecret Wiſhes, may be inſenſibly led, may terminate in Hoſtilities againſt us.

" From the Whole of this Review, it appears to be the proper Policy of this Government to conſider and treat that of Berar in the Character which it profeſſes, but to guard againſt the Poſſibility of its becoming hoſtile to us.

" This Policy at the ſame Time fortunately coincides with the preſent Views of that Government, and may be made to promote them. The Rajah and his Miniſter have from the Beginning expreſſed the ſtrongeſt Deſire to become the Mediators of Peace between us and the Marattas; and this Deſire is more ſtrenuouſly urged in their laſt, than in any of their former Letters, which may be accounted for on good Grounds; for it is certainly their Intereſt to be the Inſtruments of bringing the War to a Termination, by Means which muſt enhance their Conſequence and relieve them from certain Difficulties and Expence. The Rajah informs us, that he has written to the Peiſhwa, and offered his Interceſſion to accommodate Matters with us, confiding in the Aſſurances given him by this Government of its Willingneſs to agree to Peace through his Mediation, and to his Guarantee for the Maintenance of it, and has propoſed that his Dewan ſhall come to Balaſore or Benares, with Credentials and full Powers from the Peiſhwa to negotiate and conclude a Treaty of Peace.—Let us avail ourſelves of this favourable Diſpoſition.—Let his Mediation be accepted, and his Dewan invited to come for that Purpoſe to Calcutta. I am firmly of Opinion that Peace can only be accompliſhed by this or ſome other Mode that ſhall put the Negotiations for it within the Reach and immediate Controul of this Government. The Seat of War is not the Soil adapted by Nature for the Growth of Peace; yet, while every Means are employed to promote this End, we muſt not ſlacken in thoſe which may give us an Advantage in the War, if our Hopes of a ſpeedy Termination of it ſhould be fruſtrated. On the contrary, this * Seaſon and theſe Hopes require a redoubled Exertion on our Part in the Proſecution of the War, as a neceſſary Concurrence with the Meaſures which we may take for the Concluſion of it. For this Reaſon, I recommend that the Orders lately paſſed for the Reduction of Captain Popham's Detachment be ſuſpended; that the Sepoys of the Detachment be immediately formed into Three regular Battalions, and added to the Detachment allotted to Major Camac. Let it be given in Inſtructions to Major Camac, if he ſhould find it practicable to march his Detachment, in Conjunction with the Forces which the Rannee by Treaty will be obliged in ſuch a Caſe to furniſh, directly to Oogein, the Capital of the Territory dependant on Madajee Scindia. This cannot fail to divert him from the War in the Guzzerat, and by bringing it Home to his own Intereſts, which have hitherto been wholly exempt from it, induce him to be an equal Solicitor for Peace, to which at this Time he appears to be the only Impediment. In Effect, all Advices confirm the Information contained in the Berar Letters of the Oppoſition of Scindia's Wiſhes, to thoſe of the Miniſter in this particular Inſtance. The only Obſtacle to this Deſign is, the Force which the Maratta Government actually poſſeſſes at Calpee and Bundlecund. A diſcretionary Power ſhould be given to Major Camac to remove this by any Means, either by Negotiation or Force, which he ſhall judge neceſſary, and which ſhall not be likely to detain him from his main Object. From all the Intelligence which has been lately received from that Quarter, this appears to be no difficult Work, as the Maratta Power in that Country is not in itſelf very conſiderable, and thoſe who poſſeſs it are diſaffected to the Government on which they depend. The Purpoſe of undertaking this Expedition and its Motives may be communicated to Moodajee Booſla. He cannot diſapprove it; nor is it likely to give ſuch Offence to the Miniſter of Poona, whoſe Jealouſy to Madajee Scindia is well known, as to excite in his Mind any new Objection to Pacification.

* Sic in Orig

" By the propoſed Plan of Operations the Subſidy which we have hitherto received from the Ranna of Gohud will ceaſe; all that we can require of him will be to join our Forces with the Quota of his Troops ſtipulated by the Treaty. It will therefore become neceſſary to provide a Military Fund for the Payment of this Detachment. I propoſe to the Board, as the Seaſon is now approaching in which our Demands upon Rajah Cheit Sing, for the Payment of his annual Contribution towards the Expence of the War, ſhould be made, we do immediately inſtruct our Reſident at Benares to apply to him for the Sum of Five Lacks of Rupees; which Sum I propoſe ſhall be appropriated ſolely to the Payment of Major Camac's Detachment.

" If the Board agree to this Plan, it will be neceſſary to make ſome Alterations in our late Orders, and theſe I ſhall reduce to diſtinct Propoſitions.

" 1ſt. That the Order for the Return of Captain Popham's Detachment be countermanded.

" 2d. That the Sepoy Drafts of that Detachment be immediately formed into Three Regular Battalions.

" 3d. That the Three Senior Captains now with the Detachment be appointed to the Command of theſe Battalions, and that the Commander in Chief be requeſted to iſſue the neceſſary Orders for completing them with Subaltern and Native Officers.

" 4th. That to complete theſe Battalions with their Proportion of Ordnance, Two 6 Pounders be added to the Guns now with Captain Popham's Detachment.

" 5th. That theſe Battalions be added to the Detachment already ordered to be put under the Command of Major Camac, and the whole formed into a ſeparate Corps during the Continuance of the preſent Service.

" 6th. That in Addition to the Guns attached by the Regulation to each Battalion of Sepoys upon Service, Two Twelve Pounders, the Howitzer now with Captain Popham's Detachment, and Two Cohorns, be ordered to join Major Camac's Detachment.

" 7th. That the Board of Ordnance be requeſted to iſſue Orders for ſupplying Major Camac's Detachment with the above-mentioned Ordnance, and the Proportion of Ammunition and Stores agreeable to the Eſtabliſhment, either from Cawnpore or either of the Military Stations contiguous to it.

" 8th. That a Brigade Major and an Aid de Camp be added to the Staff of Major Camac's Detachment in conſequence of the additional Strength of it.

" 9th. That the Secretary be directed to draw out Inſtructions for Major Camac from the preceding Minute.

" I entreat the Board to give me their Support in the Proſecution of this Plan. If they have been from its Commencement averſe to the War, let them join with me in proſecuting it with Vigour to its ſpeedy Termination. If they conſider themſelves as free from the Reſponſibility of it, let them allow me to acquit myſelf of mine. I wiſh I could venture my Life upon the Conſequences. I know the Man who is to conduct it, and am certain that if the Deſign is practicable, he will execute it to its fulleſt Effect, nor am I fearful of the Inference which this Declaration may draw upon me for the future Event of it. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
P. Francis,
Edwd. Wheler."

Read, alſo, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 19th June 1780, beginning at Page 464 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 19th June 1780.

" At a Council; Preſent,

" The Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;

Secret Dept. Monday.

Philip Francis, Edward Wheler, } Eſquires.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on a Viſit to the different Stations of the Army.

" Minute from Mr. Francis and Mr. Wheler.

Meſſrs. Francis and Wheler's Minute, Date 15th June.

" Convinced as we are of the indiſpenſable Neceſſity of bringing the preſent War, if poſſible, to a ſpeedy Concluſion, we ſhall heartily join in the Support of every Meaſure which appears to have Peace for its Object, and which carries with it any reaſonable Proſpect of Succeſs. On this Principle we agree with the Governor General, that it may be adviſeable to avail ourſelves of the favourable Diſpoſition of the Berar Government, and to invite the Rajah's Dewan to come for that Purpoſe to Calcutta. The Motives aſſigned for his late Conduct, and for the March of a Body of his Troops to Cuttac are plauſible at leaſt, and appear to be confirmed by the Delays with which it has been attended, and by their preſent Inactivity. The Deſire he profeſſes of becoming the Mediator of Peace between us and the Marattas, ſeems likely to be ſincere; becauſe we believe it to be founded in the Conſideration of his own Intereſt, and becauſe it is conformable to the Language which he has uniformly held to us: We do not mean to ſay that Evidence of this Nature is to be implicitly depended on; but it is now ſo eſſentially our Intereſt to ſecure the Friendſhip of Moodajee Booſla, or at leaſt to prevent his acting againſt us, that we ſhould think it imprudent to diſcover any Doubt of his Sincerity. It cannot be very difficult to maintain the Appearances of the moſt perfect Confidence in his good Faith, without ſuffering it to miſlead us, or neglecting any of thoſe Precautions which our Situation dictates, and which are never more neceſſary perhaps than in the midſt of Security. We therefore agree with the Governor General in this Part of his Minute; but we find with extreme Concern that it is impoſſible for us to give our Aſſent to the ſubſequent Propoſition. The Reaſons for which we object to it ſhall be ſtated briefly, without reviving former Arguments or reflecting on any Thing that is paſt. Taking our Situation as it ſtands, we declare it to be our moſt deliberate Opinion, that a Peace is indiſpenſably neceſſary to ſave the India Company, and every Intereſt connected with theirs, from the greateſt Diſtreſs, if not from certain Ruin; and that at whatever Diſtance this Object may be, it is not practicable for us to continue the War on any Terms without a very conſiderable Reduction in the Expence of conducting it. In the former of theſe Opinions we have never varied, in the latter we are ſure of the Governor General's Concurrence. On this general Ground we object to the propoſed Meaſure.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXVI.

" 1ſt. Becauſe

" 1ſt. Becauſe it reverſes a Reſolution very lately paſt with the unanimous Approbation of the Board, for recalling and reducing Captain Popham's Detachment; the extra Expence of which, beyond our regular Eſtabliſhment, amounting to Current Rupees 91,332 a Month, would be ſaved, and their Place ſupplied by Four regular Battalions.

" 2d. Becauſe by the propoſed Plan of Operations, the Subſidy to be paid by the Rana of Gohud, and of which we believe no Part has hitherto been received, is to ceaſe, and our Reſources ſo far forth diminiſhed.

" 3d. Becauſe at a Time when it is admitted that the War cannot be continued without a very conſiderable Expence, we cannot conſiſtently with that Principle engage in a Meaſure which ſuppoſes the contrary to be true, and which in our Judgment leads to an Addition of Expence, which we cannot limit when once it is begun, and which we are very ſure this Government is not in a Condition to ſupport. We have ſeen into what enormous Charges we have been drawn by the Detachment under General Goddard, the Strength of which does not exceed that propoſed to be placed under Major Camac. We have ſeen the Expences of a Detachment of only Two thouſand Drafts, under Captain Popham, ſwelled to more than Ninety-one thouſand Rupees a Month; and we firmly believe it to be an Evil inſeparable from diſtant Military Operations in this Country, that the Charge of them can neither be limited nor controuled. We do not mean to diſpute the Propriety of the Governor's perſonal Confidence in Major Camac, but in our Minds ſuch implicit Confidence cannot exiſt without Experience, much leſs in Oppoſition to that with which the Conduct of ſimilar Expeditions has already furniſhed us: In this Obſervation we allude only to the Expence that attends them.

" 4th. Becauſe the propoſed Anticipation of the Demand of Five Lacks of Rupees from the Rajah of Benares, and the ſole Appropriation of it to this Service, is no Relief of Expence or Increaſe of Reſource, ſince the above Five Lacks make Part of our general Eſtimate of Reſources for the Service of the current Year, and if applied to any Service not provided for in the ſame Eſtimate, will leave a Deficiency which muſt be made good out of ſome other Fund.

" 5th. Becauſe it appeared to us, that the State of our Treaſury is not in any Degree equal to the exiſting and encreaſing Demands which preſs upon this Government. The apparent Balance on Monday laſt, including the Depoſit in the New Fort (without which we ſhould conſider ourſelves as totally unprovided for Meaſures of immediate Defence, if ſuch ſhould become neceſſary,) amounted to no more than Current Rupees 42,09,453. Deduct the Depoſit in the New Fort, and let the Account be ſtated as it will then ſtand, and as it ought to ſtand.

Dr.	C. Rs.		C. Rs.
Depoſits of Private Property -	14,87,958	Remainder after deducting the Sum in the New Fort -	6,13,453
Amount of Orders unpaid -	20,86,949	Balance or actual Debt againſt the Treaſury - - -	31,35,453
Bills drawn by General Goddard unpaid - - -	1,73,999		
	37,48,906		37,48,906

" This View of our Situation undoubtedly leads to other important Concluſions. That to which we mean to confine it at preſent is, that we are in no Condition to undertake new Expences, nor, if our Treaſury were better ſupplied than it is, ſhould we think it prudent to expoſe ourſelves to the Demands of another Expedition, in the Plan of which we ſee no eſſential Difference from that which ſtill exiſts under General Goddard.

" 6th. Becauſe admitting that all the preceding Objections on the Head of Expence could be anſwered or removed, we are not ſatisfied that the Plan itſelf would either end where it profeſſes to be directed, or that this is the Seaſon in which it ought to be attempted on its own avowed Principles. The declared Purpoſe of the Expedition is to invade Madajee Scindia's Country, and to attack his Capital Ugein, in order to divert him from the War in Guzerat to the Defence of his own Territories. We underſtand and admit the Force of this Argument, though in our Judgment over-balanced by other Conſiderations, independent of which we ſhould only object to the Time choſen for the Expedition, and to the unneceſſary Charge of keeping up Captain Popham's Detachment. If it be meant to withdraw Madajee Scindia from the War in Guzerat, and to diſtract his Force and Attention from that Country to his own, it ſeems to us that the Attempt ſhould be made as ſoon as poſſible after October, when General Goddard might be at Liberty to co-operate with it and to favour its Succeſs by a ſimilar Diverſion on his Side, not in the midſt of the Rains when General Goddard's Army is in Cantonments and unable to take the Field. The manifeſt Advantage of having the Two Armies acting in Concert and dividing the Attention of the Enemy between them would be loſt, if they were not both in the Field at the ſame Time. But this and every other Objection to the Meaſure, is in Fact removed by the Inſtructions which immediately follow it, and which in our Opinion are wholly inconſiſtent with the firſt propoſed Object. Major Camac is to be intruſted with a diſcretionary Power to remove the Force which the Maratta Government poſſeſſes in Culpee or Bundelcund (and which is ſaid to be the only Obſtacle to the main Deſign) by any Means, either by Negotiation or by Force. If it be true, as we are ſure it is, 'That 'the Marratta Power in that Country is not very conſiderable, and that they who poſſeſs it are diſ-'affected to the Government on which they depend,' ſuch a Power can form no Obſtacle to the

Execution of the main Deſign, nor can we ever admit of the Validity of ſuch a Pretence for invading Bundlecund, which we conclude would be the firſt, if not the only Effect of the Expedition. At all Events the Latitude given to Major Camac leaves him at Liberty to purſue whatever Plan he thinks proper. But if inſtead of proceeding towards Madajee Scindia, the March of this Detachment ſhould once be directed by the oppoſite Route to the Capital of Bundlecund, he will naturally conclude that the Poſſeſſion of this Country is our true and only Object; of Courſe he will have no Apprehenſion of the Safety of his own.

For theſe Reaſons we are of Opinion, that the Reſolution of the Board of the 29th May, for the Recall and Reduction of Captain Popham's Detachment, &c. ſhould not be ſuſpended.

" P. Francis,
Ed^d. Wheler."

Read, alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 473 of the ſame Book.

" The Minute which follows having been ſent by the Governor General to the Secretary on Saturday, and having been circulated and agreed to, the propoſed Orders were accordingly iſſued.

Governor General's Minute.

" The Governor General.—The Majority of the Board having rejected all the Propoſitions which were contained in my Minute of the 12th Inſtant, excepting the 6th and 7th, which do not appear to have been included in their Exception to the general Propoſitions; I now beg Leave to repeat them, and as it appears by the accompanying Letter from Captain Brown, that he has left his Field Pieces and Tumbrils behind him, I ſhall propoſe,

" 1ſt. That Captain Brown's Battalion, on its Arrival at Cawnpore, be completed with its Proportion of Field Pieces, Ammunition, and Stores, from the Ordnance at that Station.

" 2d. That, in Addition to the Guns attached to the Battalions of Major Camac's Detachment by the Regulations, Two Twelve-Pounders, the Howitzer with Captain Popham's Detachment, and Two Cohorns, be ordered to join it.

" 3d. That the Board of Ordnance be requeſted to iſſue Orders for ſupplying Major Camac's Detachment with the above-mentioned Ordnance, and their Proportion of European Artillery, Laſcars, Ammunition, and Stores, agreeable to the Eſtabliſhment, either from Cawnpore or the Military Stations contiguous to it.

(Signed) " Warren Haſtings,

" Agreed.

(Signed) " Ed^d. Wheler,
P. Francis."

Read, alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 477 of the ſame Book.

The Governor General lays before the Board, the following Draft of Inſtructions which he propoſes to be given to Major Camac.

" Inſtructions to Major Camac.

Governor General's propoſed Inſtructions to Major Camac.

" 1ſt. Having appointed you to the Command of a Detachment ordered to be formed of Four Battalions of Sepoys, Three of which are to be furniſhed from the Army ſtationed at Cawnpore, and the 4th Battalion of Light Infantry commanded by Captain James Brown; we direct you to proceed to Cawnpore, or to the Station of that Detachment, wherever it may be, and to conduct it without Loſs of Time into the Dominions of the Rana of Gohud, there to relieve the Corps now under the Command of Captain Popham in that Quarter.

" 2d. The Rana of Gohud having in virtue of a Treaty, concluded between him and this Government, required the Aid of a Military Force on the Part of this Government for the Defence of his Country againſt the Marattas, who had invaded it; Captain Popham was appointed to this Service, and to this you now ſucceed: We therefore direct that you comply with ſuch Requiſition as ſhall be made to you by the Rana for this, and for ſuch other Conditions as he is entitled to demand by the Treaty, and ſhall be practicable with the Force under your Command.

" 3d. Whenever the Rana ſhall have no further Service for the Detachment, and ſhall diſmiſs it in the Manner preſcribed by the Treaty, and no Occaſion ſhall preſent itſelf for the Employment of the Detachment in promoting the general Succeſs of the War in which we are engaged with the Maratta State, you are forthwith to return with it into the Dominions of the Nabob of Oude and there wait for further Orders; and if, before your March into Gohud, you ſhall receive an Intimation from him in Writing, that he ſhall not require the Aſſiſtance of your Detachment, you will in like Manner ſuſpend your March and wait for further Orders.

" 4th. But as the firſt Deſign of this Government in the Alliance lately formed with the Rana of Gohud, was to diſtreſs the Maratta State by a Diminution of their Power, Revenue, and Influence, and by uniting with other Powers in Enmity with them to divert and weaken their Operations,

tions; and as the Maratta Dominions, which lie contiguous to Gohud, appertain to Madajee Seindia, and Tuccooje Holkar, the Two principal Rulers of that State, and the Leaders of the Army employed to oppoſe General Goddard, we authorize and inſtruct you, in caſe you ſhall deem it practicable and expedient, to carry the War immediately into that Quarter, requiring from the Rana the Proportion of Cavalry ſtipulated by the Treaty to be furniſhed by him for ſuch a Service; or, in caſe of his Inability, whether from the Seaſon of the Year or from whatever other Cauſe to fulfil this Condition in its complete Extent, to require and accept from him ſuch other Aid in furniſhing Proviſions and forming Magazines of Grain and other Means of Subſiſtence and Communication, as you ſhall judge equivalent to it.

" 5th. For your Guidance in maintaining the Relation of your Command to the Rana of Gohud, we herewith deliver you a Copy of the Treaty executed with him, and we require and enjoin you to conform to it with the moſt ſcrupulous and literal Exactneſs.

" 6th. If any Caſe ſhall occur for which we have not provided by theſe Inſtructions, and which ſhall not be contrary to them, we empower you to act therein according to your own Judgement; in all others, theſe Inſtructions are poſitive, and muſt be implicitly obeyed.

" Ordered, that theſe Inſtructions lie for Conſideration.

" Warren Haſtings,
P. Francis.
Edwd. Wheler."

Read, alſo, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 22d June 1780, from Page 505 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 22d June 1780.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;

Philip Francis, and Edward Wheler, } Eſquires.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on a Viſit to the different Stations of the Army.

" Read the following Minute from Meſſrs. Francis and Wheler, in Reply to the Propoſitions made by the Governor General, and entered in the laſt Conſultation, containing Inſtructions to Major Camac.

" Minute from Meſſrs. Francis and Wheler.

" The Firſt, Second, and Third Paragraphs of the propoſed Inſtructions to Major Camac, being conformable to the Treaty concluded with the Rana of Gohud, we acquieſce therein; but we think it ſhould be added that, before our Troops depart from the Rana's Country, the full Amount of the Subſidy due for their Pay ſhould be demanded and received. But we cannot conſent to veſt Major Camac with the Powers mentioned in the 4th Par. viz. 'To carry the War 'immediately into the Dominions of Tuccajee and Scindia, if he ſhall judge it practicable and 'expedient, and to accept of ſuch other Aid from the Rana of Gohud as he ſhall judge equi-'valent to the Body of Ten thouſand Horſe, which the Rana is obliged by Treaty to furniſh.' The Latitude given in the Firſt Article, leaves it in effect to Major Camac to carry the Company's Arms wherever he thinks proper. The Second impowers him to annul the moſt important and apparently the moſt uſeful Article of the Treaty. In both Inſtances, the Government relinquiſhes its Controul over a Meaſure which may lead us much further than we are aware of, and be attended with the moſt ſerious Conſequences. We have already obſerved, that an Attempt to invade Scindia's Country, if adviſeable, ſhould be made at a Time when General Goddard can co-operate with it and ſupport it; this cannot be done till towards the Concluſion of the Rains. There is Time ſufficient to concert a Plan with the Rana of Gohud, and to aſcertain what Aſſiſtance may be depended on from him. Meſſrs. Francis and Wheler.

" The Board will then have proper Materials before themſelves to judge how far it may be ſafe or expedient to embark in the Meaſure, ſuppoſing that a Peace, which is our firſt Object, ſhould not be effected in the Interim. For theſe Reaſons we cannot aſſent to the Propoſitions contained in the Fourth Paragraph.

" We acquieſce in the 5th.

" The Powers mentioned in the 6th ſeem to fall under the ſame Obſervations which have occurred to us on thoſe contained in the 4th.

(Signed) " P. Francis,
Edwd. Wheler."

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
P. Francis,
Edwd. Wheler."

Read alſo, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 13th of July 1780, beginning at Page 597 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 13th July 1780.

Secret Dept. Monday.

At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General;
Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Mr. Francis indiſpoſed.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on a Viſit to the different Stations of the Army.

Major Camac's Inſtructions.

" The Inſtructions being agreed to by Meſſrs. Francis and Wheler, they were copied fair, ſigned, and diſpatched, as follow:

" To Major Camac.

" Sir,

" Our Secretary has already notified to you, your Appointment to the Command of a Detachment ordered on Service with the Rana of Gohud. This Detachment is to be formed by Three Battalions of Sepoys from the Second Brigade ſtationed at Cawnpore, the Battalion of Light Infantry, commanded by Captain James Brown, and a Party of Artillery, to conſiſt of Half a Company of Europeans, and Half a Battalion of Laſcars.

" In Addition to the Guns attached to the above Battalions by the Regulations of the Army, we have ordered that your Detachment ſhall be ſupplied with Two Twelve Pounders, a Howitzer, Two Cohorns, and a proper Quantity of Ammunition and Stores.

" We direct that you immediately proceed to Cawnpore, or to the Station of your Detachment wherever it may be, and forthwith conduct it into the Dominion of the Rana of Gohud, there to relieve the Corps under the Command of Captain Popham in that Quarter.

" The Rana of Gohud having in virtue of a Treaty lately concluded between him and this Government, required the Aid of a Military Force on our Part for the Defence of his Country againſt the Marattas, who had invaded it, Captain Popham was appointed to this Service, and to this you now ſucceed. We therefore direct that you comply with ſuch Requiſitions as ſhall be made to you by the Rana for this, and for ſuch other Conditions, as he is intitled to demand by the Treaty, and you ſhall deem practicable with the Force under your Command.

" Whenever the Rana ſhall notify to you that he has no further Service for the Detachment under your Command, and ſhall diſmiſs it in the Manner preſcribed by Treaty, and no Occaſion ſhall preſent itſelf for the Employment of it, in promoting the General Succeſs of the War in which we are engaged with the Maratta State, you are to ſignify to him in Writing your Intention to depart from his Country, demanding the full Amount of the Subſidy that may be due; which having received, you will immediately return with your Detachment into the Territories of the Nabob of Oude, and there wait for further Orders; but in caſe of a Refuſal on his Part to diſcharge the Subſidy agreeable to the Terms of the Treaty, we deſire that you immediately ſignify the ſame to him, and not depart until you receive our Anſwer.

" If before your March into Gohud you ſhall receive any Information from the Rana that he ſhall not require the Aſſiſtance of your Detachment, you will in like Manner ſuſpend your March, and wait our Inſtructions.

" For your Guidance in maintaining the Relation of your Command to the Rana of Gohud, we herewith deliver to you a Copy of the Treaty executed with him, and we require and enjoin you to conform to it with the moſt ſcrupulous and literal Exactneſs.

" The Commiſſary General having drawn out an Eſtabliſhment for your Detachment, which meets with our Approbation, we tranſmit it to you, deſiring at the ſame Time that you do not, on any Account, ſuffer the ſmalleſt Alteration or Deviation to be made in it." (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
P. Francis,
Edw[d] Wheler."

Read, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 26th June 1780, beginning at Page 553, of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 26th June 1780.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Philip Francis, Edward Wheler, } Eſquires.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on a Viſit to the different Stations of the Army.

" The Governor General lays before the Board the following Minute.

Governor General.

" Governor General.—Two Minutes have been lately delivered by Meſſrs. Francis and Wheler, bearing their joint Signatures, in Anſwer to Propoſitions made by me to the Board.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXVII.

" It

" It is not my Intention to follow theſe Minutes through every Aſſertion of Facts, and every Deduction of Argument. I ſhall only reply to ſuch Points as have a Relation to my preſent Purpoſe, which is ſtill to inſiſt on the Neceſſity of carrying on the War into the Diſtricts appertaining to Madajee Scindia; and to this I entreat the Board to give me their Attention.

" Except the Article of Expence, I can ſcarcely collect the Objections which are made to it.

" It never was my Intention to employ Major Camac in an Invaſion of Bundecund, nor ſuffer, if it were attempted on the Ground of his Inſtructions, ſuch a Waſte of the Time required for the Firſt and eſſential Objects of its Operations.

" The Ends propoſed by this Expedition are Two immediate; Firſt, to divide the Maratta Strength, and divert it from General Goddard; Second, to make the principal Agent of the War, the principal Sufferer by it; and One ultimately, Peace. To this it is objected that 'the manifeſt 'Advantage of having Two Armies acting in Concert, and dividing the Attention of the Enemy 'between them, would be loſt if they were not both in the Field at the ſame Time.' This is by no Means a fair Concluſion, becauſe it ſuppoſes the Enemy to keep the Field, and our principal Army to be inactive—The Reverſe is the moſt probable—And my Purpoſe will be equally anſwered, whether both remain in Quarters, and Major Camac be ſuffered to proſecute the Plan aſſigned him without Oppoſition, or whether the whole Force of the Enemy be directed againſt him, and General Goddard left at Liberty to act in the Proſecution of his. The rainy Seaſon is no Impediment to our Troops, but a great One to the Maratta, which conſiſt only of Cavalry; and if the Meaſure which I have propoſed be even now agreed to, I ſhould hope to bound it with that Seaſon, or to effect every material Purpoſe within the Rains.

" The Deſign of the propoſed Inſtructions to Major Camac has been miſunderſtood, and the intended Senſe of it inverted. It is not meant 'to give Major Camac a Latitude to carry the 'Company's Arms wherever he thinks proper,' but to order him to carry the Company's Arms to a preſcribed Scene of Action, unleſs he thinks it improper.

" The Objection made to the Expence is a material one, but a vigorous Exertion cannot be made without Expence, nor can the War be concluded honourably, or proſecuted ſucceſsfully, without ſuch an Exertion. Feeble Meaſures and Advances for Peace will but yield to the Strength and Preſumption of our Adverſaries, diſcourage our Friends, and perhaps induce them to become Parties againſt us.

" The Reſources of this Government exhauſted as they are, and withheld from it by its internal Imbecility, are yet equal to every probable Contingency of the preſent War, if it is conducted on a conſiſtent Plan, and that not varied by deſultory Votes of Council on every Meaſure required for its Proſecution.

" I muſt here take Notice that the Expence of Captain Popham's Detachment has been greatly over-rated. It is aſſerted that the Expence of a Detachment of only 2,000 Drafts under Captain Popham, has been ſwelled to more than 91,000 Rupees per Month, and in another Place this Sum is ſtated as a fixed Amount.

" The Truth is, that the Expence of this Detachment has exceeded its due Bounds, yet not in the Degree imputed to it, which would be indeed enormous. The Detachment beſides the 2,000 Drafts, (they are in Fact 2400) conſiſts of Artillery and Cavalry: The monthly Expence of the Whole was on a Medium about 82,000 Rupees; of this Sum the

Cavalry alone produce	—	12,811; and the
Artillery	—	8,300
Making together	—	21,111

and this Sum deducted from the Total leaves 61,000 Rupees for the Drafts, including the Staff and Contingencies of Four Battalions into which they were formed, though the Number was equal only to Three.

" The Part which this Government has hitherto borne in the War is mine, and has been made excluſively mine; the other Members having repeatedly diſclaimed their Share in the Reſponſibility attending it. It is hard, that while they load me with the Weight of ſuch a Charge, they ſhould bind my Hands and deny me the Means of ſupporting it.

" If Mr. Francis (I am compelled to ſpeak thus plainly) thinks that he can better or more effectually conduct the War to the Termination we both profeſs to aim at, and that he can in Honour deprive me of the Right which I claim to dictate the Means of accompliſhing it, let him avowedly take the Lead; but if I am to be charged with the Conſequences of it, or if the Right which I claim be juſtly mine, let him allow me to poſſeſs and exerciſe it.

" It is impoſſible to combine the Principles of Enterprize and Inaction in the ſame general Meaſure, and as impoſſible for his Sentiments and mine to be brought into Agreement on the Subject of the Marratta War. I have in vain laboured to accommodate them by a ſtudied Attention to his Opinions in every Meaſure which I have ventured to propoſe in the Courſe of the laſt Fifteen Months, and have reſtrained myſelf from urging others, which, however proper and neceſſary for the Occaſion, excluſively conſidered, were inconſiſtent with the actual State and Temper of this Government.

" I now revert to my Propoſition, and requeſt the Board to re-conſider their Objections to the Inſtructions which I have propoſed to be given to Major Camac. I have not the Preſumption to expect that they will be influenced by any Reaſoning which I have uſed, having had too much

Experience of the Inſufficiency of official Argument to overcome a decided, much leſs a Confederate Oppoſition. But as the Expence which will attend the Meaſure which I have recommended is the only formal Objection made to it, I hope I may be allowed to remove it by offering to exonerate the Company from it, and to take it upon myſelf. That this Propoſition may not be miſunderſtood, and that I may not bind myſelf by Engagements which may exceed my Power to fulfil them, I will explain myſelf.

" The regular Pay and Batta of the Troops which are to form Major Camac's Detachment, conſtitute no Part of the Expence of it, ſince theſe would be the ſame in their Amount altho' the Battalions remained in their original Quarters; neither ought the Suſpenſion of the Subſidy to be charged to the Expedition, ſince it is probable, and I regard it as certain, that the Rana having no further Call for our Aid within his Country for the ſole Defence of it, will be glad to be relieved from the Expence attending it, and becauſe it is propoſed in the laſt of the Minutes of Meſſrs. Francis and Wheler to withdraw it.

" The Contingencies of the Detachment are therefore the only Expence that can be reaſonably charged to the Expedition; theſe I rate far below Two Lacks of Rupees; that Sum I offer to contribute to this Diſburſement. I have already depoſited it within a ſmall Amount in the Hands of the Sub Treaſurer, and I beg that the Board will permit it to be accepted for that Service. (*a*)

(Signed) " Warren Haſtings."

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
P. Francis,
Edwd. Wheler."

Read, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 29th June 1780, beginning at Page 564 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 29th June 1780.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;

Philip Francis, and Edward Wheler, } Eſquires.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on a Viſit to the different Stations of the Army.

" The Minute which follows, having been ſent to the Secretary on the 27th inſtant, it was immediately forwarded to the Governor General.

" Minute from Meſſrs. Francis and Wheler.

" After an attentive Conſideration of the Governor General's Minute delivered in to the Board yeſterday, we adhere to the Reaſons which have induced us to withhold our Conſent to the propoſed Expedition into Malva. To this, for the preſent, we ſhall only add the following ſhort Remarks, in Reply to ſome Aſſertions in the Governor General's Minute, which appear to us to be gratuitous.

" 1ſt. The actual Expence of Captain Popham's Detachment for the Months of November, December, and January laſt, is ſtated by the Commiſſary General at Current Rupees 2,73,996, (vide his Letter, recorded on the 1ſt of May); and we have no Reaſon to think that the Expence has decreaſed ſince the Detachment has been on Service.

" 2d. We know not to what Paſſage in either of our Minutes the Governor General alludes when he ſays, 'That it is propoſed in the laſt of the Minutes of Meſſrs. Francis and Wheler, to withdraw 'the Aid granted to the Rana of Gohud." Notwithſtanding our original Diſapprobation of the Treaty, and though none of the good Effects which were promiſed from it, appear to us to have been accompliſhed, we have not propoſed to depart from the Conditions by which this Government has been bound to the Rana. All we inſiſt on is, that the Subſidy ſhould be paid; the Governor General has not informed us whether any Part of it has been diſcharged.

" 3d. It is ſaid, that the Rainy Seaſon is no Impediment to our Troops, though a great one to the Marattas. The ſame Opinion was inſiſted on at the Time when Col. Leſlie marched, and when the Governor's Confidence in him was not inferior to that which he now repoſes in Major Camac, and which we do not mean to ſay is ill-founded; but Colonel Leſlie's Letters contain repeated Declarations of the Impoſſibility of marching amidſt the Torrents of Rain with which the Country was deluged. On this Point, our Conviction remains unaltered. They who have not ſeen the Rains of India, can have no Idea of their Violence, nor how entirely the Surface of the Country is changed by them. In a few Days, we mean to record our Sentiments more at large on the Remainder of the Governor's Minute, and on the general Situation of this Government.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXVIII.

" We

" We could have wiſhed, indeed, that the Governor's Plan had been more completely before us than it is, that we might have been able to compare the whole Object with the whole of the Means. Peace, he declares, is his ultimate Object; but he has not given us even a general Idea of the Terms on which he would make it. He has not intimated to us what would be the final Extent of his Demands on the Marattas, or what Conceſſions he would make to them. Before this Point is fixed, we have no ſolid Baſis, either for Action or Deliberation. The Firſt may be indefinite and unconnected, as it hitherto has been; the Second muſt be guided from Day to Day by Events. In this Uncertainty, we cannot preſume to decide, whether his Object be or be not attainable, but we promiſe to enter into the Conſideration of it with the utmoſt Candour, and with all the Attention which ſuch a Subject deſerves, when it is laid before us. (*a*)

" 27th June 1780. (Signed) " Philip Francis,
Edwd. Wheler."

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Philip Francis,
Edwd. Wheler."

Read, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 13th July 1780, beginning at Page 571 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 13th July 1780.

Secret Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
" The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General;
Edwd Wheler.
Mr. Francis indiſpoſed.
Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on a Viſit to the different Stations of the Army.

" The Secretary begs Leave to lay before the Board the following Minute from Meſſrs. Francis and Wheler, delivered to him on Thurſday the 4th inſtant, which he immediately circulated to the Governor General.

" Minute from Meſſrs. Francis and Wheler, 29th June 1780.

Meſſrs. Francis and Wheler.

"In our Minute of the 27th, we meant only to give an immediate Anſwer to the Propoſitions before us. We ſhall now enter more particularly into the Reaſonings and Aſſertions with which it was introduced. The Terms and Tendency of the Governor General's Minute make this Taſk, however painful it may be, eſſentially neceſſary for the Information of thoſe who are to judge of our Conduct, and of courſe to our own Reputation and Safety.

" The Governor General ſays, that 'except the Article of Expence he can ſcarcely collect the 'Objection made to the Meaſure,' and again that 'the Expence is the only formal Objection 'made to it.' Yet ſome Pains are taken to anſwer another, which attacks the Meaſure upon its own Principles, and which undoubtedly muſt have been felt by the Governor General, or he would not have attempted to remove it, by ſuppoſing a Fact ſo material to the Queſtion, as that our Principal Army is not in Cantonments and inactive, and that it muſt not continue ſo till the End of the Rains. The Truth is, that General Goddard's Army, or the major Part of it, is actually in Cantonments at Surat, and we hear that he himſelf is at Bombay. Laſt Year he did not take the Field until December, perhaps he might now move a Month ſooner, but we are ſatisfied as well by his own Letters as by every Information we have been able to obtain, that it is impoſſible for him to act before November. That the Rains would be no Impediment to our Infantry incumbered with Baggage, Tents, Stores, Ammunition and a Train of Artillery, but that it would be a great one to a Body of Maratta Cavalry, ſeems to us a moſt extraordinary Propoſition. Hitherto it has been contradicted by Experience, and we find no Arguments advanced to ſupport it. If one of the Objects of the Expedition be to divide the Maratta Strength, and to divert it from General Goddard's, it is eſſential to that Object, that General Goddard's Army ſhould be at the ſame Time in the Field, otherwiſe the Maratta Force is not divided; nor can there be a Diviſion on one Side, unleſs ſome Operations exiſt on the other, in Favour of which the Diverſion is to be made; but we ſay that General Goddard's Army is in Cantonments and muſt remain inactive till November, conſequently the undivided Force and Strength of the Marattas, if they think it neceſſary, may be turned entirely to Major Camac.

" The Second Object is ſaid to be 'to make Madajee Scindia, the principal Agent of the War, 'the principal Sufferer by it.' Hitherto we have been told that Nana Furneſe was the Chief moſt attached to the French Intereſt, and moſt hoſtile to ours, and that Scindia was diſpoſed to cultivate our Friendſhip; and it muſt be confeſſed he gave us a Proof of it, which ought not to be forgotten, when he ſuffered the Bombay Army to retire from Wargaum. Admitting nevertheleſs

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXIX.

that we ought now to conſider Scindia as our principal Opponent, it does not follow that this Expedition, in the Way it is planned, will be the Cauſe of much Diſtreſs to him, if any; in our Opinion, we are much more likely to ſuffer by it than he is. If every material Purpoſe of it is to be effected within the Rains, what can they be but a haſty Incurſion into his Country, to plunder it, and to leave it. If General Goddard were in Motion at the ſame Time, we ſee a Poſſibility, in Speculation at leaſt, that Scindia might be diſtracted between them, and prevented from turning his whole Force, or the principal Part of it, to the Defence of his Dominions. As this is not the Caſe, Major Camac muſt act, without the Support of a Diviſion on the other Side, againſt whatever Force Scindia may think fit to bring againſt him. They who are unacquainted with the Geography of India, can know nothing even of the Diſtance from our Frontier to Eugene, the Capital of Malva, much leſs of the Difficulties that are likely to attend ſuch a March. The Diſtance however is evidently ſo great, that, in Caſe of a Check, we ſee no Likelihood of ſecuring a Retreat; but if, whether with or without an immediate Repulſe, the Retreat of the Detachment ſhould be cut off, we know what the Conſequences muſt be: Another Body of Troops will be called for, and the Neceſſity of ſending them inſiſted on, to ſupport the firſt Meaſure, or to diſcharge us from the Effects of it. No Man can ſay to what Diſtreſs and Difficulties a Series of ſuch Steps may finally lead us. It may happen that, while we are ſtripping Bengal of the Force which ought to be reſerved for its Defence, while we are ſending our beſt Troops and our beſt Officers on theſe diſtant Expeditions, theſe Provinces may be invaded from different Quarters, and our Eſtabliſhment hazarded where it ought to be our principal Care to render it ſecure. In our Opinion, nothing eſſential to the Intereſts of the Company and of the Nation in India can be loſt as long as Bengal is ſafe; but if this Country ſhould once be in Danger, or if by the Loſs or Waſte of its Reſources, it ſhould no longer be able to ſupport itſelf, and to return a regular Tribute to Great Britain, no Conqueſt or Acquiſitions in any other Part of India will ever compenſate in the ſmalleſt Degree for the Diſtreſs to which Bengal may be reduced, and for the Conſequences that muſt attend it at home. The Suppoſition of ſuch a Caſe will not appear wild and unwarrantable to thoſe who have a perfect View of our Situation. We are much afraid that it is little known, and leſs underſtood, in England.

" The War with the Marattas, at more than two Years after its Commencement, and after every Rupee we had reſerved in our Treaſury, or have ſince been able to collect, has been ſpent in the Support of it, is at this Day as far from a Concluſion as ever. New Expeditions are propoſed to anſwer the ſame Effects which were promiſed from former Meaſures of the ſame Nature, and as it appears to us, with no better Proſpect of Succeſs; of ſuch Succeſs at leaſt as would be likely to make any further Efforts unneceſſary.

" The Governor General talks of Friends who may be diſcouraged, and who perhaps may be induced to become Parties againſt us. We wiſh that the Names of thoſe Friends had been mentioned. We do not know that this Government has a ſingle Friend or Ally in India, in the true Senſe of Friendſhip and Alliance, which ſuppoſes the Power of giving Aſſiſtance and a Diſpoſition to give it.

" The Condition to which we have reduced the Vizier's Country makes that Connection rather a Burthen than an Advantage to this State. We have now to defend the extended Frontier of a ruined Country which at preſent barely pays the Troops that defend it; and which, according to all Appearance, will not do even that much longer. As for the Vizier himſelf, he is a Cypher, and has no Choice.

" The Rana of Gohud, is too inconſiderable to be mentioned; and if he were more powerful than he is, it is plain enough that either his original Purpoſe is anſwered, or, that he has other Reaſons for being weary of the Preſence of our Army. Though the Board have not heard from Captain Popham, we conjecture, from what the Governor General has let fall, that the Rana intends to diſmiſs Captain Popham; and that he will not require Major Camac to come into his Country.

" On the other Hand, we ſee the principal Powers of India either armed, or ready to arm againſt us.

" The Marattas have united, as we foreſaw they would do, in the common Defence of their Country.—Hyder Ally, their natural Enemy, has concluded an Alliance with them; the Effects of which, though hitherto ſuſpended, are not averted. We know by many Proofs what his Diſpoſition is towards us; and we ought to conclude, ſince it is a Caſe againſt which we ought to be provided, that he means to act againſt us at the firſt favourable Moment; that is, when our Arms may have ſuffered another Check, or when our Strength and Reſources may be exhauſted by a Continuance of the preſent War.

" It is true, our Endeavours have hitherto ſucceeded in preventing the Nizam from taking an open Part with our Enemies: It depends on the Gentlemen at Madras, whether the Conceſſion we have made to him ſhall take Effect or not; if it ſhould, we have ſtill no poſitive Security that he will be contented with it, or that his other Claims upon the Company will not furniſh him with a Pretence for joining our Enemies whenever he ſees an Opportunity of doing it to Advantage. This Diſpoſition towards us, and the Confidence he repoſes in his own Strength, may be plainly collected from his Declarations to Mr. Holland.

" The Rajah of Berar ſeems lately if not originally to have adopted that Sort of Policy which leaves it open to him to be guided by Events, and to purſue any Courſe he thinks proper. We have no Security that it will be favourable to this Government. He profeſſes to wiſh for an Accommodation between us and the Paiſhwa; he offers his Mediation, and, apparently to ſupport his Offer, he ſends a conſiderable Army to the Frontier of theſe Provinces. The Strength of his Army is unknown to the Board; various Reports ſtate it from 20 to 30,000 Horſe; againſt their future Operations we ought to be as carefully provided, as if we had no Dependence on their Friendſhip. We ought to treat them as Friends, and we ought to be prepared againſt them as Enemies.

" In this Situation we can never admit that the Reſources of this Government, exhauſted as they are, and withheld from it by its internal Imbecility, are yet equal to every probable Contingency of the preſent War. On the contrary, we think that the preſent War, in whatever Manner it may be conducted, is liable to Contingencies to which all our Reſources, if they were yet unimpaired, would not be equal, and that in our preſent Circumſtances we have no Choice.

" We deny that this War has hitherto been conducted on a conſiſtent Plan, or any Plan at all; of which we need not give a more deciſive and ſtriking Proof, than the Expedition under Colonel Goddard did not co-operate with that from Bombay againſt Poona; that the Authority formerly given to the Preſidency of Bombay over that Army, was withdrawn in favour of another Meaſure, of which they had no Information; and that General Goddard's final March to Surat was merely Matter of Accident, and abſolutely contrary to the Governor General's Wiſhes and Intentions. On the 4th March 1779 he declared, ' He wiſhed equally with Mr. Francis for the ' Return of the Detachment to Berar, and equally dreaded to hear of its proceeding to the other ' Coaſt.'

" But if the Reverſe were true, and if the War had really beenc onducted on a conſiſtent Plan, we deny that it has been varied by deſultory Votes of Council on every Meaſure required for its Proſecution. We do not know or believe that there is a ſingle Inſtance of any Queſtion concerning the War, being carried againſt the Opinion of the Governor General, except that now immediately before us, and even this we preſume was not in Contemplation with the Governor a Month ago, when the Reſolution was taken of recalling and reducing Captain Popham's Detachment with common Conſent, and, as we thought, the Governor's entire Satisfaction.

" It is not denied, ' That feeble Meaſures and Advances for Peace may give Strength and ' Preſumption to our Adverſaries, and diſcourage our Friends, or that the Principles of Enterprize ' and Inaction are not to be combined in the ſame general Meaſure.' But we do not admit that theſe general Propoſitions are applicable to our Situation. Our Opinion is, that we are in no Condition to continue the War on any Terms, which ſuppoſe the Continuance of the preſent Expence, or even with a conſiderable Diminution of it. Whether our Reſources be exhauſted, or whether they be withheld from us, it is equally true, that there is no Money in our Treaſury. We hope that in ſuch critical Circumſtances, it will not be propoſed to take the Depoſit out of the New Fort. We know not how near we are to the Extremity for which it was provided. But even ſuppoſing our immediate Wants were relieved by that little Supply, let us conſider where it would leave us. After diſcharging the inſtant Demands upon the Treaſury, our former Statements ſhew, what a very inconſiderable Portion of it would remain in our Hands, while the Credit and Advantage of poſſeſſing ſuch a Reſerve in Specie againſt an extraordinary Emergency would be loſt. In effect we ſhould publickly avow, that the Diſtreſs againſt which the Depoſit was reſerved had actually fallen upon us.

" We never meant to propoſe feeble Meaſures, which neceſſarily defeat themſelves; nor yet do we approve of vigorous Meaſures in the Senſe in which Vigour has been hitherto underſtood, becauſe we are convinced that this Government is unable to ſupport them; and if they could be ſupported a ſhort Time longer, they would not bring us nearer to our Object.

" Before the Commencement of the War, we foreſaw and foretold the principal Conſequences that would attend it; we now judge of it by its Effects, which we hope will be conſidered, though every other Sort of Argument ſhould continue to be diſregarded. We have ſeen the Event of Two Years Military Operations, and of a Succeſſion of Enterprizes, which, in Point of Effort and Expence, were as vigorous as any Thing we could now undertake.

" The Expedition to Poona ended in a Diſgrace, which, but for the Generoſity or orbearance of the Marattas, might have left Bombay defenceleſs.

" We know not the Expence of this Meaſure, but we believe the Company will find it enormous.

" The March of the Army under Colonel Leſlie had had all the Appearance of an active and vigorous Reſolution, and had produced as much Succeſs as could reaſonably be expected. It has conquered an open Country, which at ſome future Day, and if ever the promiſed Collections from it ſhould be made, is to return Thirty Lacks a Year to the Company. Againſt this Acquiſition the permanent Expence of an Increaſe of Eſtabliſhment to regulate and defend it muſt be placed, and the Value of the Remainder compared with the Charge of the Expedition; the Company will then know at what Price they have acquired a new Territory on the Malabar Coaſt. At the End of February laſt, the Sums remitted to this Detachment alone amounted to almoſt Seventy-ſix Lacks

of

of Current Rupees; and we are convinced that we are much within Bounds in computing that a Crore of Rupees will not clear it to the End of October.

" The March of a Detachment from the Coaſt, and another from Bombay, to ſtrengthen General Goddard, has yet produced no Effect that we know of, but to raiſe their Pay to a Level with that of the Bengal Troops, which, of itſelf, is no ſlight Inconvenience.

" The Detachment under Major Camac which was ordered about the Beginning of laſt Year to join Colonel Goddard, after coſting the Company Current Rupees 4,36,793, returned without Effect.

" Many Advantages were promiſed from the Treaty with the Rana of Gohud; particularly that of dividing the Strength and Attention of the Marattas:—If it has really produced that or any other Effect that deſerves the Name of Advantage, or that can be placed in Compariſon with the Expence of the Meaſure, we wiſh to ſee it ſtated.

" We are informed by the Commiſſary General, that the total Expence of Captain Popham's Detachment to the End of April laſt, amounted to C^t R^s 5,55,953; at this Rate the preſent Expence muſt amount to C^t R^s 7,41,271.

" With theſe diſcouraging Experiments in our View, we are called upon to embark in another Enterprize for the avowed Purpoſe of ſupporting that of General Goddard; yet the Governor's Expectation of Succeſs from this new Effort, cannot be greater than thoſe which he profeſſed to entertain of the former. Even after the Delay in Bundlecund, he always conſidered Colonel Leſlie's Detachment as capable of accompliſhing the Ends of its Formation, and profeſſed the ſtrongeſt Conviction, that, under a proper Conduct, the Effects would ſtill anſwer his moſt ſanguine Hopes.

" It is true that the Part which this Government has hitherto borne in the War, belongs to the Governor, and that we have no Share in the Reſponſibility attending it; but it is equally true, that in the future Meaſures of this Government we muſt take our Part. We cannot transfer the Reſponſibility, though we might relinquiſh the Powers incident to our Station. In many Caſes, we may find ourſelves compelled not to interrupt the Operation of Acts already reſolved on againſt our Opinion, eſpecially when the Government, or its Repreſentatives, are once engaged in the Execution of them. In ſuch Circumſtances we have no Choice. But a Defence of this Sort will not apply to new Meaſures or new Plans, which cannot be reſolved on without our Conſent. For theſe and their Conſequences, we muſt, of Neceſſity, be anſwerable jointly with the Governor, therefore cannot diveſt ourſelves of the Right of judging of both. If on the preſent Occaſion we are miſtaken in our Judgement, it will not add to the Load with which the Governor General may be charged: We rather think he derives a viſible Advantage from the Part we are forced to take in this Queſtion. There is no Difficulty in diſplaying the poſſible Benefits which might have reſulted from a Meaſure untried, while the Burthen of proving that ſuch Benefits were unattainable, together with the ideal Loſs of them, will be thrown upon the oppoſite Party.

" We have as little Faith as the Governor can have in the Sufficiency of official Argument, to overcome decided Opinions. What we have ſaid is meant to ſtand for our Vindication at Home. We heartily wiſh it might have more Weight than we fear it will have in this Place. We wiſh to co-operate heartily and ſincerely with the Governor General, in effecting a Peace on reaſonable Terms. Means of Negotiation are in his Power, which are not within ours. To accompliſh a Peace ourſelves againſt his Inclination, we know to be impoſſible. Till very lately, our Hopes nearly amounted to Conviction that we were all agreed on this Point, and that the Seaſon of the Rains in which Hoſtilities muſt ceaſe on both Sides, would have been employed in effecting a Pacification. On this Principle we conſented to the Propoſition for accepting the Mediation of Moodajee Booſla. We wiſh to know if any, and what Steps have been taken in conſequence. As this Meaſure has no Connection with the propoſed Expedition, we hope it will not be deſerted. Without making improper Advances to the Marattas, other Means might be taken to the ſame End; but we are perfectly ſenſible that none can ſucceed, in which the Governor General will not take an active Part. If after all a formal Peace is not to be obtained, we do not think it follows, that an offenſive War muſt neceſſarily be continued. A general Outline of the Plan we allude to has been ſuggeſted to the Governor General. We do not think it adviſeable to enter it in this Place, but we are ready to ſubmit our Thoughts to him on the Subject, whenever he thinks proper.

(Signed) " Philip Francis,
Edwd Wheler."

" Mr. Francis.—I beg Leave to add a few Words to the preceding Minute, in Reply to the perſonal Appeal made to me by the Governor General. I perſuade myſelf he would not propoſe an Alternative to me which he thought I could not accept of with Honour; but as I underſtand it, there is no Point of Honour in the Queſtion. I think it belongs to the Governor to propoſe and recommend ſuch Meaſures as he thinks fit, to the Approbation of the Board; and circumſtanced as we now are, it muſt be ſome very eſſential Conſideration that can induce me to oppoſe him. I would neither attempt to take that Lead out of his Hands, nor yet engage implicitly to ſubmit to his Opinions. Every View to my own Eaſe and Happineſs would incline me to wiſh that the Conſtitution of the Government permitted him to dictate, or to reſolve and act without me.

me. But I am veſted with a Publick Truſt, from the Duties of which I cannot be exempted while I hold the Station that creates it.

" I believe the Governor General yielded to my Opinion, in reſolving to recall and reduce Captain Popham's Detachment, but this was a Conceſſion to which he did not long adhere.

" That he ſhould have ' laboured to accommodate his Sentiments to mine, by a ſtudied Atten- ' tion to my Opinions, in every Meaſure which he had ventured to propoſe in the Courſe of ' the laſt Fifteen Months,' is a Fact with which I declare moſt ſolemnly I was utterly unacquainted (*a*).

(Signed) " Philip Francis."

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
P. Francis.
Edwd. Wheler."

Read, from Book 30, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 24th Auguſt 1780, beginning at Page 34 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 24th Auguſt 1780.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
and Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Mr. Francis indiſpoſed.
Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on a Viſit to the different Stations of the Army.

" Read the following Letter from Brigadier General Goddard.

" Gentlemen,

" I had the Honour to addreſs you the 27th ult. acquainting you with the Enemies Forces having deſiſted from further Attempts to make any Impreſſion upon the Guzerat Province, and that from every Intelligence I could learn, it was Scindia's Intention to relinquiſh the Country altogether, and march either towards Eugein or the Decan. A few Days ſubſequent to the Date of that Letter, my Hircarrahs brought me Accounts of Scindia's having moved with his whole Army towards Ugein. Theſe Reports have been ſince confirmed, and it is now generally and confidently believed that he has laid aſide the Deſign it was ſuppoſed he had formed, of viſiting the Decan, and propoſes to paſs the Rainy Seaſon at Ugein. Holker has accompanied him, and will reſide at Indore, a principal City in the Neighbourhood of Eugein, and the chief Reſidence of his Family. General Goddard, 20th June.

" In conſequence of the Departure of Scindia from the Neighbourhood of Guzerat, and the near Approach of the Rains, which did not admit of any Delay, I re-croſſed the Narbuddee, and directed my March to Surat, where I arrived with the greateſt Part of the Army the 8th inſtant. (*b*)

(Signed) " Thomas Goddard."

Read, from Book 35, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 27th of April 1781, beginning at Page 1133 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 27th April 1781.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
and
Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. abſent on Command at the Preſidency of Fort St George.

" The following Inſtructions were reſolved on the 25th inſtant, and ſent to Colonel Muir.

" To Colonel Grainger Muir.

" Sir,

" As you have been ordered by Col. Morgan to proceed from the Station at Futtygur with a Detachment of the Company's Troops, conſiſting of Two Regiments of Cavalry, Three of Sepoys, and a Company of Artillery, to the Aſſiſtance of Lieutenant Colonel Camac, on Application made by the latter for that Purpoſe; we have ſuppoſed, that before this Period, the Forces under your Command muſt have joined thoſe heretofore commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Camac, and under ſuch Suppoſition we directed you on the 2d inſtant to take the Command of that Detachment, at the ſame Time ordering Lieutenant Colonel Camac to deliver it up to you.

" As the collected Force of Infantry and Cavalry of the Two Detachments when joined muſt greatly exceed the Service remaining to employ them, and the Artillery certainly ſo beyond all Pro-

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXX. (*b*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXXI.

portion, we direct that you diſmiſs ſuch Part of your Force in Infantry and Artillery as the actual or probable Exigency may not require you to retain, and order their return to the Douab. We direct alſo, that you diſmiſs the 2d Regiment of Cavalry, retaining the 3d.

" We direct, that you make it your Object to obtain Poſſeſſion of Ugein and its Dependencies, and for this Purpoſe we order you to proceed thither, demanding the Aſſiſtance of ſuch a Body of the Rana's Troops as you may think requiſite, and the Rana's Preſence with them.

" If the Rana ſhould refuſe or evade Compliance with the Requiſition made of him, you are to deliver to him in Writing, a Proteſt againſt his Conduct, declaring him Guilty of an Infraction of his Treaty with this Government, of which a Copy is encloſed.

" In the Courſe of your March you will take ſuch Advantage of the Enemy as Opportunities may offer to you, but for the Sake of ſuch Advantage you muſt not be diverted from the Object which we have preſcribed, but keep it invariably in Proſpect until you have accompliſhed it.

" Our Inſtructions to you are intended to be general, and rather to mark the Objects which we wiſh to attain by the Operations of the Troops under your Command, than to fix the Means of their Accompliſhment. Theſe Means we leave to your own Judgment and to the Exigency of Circumſtances, of which we cannot be aware or adviſed in ſufficient Time to inſtruct you particularly on them; and we have ſo great Reliance on your Activity and Experience that we cannot ſuffer ourſelves to heſitate in leaving this Power in your Hands, convinced that you will never adopt a Meaſure, without a full Conſideration of its probable Conſequences, nor abate from the Proſecution of it when once undertaken, unleſs compelled by urgent and evident Neceſſity.

" We think it neceſſary to recommend to you in the ſtrongeſt Manner to keep your Force entire, making no Detachments from it but ſuch as are abſolutely neceſſary and unavoidable; and in order to give Effect to this Inſtruction, and to remove the Neceſſity of your eſtabliſhing Garriſons for the Places which may either ſurrender to your Arms or require our Protection, we direct and empower you to aſſign them to the Charge or abſolute Poſſeſſion of ſuch of the neighbouring Zemindars as are beſt qualified to receive them, either by natural Right or by Situation, added to that of Service and approved Attachment; excepting only ſuch as lie contiguous to the Dominions of the Rana of Gohud, and appertain to him in virtue of the Treaty.

" With theſe Explanations we give you a full Diſcretion for Diſpoſal of all conquered Places and Territories in your Route, hoping that you will be able to make ſuch Stipulations with the Proprietors as may obtain either a preſent Aid in Money for the Relief of the Expence of the Expedition, or a future and permanent Income in the Way of Tribute.

" Fort William,
21ſt April 1781.

" We are,
Sir, &c.
(Signed only by)
E. Wheler."

Examined. A True Copy.
E. Hay,
Actg Secy.

Then the Witneſs produced a Book, intituled, " Select Conſultations, 1ſt January to 30th December 1781," numbered 659.

The ſame was delivered in.

Read, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 12th May 1781, beginning at Page 290 of the ſame Book.

" Extract of a Letter from Colonel Camac to Mr. Malet, dated near Holaries, 29th March 1781.

" In reſpect to my Operations, I had penetrated into Malva as far as the Town of Seronge, when being diſappointed in the Aſſiſtance I had Reaſon to expect from the Nabob of Bhopaul and the neighbouring Rajahs, being unable for Want of Cavalry to prevent the Deſolation of the Country, and Scindia's Army with a Train of Artillery, Field and Battering, arriving at the ſame Time, I found my Stock of Proviſions ſoon exhauſted, and having taken the Opinion of my principal Officers, determined on a Retreat. The Enemy had cannonaded us for Seven Days; thereby attempting to draw us from the Town, which was our only Reſource for Proviſions. It was on the 7th at Midnight that we moved off, and with ſo much Secrecy that the Enemy did not come up with us till near Day Break. They then attacked us from all Quarters, but were as often repulſed. They purſued their Attack on the Second Day, and on the Third I reached a Town called Mahaulpore, which I forced to ſupply me, and then marched out, and in vain attempted to bring on an Engagement. We halted there ſeveral Days to refreſh our People and relieve our wounded, of which we had a great number. The orderly Retreat, that was made before ſo able a General as Scindia and ſo numerous an Army, does the higheſt Credit to the Troops; they behaved like Heroes. On arriving at this Place, finding that the Enemy encamped within Three Coſs, and kept their Baggage Seven Coſs in the Rear, I determined to beat up their Quarters on the Night of the 24th. We accordingly ſucceeded to Admiration, ſurprized and routed their firſt Camp where Scindia was, purſued them to their Second, drove them Three Coſs further,

and acroſs the Sind, where we overtook their Artillery, and by Nine o'Clock were Maſters of Ten Pieces of Cannon, all their Tumbrils, Two Elephants, and the greateſt Part of their Stores, and Ammunition and Baggage; we took the Guns yoked, otherwiſe we could not have brought them off. The Enemy are in the utmoſt Diſorder, and I truſt that this Succeſs will have the beſt Influence on our Concerns in every Part, but particularly on your Side of the Continent.

" I am, &c.

" (A true Copy.)
C. M. Malet.

(Signed) J. Camac."

To prove that the Effect produced by the Malva Expedition, was ſuch as Mr. Haſtings had uniformly predicted, viz. to withdraw Madajee Scindia from the War in Guzzerat to the Defence of his own Country, to detach him from the Maratta Confederacy, and to accelerate the Concluſion of the Maratta War in India,

Read, the following Extract from the Appendix to the printed Evidence, beginning at Page 259 of the ſame.

" It is obſervable, notwithſtanding what has ſo often been ſaid reſpecting the Generoſity of Scindia, in the Affair of Worgaum, and his early Deſire to cultivate our Friendſhip, that our Government does not appear to have manifeſted any ſtrong Senſe of Obligations to that Chief, or Inclination to meet his Wiſhes, till the Time when he negociated the Treaty at preſent ſubſiſting between us and the Maratta State. Prior to this Period, he was perhaps of all his Countrymen the one who ſuffered moſt from our Arms, during the Courſe of the War; he it was who was chiefly harraſſed by the Operations of General Goddard's Army, and Colonel Camac's Detachment was eſpecially deſtined againſt his Country.

" Our preſent Connection with Scindia is one of the Fruits of this laſt Meaſure, which it was foreſeen would certainly diſengage him from the War in Guzzerat. It was alſo, or at leaſt might have been foreſeen, that it was no leſs calculated to bring about a Peace between us and the Marattas. The Operations of our Troops in Malva convinced Scindia that there was no Safety for him but in a ſpeedy Accommodation, and fortunately he poſſeſſed the Power, as well as the Inclination, to accompliſh an Object that could not be leſs deſirable or neceſſary to him than it was to us." (*a*)

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, that the Managers for the Commons having ſtated that there was a regular, eſtabliſhed, known Fine, which was taken in all Caſes as a Peſhcuſh, and that the Sum taken from Kelleran and Cullian Sing could not be conſidered as ſuch, and having produced in Evidence only a Peſhcuſh paid on the Renewal of a Sunnud; they would next proceed to ſhew, that in the Caſe of Lands granted or leaſed de novo, the Peſhcuſh taken was not fixed or certain, but in Proportion to the Value of the Land.

Read, from Book 660, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 16th February 1785, beginning at Page 230 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 16th February 1785.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. John Macpherſon Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
and
John Stables Eſquire.

A. " Durkhauſt of Rada Govind Caſe for the Zemindary of Pergunnah Sultanabad, Pergunnah Tumlook Nine Anna, and Pergunnah Boggrie.

" Theſe three Pergunnahs are without Proprietors, their Revenues are collected Khas by Government. If your Honble. Board will grant me the Zemindary of them, I agree to pay Twenty-eight thouſand Rupees to Government, as a Nuzzerana, upon receiving the cuſtomary Sunnud. I will alſo yearly pay the public Revenue agreeable to the preſent Bundbuſt, under the Condition that, upon my paying the full Revenue of One Year, the Settlement will be renewed with me the enſuing Year on the ſame Terms, and ſo on from Year to Year. With regard to the Salt in ſaid Mahals, I ſhall obey whatever Orders or Regulations ſhall be iſſued by the Government.

			Jummah.		Nuzzeranah.
" Sultanabad	— 1191	—	8,301 4 0	—	9,000
" Tumlook 9-16	1191	—	53,822 3 10	—	15,000
" Boggrie	— 1191	—	13,409 15 0	—	4,000
" Total Jummah		—	75,533 6 10	—	28,000

(Signed)

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° LXII.

" Durkhauſt

B. " Durkhauſt of Bridgoo Kiſſore Gaſe for the Zemindary of Purgunnah Homnabad, Six Anna Five Gundars.—Purgunnah Tumlook Seven Annas, and Pergunnah Atteah Four Annas.

" The Pergunnah Homnabad Six Annas Five Gundars is a Khaſs Mahal without any Proprietor. Pergunnah Tumlook 7/16 has been taken Poſſeſſion of by One Annundnarain upon the Demiſe of the late Zemindar Suntore Preats, without any legal Right or Authority from Government. The Pergunnah Atteah 4/16 was the Zemindary of Shaw Nowaze, who died without Child, or Brother or Siſter; upon his Death one Alyar took Poſſeſſion of the Zemindary without any legal Title thereto, or being authorized by Government; and in this Manner continues to poſſeſs it. If your Honble. Board will grant me the Zemindary of theſe Pergunnahs, I agree to pay Twenty-ſeven thouſand Rupees Nuzzeranah, upon receiving the cuſtomary Sunnuds; I will alſo yearly pay the Public Revenues agreeable to the preſent Year's Bundbuſt, under the Condition that, upon my paying the full Revenue of One Year, the Settlement on the ſame Terms and Conditions will be renewed with me for the Year enſuing, and ſo on from Year to Year. With regard to the Salt in ſaid Mehals, I ſhall obey whatever Orders or Regulations ſhall be iſſued by the Government.

			Jumma.		Nuzzerana.
" Homnabad	— 1191	—	31,600 0 0	—	10,000
" Tumlook 71/6	1191	—	48,730 4 15	—	13,000
" Atteah 4/16	1191	—	12,198 0 0	—	4,000
		"	92,528 4 15	—	27,000

(Signed)

C. " Petition of Rada Gobind Gaze.

" Having purchaſed Pergunnah Salbarre, &c. Habillee Penjirah from the Zemindar, I pray that a Zemindary Sunnud may be granted me agreeable to the Petition of Rannee Sereſette; and that the ſaid Mehal may be ſeparated from the Zemindary and made Huzzovree.

(Signed)

C 1. " Petition of Rannee Sereſette, Mother of Radanut, Rajah of Habillee Penjirah.

" The Zemindary of Habillee Penjirah having ſuffered ſo much during the Farm of Rajah Deby Sing, that the preſent Year's Revenue could not be realized without ſelling Part of the Lands, my Son Radanunt, by my Advice and Concurrence, and by the Advice of and Concurrence of Jankiram Duan, ſold Purgunnah Salbarre, &c. and the Price was paid to Government as Revenue by Rada Govind Ghoſe my Siſter's Son; I therefore pray your Honble. Board will be pleaſed to order a Zemindary Sunnud, in the Name of Rada Gobind Ghoſe, for the above mentioned Mahl; and that, if the above named Ghoſe ſhall apply to have the ſaid Mahl ſeparated from the Zemindary his Requeſt may be granted.

C 2. " Whereas Pergunnah Salbarree, &c. in Sircar Tajepoor, in Chuckla Goragaur, a Khalſa Mehal is regiſtered in the Toomay Rent Roll at 53,755 2 7 3, and compoſes a Part of my Pergunnah Havalee Penjirah: And whereas the Mehals are annually ſuffering from the Deſertion of the Ryotts, to ſo great a Degree, as to render all my Efforts to keep the Lands in Cultivation ineffectual; and as in conſequence of this a great Deficiency has ariſen in this Revenue, I Maha Rajah Radanut, who am Zemindar of Havalee Penjirah, &c. of my own free Will and Accord, and without Compulſion or Reſtraint, have ſold all the Mehal and Sayr, the Haſiel and Putteet Lands, the Jungles and Bunger, the Julkers and Bunker, the Garden, Tanks, and Trees of every Kind belonging to or contained in the ſaid Mehals as particularized below, excluſive of the Deweter, Bermooter, Perun, Fuckeraun, &c. Bazee Zeemin, to Rada Govind Ghoſe, the Son of Bubram Ghoſe, and Grandſon of Nawnit Ghoſe, in Conſideration of the Sum of 53,755 Sicca of good and lawful Money, being at this Time the full Value of the above Mahals; moreover, I have received the above Sum in ready Money from the above mentioned Perſons, and paid it into the Government's Treaſury in Diſcharge of the Balance of my Zemindary.

" I therefore by this Deed agree, that the above mentioned Perſons do take Poſſeſſion of theſe Mehals, which ſhall be ſeparated from the Tahud of my Zemindary; and that after cauſing them to be regiſtered at the Sudder as their own Talhooks, they pay the full Revenues thereof to Government; they may diſpoſe of them to their Heirs from Generation to Generation, or alienate them by Deed of Sale, or in any other Manner they may think proper.

" From this Time neither I nor my Heirs have any Claims to, or Concern in theſe Mehals: In Confirmation of which I have executed this Bill of Sale, that it may be produced when Occaſion ſhall require.

								Jumma.			
" Pergunnah Salbarree, in Sircar Tajepoore, in Chuckla Ghoragaut	1	Mahal	—	—				47,149	9	13	0
Pergh Bunkut	1	Mahal	—	—	1,332	14	1 2				
Pergh Booky	1	Ditto *	—	—	532	11	15 0				
Pergh Futtehpoor	1	Ditto	—	—	3,296	0	0 0				
P. Pooſargown	1	Ditto	—	—	1,443	15	7 3				
								6,605	8	4	3
								53,755	2	7	3

3. " I Maha Rajah Raanaut, who am Zemindar of Pergunnah Havely Penjirah, having ſold Pergunnah Salbarree, &c. in Sircar Tajepoor, belonging to Chuckla Goragaut a Khalſa Mehal, which is regiſtered at the Toomary Jumma of 53,755 2 7 3, of my own free Will and Accord, to Rada Gobind Ghoſe, the Son of Bulram Ghoſe, and Grandſon of Nawnut Ghoſe, for the Sum of 53,755 Sicca of good and lawful Money. This is to certify that I have received the above Sum in ready Money, and have paid it into the Company's Treaſury in Diſcharge of the Balance of my Zemindary. In Confirmation of which I have given this Receipt, that it may be produced when Occaſion ſhall require.

4. " Tranſlation of a Bengal Receipt.

" Received of Radanaut Ghoſe the Purchaſer, in the Bank of Sobaram Paul, the Sum of Sicca Rupees Fifty-three thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-five, being the Amount Sale of the Pergunnah Shaulbarry &c. Sircar Tadpoor, Dependant in the Chuckla of Ghoragaut, &c. Dated 25th Jeyt 1191.

Sa. R^s. 53,755. ◯ Seal.

(Signed) " Sree Maha Raja Radanaut Bahadre.

Which Sum * being paid into the Khalſa Treaſury. * Sic in Orig.

" The Governor General.

" Upon Principles ſimilar to thoſe which dictated the foregoing Minute, I earneſtly requeſt, that as a Proviſion for three of my oldeſt Domeſtics, whoſe long and faithful Services I have no other Means of rewarding, the Board will be pleaſed to comply with the Durkhauſt which I now deliver, marked D. It is a Petition for a Grant of Lands which are now vacant, and like thoſe above referred to, in the abſolute Gift of Government.

" By ſuch a Grant, the Company will obtain the immediate Payment of a Peſhcuſh or Fine of 20,000 Rupees, and an Annual Addition to their Revenue of 200 Rupees.

(Signed) " Warren Haſtings.

" Durkhauſt of Etbar Ally Khawn Mahomed Bully Mudien and Rhamlochund Ghoſe, for the Zemindary of Pergunnah of Azimabad, &c.

" If your Honourable Board will be pleaſed to grant us the above Zemindary, we agree to pay a Nuzzerana of 20,000 Rupees and the Public Revenue yearly, agreeable to the preſent Bundbuſt, being 2,10,721.

" We alſo pray that the Lands formerly allotted to the Tannah Muckroah, may be granted to us, and we agree to pay * yearly Revenue of 200 Rupees. * Sic in Orig.

(Signed)

" The Board are extremely ready to comply with the late Governor General's Requeſt in Favour of the Native Servants who have acted under him, but as they expect Inſtructions from the Company, under an Arrangement of the Legiſlature, relative to the Zemindary Rights of the Natives, and as the Board are not themſelves fully informed, whether the Lands pointed out in the Petitions are actually without any legal Proprietors, and are not ſure but that there may be collateral Proprietors Claims from different Natives relative to theſe Lands;

" Agreed, that the Whole be tranſmitted to the Committee of Revenue, with the following Letter.

" To Mr. William Cowper, &c. Members of the Committee of Revenue.

" Gentlemen,

" Incloſed we tranſmit you Copies of Two Minutes of the late Governor General and of the ſeveral Papers accompanying them.

" We are not fully informed whether the Lands pointed out in the ſeveral Petitions are actually without any legal Proprietors, and are not ſure, but that there may be collateral Proprietory Claims from different Natives relative to thoſe Lands; we have therefore tranſmitted the whole for your Inveſtigation

veſtigation of the Subject at large, and recommend it to you to make a General Report thereof to us. (*a*)

" We are, &c.

" Fort William,
16th Feb. 1785.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" John Macpherſon,
John Stables."

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, that the Book being now at Hand, they would proceed to examine Mr. Hudſon, touching the Tranſmiſſion to the Court of Directors of the Letters in page 977 of the Printed Minutes.

Then the following Queſtion was put to the Witneſs:

Q. At what Period were the Letters from Mahomed Reza Cawn, and from the Begum Bobu, which appear in the Printed Minutes of the Evidence, P. 977, tranſmitted to the Company?

Then the Witneſs produced Book 199, intituled, " 1770, 1771, Bengal Country Correſpondence received," and ſaid,

A. Theſe Letters are dated in the Year 1770, and not in the Year 1771; there is no Date of the Correſpondence of 1770 marked upon the Book, but that of the Year 1771, bound in the ſame Book, appears to have been received on the 16th of July 1772.

Q. Do you know whether the Mother of Moberick ul Dowlah was not living at this Hour, and receiving a Penſion from the Company?
A. At this Hour I cannot anſwer.

Q. When the laſt Accounts came in?
A. It appears already from the Evidence that ſhe has a Penſion.

Q. Do you not know that that Penſion has been in Fact paid many Years ſubſequent to the Appointment of Munny Begum in 1772?
A. It appears ſo from the Liſt of Penſions paid out of the Nabob's Stipend.

Croſs-examined by the Managers for the Commons.

Q. Whether the Court of Directors always of courſe upon every Diſpatch read the Country Correſpondence—Is it the uſual Practice?
A. I believe not.

Q. Are you not of Opinion that a great Number of Matters may lie in the Country Correſpondence without coming to Light and being read by the Court of Directors?
A. I do not know whether it was ſo formerly or not, but I know it would not be ſo now; I mean in a Matter of Importance.

Q. Speak to the beſt Extent of your Memory, whether or no ſome Years ago a Matter may not have lain in the Country Correſpondence a conſiderable Time, without coming to the Notice of the Court of Directors?
A. I cannot tell what it might do in the Year 1772, for I was not in the Service.

Q. In your own Memory?
A. I believe it might before the Appointment of the Board of Controul.

To ſhew the Nature of the Office held by Mr. Larkins in the Company's Service,

Read, from Book 58, already delivered in, the following Extract of a General Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 15th December 1775, beginning at Page 665, of the ſame Book.

" Our Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal.

" Par. 22. We obſerve by your Letter of the 24th February laſt; that you had appointed Mr. William Larkins to fill the Poſt of Sub-Accountant upon Mr. Livius's declining it; which Poſt, by our Letter of the 12th April following, we had directed to be occupied by Mr. Leonard Collings. Although we are ſenſible of the Abilities of Mr. Larkins for the Office of Sub-Accountant, yet as we cannot conſent to any Perſon being appointed thereto, but upon the Expreſs Terms on which Mr. Collings was appointed; and as we ſuppoſe Mr. Larkins will not chuſe to hold that Office upon thoſe Terms, it is therefore our Pleaſure, if he ſhould refuſe to continue in it, that you in ſuch Caſe appoint Mr. Collings your Sub-Accountant immediately upon Receipt

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXXII.

hereof;

hereof; but if Mr. Larkins ſhould think proper to remain therein, we then direct that Mr. Collings do ſucceed to the Office of Sub-Accountant upon the firſt Vacancy."

Read alſo, further Extract from the ſame Letter, beginning at Page 711 of the ſame Book.

" Par. 30. Should Mr. Larkins decline continuing in the Office of Deputy-Accountant, on the Terms and Regulations which we have adopted for that Office, and rather wiſh to preſerve his riſing in the Service, in that Caſe we recommend him to you for ſuch an Appointment as his Merit and Services deſerve.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Chas Boddam, John Harriſon,
Pet. Laſcelles, John Roberts,
Thos Rumbold, Wm James,
J. Stables, G. Wombwell,
Edwd Wheler, Robt. Gregory,
J. Woodhouſe, John Michie,
W. Devaynes, Fred^{k}. Pigou."

Read, from Book 205, already delivered in, the following Extract of a General Letter from Bengal, dated 20th March 1776, to the Court of Directors, beginning at Page 61 of the ſame Book.

" Par. 91. We were on the Point of nominating the Sub-Accountant, Mr. William Larkins, to the Vacancy occaſioned by the Reſignation of Mr. Darell, when we received your Orders of the 12th April 1775, containing the Appointment of Mr. Collings to this Succeſſion immediately after Mr. Livius. This Gentleman having, as we before informed you, declined the Office of Sub-Accountant, Mr. Collings of Courſe came directly into Mr. Darell's Place, and has taken Charge accordingly. Mr. Larkins feeling a Diſappointment at being deprived of an Office, which from the Senſe we entertain of his Induſtry and Abilities, we had intended to grant him, has addreſſed us on the Subject; we beg Leave to point out his Letter for your Obſervation, and to repeat the Recommendation we gave of his Merits in our General Letter of the 16th May laſt.—— He expreſſes a Readineſs to continue to act with the ſame Aſſiduity, under the preſent Arrangement, that he hath hitherto ſhewn in the Accountant's Office.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis."

Read, from Book 108, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 24th December 1776, beginning at Page 267 of the ſame Book.

" Our Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal.

Bengal per Egmont, Valentine.

" Par. 18. Your General Letter, lately received by the Talbot, informs us of your having, agreeably to our Orders of the 12th April 1775, appointed Mr. Leonard Collings to the Poſt of Accountant at your Preſidency, on its being vacated by Mr. Darell's Reſignation; and you alſo tell us, that Mr. Larkins feels a Diſappointment at being deprived of an Office, you, from his Induſtry and Abilities, intended to grant him. Now, as we conſider the Sentiments of Mr. Larkins upon this Occaſion, as expreſſed in his Letter, entered on your Conſultations 11th March, deſerving our favourable Notice, and as we think that the Poſt of Accountant ſhould be filled by a Perſon who has regularly been initiated in the Duty of that Office, by ſerving as Sub-Accountant, you are hereby directed, upon the Receipt hereof, to ſignify to Mr. Larkins, that he has the Option of being appointed Accountant, according to the Permiſſion granted him in our Letter of the 15th December laſt, (Par. 22 and 30), and upon the expreſs Terms upon which the Office of Accountant was originally inſtituted, that he ſhould continue fixt as younger ſenior Merchant, without riſing to a ſuperior Rank in our Service.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" London,
24th Decr 1776.

" Jno Stables, Jno Roberts,
F. Pigou, Wm James,
R^{d} Hall, Danl Wier,
W. G. Freeman, Robt Gregory,
Ja^{s} Moffatt, Geo. Tatem,
R^{d} Barker, Geo. Cuming,
Saml Peach,
Jno Harriſon."

Read,

Read, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council to the Court of Directors, dated 5th May 1781, from the Minutes of Evidence, beginning at Page 1184 of the ſame.

" Par. 36. Deeming the Duty of preparing the monthly Audit of the Accounts of the Revenue Department, for the Member of the Council Auditor of the Week, by Mr. Croftes, our Accomptant General in this Department, incompatible with his Office as a Member of the Committee of Revenue, we have delegated this Truſt to Mr. Larkins, Accountant General to our General Department, ſo far as reſpects the Examination of the Treaſury Account of that Committee, with Directions to lay before us a monthly Report for the Audit of it. For the more particular Nature of this new Office, and the Motives which induced us to grant Mr. Larkins, as a Reward for the preſent and former Services which he has rendered the Company, the Compenſation minuted on our Proceedings, we beg Leave to refer you to them, as noted in the Margin, and doubt not of their meeting your Approbation."

Read, from Book 29, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 14th February 1782, beginning at Paragraph 8 of the ſame Letter.

" To the Honble. the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

" Par. 8. We have received a Letter from Mr. Larkins, our Accountant General, ſoliciting to be replaced in his former Rank on the Liſt of Company's Servants next below Mr. Thomas Calvert, and immediately above Mr. John Taylor, as the Gentlemen on the Liſt of that Seaſon, by riſing to the Rank of Senior Merchants, will ſupercede Mr. Larkins, who by your expreſs Appointment was fixed to remain the youngeſt Senior Merchant on this Eſtabliſhment.

" 9. This Appointment, when granted to Mr. Larkins, was intended to give him Precedence on the Liſt of Company's Servants; but as it can no longer be attended with that Effect, it would be an Injury and Degradation to him to continue it, as his Aſſiſtants in Time would riſe to a Rank above him. Mr. Larkins's Merits entitle him to every Indulgence which can be ſhown him, we therefore venture with Confidence to recommend his Letter, with our Minutes upon it, which make a Number in the Packet, to your Peruſal, and his Caſe to your favourable Conſideration.

" Warren Haſtings,
Edw. Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

Read, from Book 42, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 28th Auguſt 1782, beginning at Paragraph 33 of the ſame Letter.

" Our Governor General of Fort William in Bengal.

" Par. 33. We yield with Pleaſure to your Recommendation in Favour of Mr. Larkins, your Accountant General, as expreſſed in the 8th and 9th Paragraphs of your General Letter of the 14th February 1782, and hereby direct, that he do take Rank in our Service according to his original Standing, next below Mr. Thomas Calvert. Mr. Larkins's Merit certainly entitles him to this Mark of our Favour, and which he is to conſider as a Token of our Approbation of his Conduct; but we muſt at the ſame time direct, that, agreeably to the Terms of his own Letter, a Copy whereof we received by the Nancy, Mr. Larkins do on no Account quit his preſent Poſts, in which he is ſo eminently uſeful, without our Permiſſion.

" Geo. Cumming, Hy Fletcher,
Rd Hall, Nathl Smith,
Step. Luſhington, Jno Harriſon,
Jno Hunter, Hy Savage,
Jos. Sparks, Geo. Taſem,
Jac. Wilkinſon, Jno Smith,
J. Roberts."

Read, from Book 113, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal, to the Court of Directors, dated 15th March 1784, beginning at Paragraph 12 of the ſame Letter.

" To the Honble. the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies.

" Par. 12. The infirm State of Health under which Mr. Larkins, your Accountant General, ſtill labours, occaſioned by his unremitted Attention to the Duties of a moſt laborious Office, and

and the conſequent Neceſſity of ſecuring the Remittance of his Property to Europe, have induced us to comply with a Requeſt, made by that Gentleman, that the Amount due on Bonds, which he had taken for Sums received on Account of the Commiſſion granted to him in March 30, 1781, might be transferred to the Remittance Loan, advertized on the 30th October 1783, for which Bills are not to be granted till 1ſt February 1785.

" 13. You have been informed, by our repeated Teſtimonies, of the Services rendered the Company by Mr. Larkins, and we hope the Circumſtances mentioned in his Letter will make him appear to you highly deſerving of this Indulgence, and induce you to ſignify your Approval, by accepting the Bills which will be drawn on you in his Favour. We beg Leave to refer you to the Minutes, entered individually by the Members of our Board, on this Occaſion.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" E. Wheler,
Jn°. Stables."

Read, from Book 528, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 8th July 1785, beginning at Paragraph 42 of the ſame Letter.

" Our Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal.

" Par. 42. On the Whole, the Attention ſhewed by the Accountant General, in framing theſe Statements, merits our warmeſt Approbation, and we truſt he will continue the ſame Exertions in this as in every other Matter under his Department.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" E. Boehm,	Wm Devaynes,
John Townſon,	Nat^l Smith,
Steph. Luſhington,	L. Sullivan,
John Motteux,	John Manſhip,
Lionel Darell,	John Roberts,
Thos Parry,	J. Michie,
Jam^s Moffat,	Thos Fitzhugh,
Wm Mills,	George Cuming,

Thos Cheap."

Read, from Book 662, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal to the Court of Directors, dated the 21ſt of Auguſt 1786, beginning at Paragraph 20 of the ſame Letter.

" The Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

" Par. 20. In Teſtimony of the Succeſs of our Arrangements, for which we hold the Company much indebted to the Labour and Fidelity of your public Secretaries, and very particularly to the Induſtry and Exertions of your Accountant General; we have now the Pleaſure to inform you, that the correct and impartial Regulations of your Treaſury have greatly tended to revive your Credit in this Settlement.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" John Macpherſon,
R^d Sloper,
Jn° Stables,
Chas Stuart."

Read, from Book 521, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from Lord Cornwallis to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated 16th November 1786, beginning at Paragraph 44 of the ſame Book.

" To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, at their Houſe in Leadenhall Street London.

" Par. 44. This Plan was ſuggeſted by the Accountant General Mr. Larkins; and, from his Profeſſional Abilities, Zeal for the public Service, and acknowledged Integrity, merits the moſt deliberate and candid Diſcuſſion.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" Cornwallis."

Read, alſo, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Letter from Lord Cornwallis to the Court of Directors, dated 16th November 1786, beginning at Paragraph 22 of the ſame Letter.

" To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

" Par. 22. The Situation of the Accountant General is particularly intitled to your Conſideration; you will be fully ſenſible that to diſcharge properly the laborious Duties of that Office, peculiar Talents, in Addition to cloſe Application and ſtrict Integrity, are indiſpenſably neceſſary. I am much ſatisfied with Mr. Larkins the preſent Accountant General; from Anxiety to promote the public Good, he applies to his Duty without Murmur and with unremitting Zeal; but if by any Circumſtance we were to be deprived of his Services, I have no Hopes that I ſhould be able to prevail upon any Gentleman to accept the Office on the preſent Salary; who, from Character, Abilities, and Underſtanding in the Service, could be conſidered as properly qualified for it.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" Cornwallis."

Read, from Book 663, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 31ſt July 1787, beginning at Paragraph 73 of the ſame Letter.

" Our Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal.

Pub. Dept. " Par. 73. We have alſo reſolved, that the Accountant General's Salary ſhall be increaſed from S^a R^s 16,000, to S^a R^s 38,400 per Annum.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" T. Pattle, jun.	Jn° Motteux,
Thos Cheap,	N. Smith,
Jn° Townſend,	Jn Hunter,
Ja^s Moffatt,	Jn° Roberts,
W. Elphinſtone,	Hugh Ingliſ,
W. Devaynes,	W. Benſle,
Jn° Manſhip,	Jn° Travers."

Read, from Book 523, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Public Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 6th March 1788, beginning at Paragraph 63 of the ſame Letter.

" To the Honble. the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, at their Houſe in Leadenhall Street.

" Par. 63. The Accountant General having repreſented to us the Peculiarity of his Situation, while his Salary has been reſtricted to the Amount preſcribed by your Orders of the 11th April 1785, and having ſolicited that upon the Grounds ſtated in a Letter which he has addreſſed to us, he may receive the Difference between what has been drawn by the Accountant General to the Revenue Department and himſelf, during that Period; we have readily complied with his Requeſt, ſo far as to tranſmit a Copy of his Letter, a Number in the Packet; and we beg Leave to recommend his Caſe and Situation to your moſt favourable Conſideration.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" Cornwallis,
J. Shore."

Read, from Book 672, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal, in the Secret and Separate Department, and dated 14th January 1789, beginning at Paragraph 173 of the ſame Letter.

" To the Honble. the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies.

" Par. 173. We muſt alſo beg Leave to avail ourſelves of the ſame Occaſion of recommending the Salary of your Accountant General to your Re-conſideration, as the Union of Three Offices in One muſt neceſſarily have encreaſed the Duties of his general Superintendance, though we are ſenſible, in the Caſe of Mr. Larkins, it cannot have added to the individual Share of Labour he has, at all Times, given to the Performance of his Duty. The Correſpondence which you appear to have ſtudied in the Salary laſt aſſigned to the Accountant General, with thoſe of your Secretaries, when the Duties of that Department were ſeparated, induce us to recommend, that a

 proportional

proportional Increaſe may take Place in the Conſolidation of the Offices, and that the Allowances may be made equal to thoſe now aſſigned to the Secretary of the Government.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Cornwallis,
J. Shore."

Read, from Book 559, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 8th April 1789, beginning at Paragraph 76 of the ſame.

" Our Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal.

" Par. 76. (63). We have conſidered the Repreſentation of Mr. Larkins, your Accountant General, referred to in this Paragraph, requeſting to draw the Difference between the Salary allowed him by our Orders of 11th April 1785, and that drawn by the Accountant General to the Revenue Department from Receipt of the above Orders to the 19th February 1788; as we think his Situation is more laborious than the Accountant to the Revenue Department, and are ſatisfied with Mr. Larkins's Abilities and Diligence in diſcharging his official Duties, in order to ſhew our favourable Opinion thereof, we have agreed to comply with his Requeſt. Pub. Dept. 6th March 1788.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" W. Elphinſton,
Jn Travers,
Jn Hunter,
Thos Parry,
Lionel Darell,
W. Benſley,
A. Robarts,
Nath. Smith,
W. Devaynes,
S. Luſhington,
Jn Woodhouſe,
Jas Moffatt,
Geo. Tatem,
T. Pattle,
J. Smith."

Read, from Book 666, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal to the Court of Directors, dated 31ſt July 1790, beginning at Paragraph 41 of the ſame Letter.

" To the Honble. the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

" Par. 41. The Regulations which we have made for conducting the Iſſue of Promiſſory Notes were recommended by your Accountant General, whoſe Zeal for the Preſervation of your Credit, and whoſe conſtant Attention to thoſe Engagements within the Limits of his Official Care, we have frequently had Occaſion to commend. A Copy of the Regulations will make a Number in the Packet. The Notes, of which One is alſo ſent, are at preſent prepared under the immediate Charge and Inſpection of our Secretary, from Plates that have been engraved for the Purpoſe; but to obtain a better Security againſt Frauds, we requeſt that your Honble. Court will either ſend out annually from England by different Ships, a certain Number of Blank Promiſſory Notes of the New Form, on Paper bearing the Company's Water Mark, ſufficient according to Mr. Larkins's Calculation for the Expenditure of Two Years, as well for the ſake of inſuring the Arrival of an ample Supply in Caſe of Accidents to your Ships, as to provide againſt any Want if the Iſſue ſhould exceed the Eſtimate; or that you will furniſh us with a ſufficient Quantity of Blank Paper of the proper Size, bearing the Company's Water Mark, and with it a few Copper Plates and Preſſes.

" 42. In the Event of your adopting the latter expedient, which, however we hope will yield to the other as in all Reſpects we think more adviſable, we would further recommend that you would appoint to Bengal one or two Perſons to whom the Duty of keeping the Plates in Repair and taking off the Impreſſions may be aſſigned, under Covenants to ſerve a certain Number of Years and with Security for their good Conduct, as it is a Matter of Doubt whether Engravers will always be found in this Country who can undertake to execute ſuch a Truſt.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Cornwallis,
Chs Stuart,
Peter Speke."

Read,

this, I had become obnoxious and ſuſpected; having no Remedy, I found it abſolutely neceſſary for me to aſſent to the Plan; and, in conſequence of that, to raiſe 30,000 new Horſemen. It is now Fourteen Months that we have laboured under inexpreſſible Diſtreſs, and been loaded with an Expence of Crores of Rupees for the Pay of theſe Troops; but without endangering the Friendſhip and Alliance of the Engliſh Gentlemen, I was deſirous to negotiate a Reconciliation at any Rate between them and Pundit Purdhaun, in ſuch a Manner as to enſure the Perpetuity of the antient Alliance of this Quarter with both Sides. During theſe Fourteen Months, I have therefore continually informed you of all Matters and have chearfully ſubmitted to all Difficulties and Diſtreſſes, but when, the firſt Opportunity having been loſt, a Treaty is at laſt received, even in that, the Concerns of Ragonaut Row are expreſſed in a doubtful and ambiguous Manner; beſides which, in the Affairs of Gwalior, Futty Sing, Guicawar, and the Ranna of Gohud, there is great Room for Diſputes. The Particulars of all theſe Points are treated at large in the Perſian Letter, and are long and too tedious to be repeated here. There is a Diſtance of 900 Coſs between us, and a conſiderable Time in ſending Letters and receiving the Anſwers is loſt. From unlucky Events and Circumſtances, I have been compelled to ſend an Army under the Command of Rajah Chimnajee Behadre; but how long am I to labour under the Difficulties and Diſtreſſes for the Pay of the Soldiers which is immenſe? Though Two or Three Lacks of Rupees have been received, of what Aſſiſtance can that be, or how does that relieve us from the Weight of the Arrears? We have entered into Engagements with Pundit Purdhaun, and the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, but that has not tended to the diminiſhing our Difficulties, nor can they be removed till Pundit Purdhaun and the Engliſh Gentlemen are reconciled. The Maha Rajah has accordingly exerted and employed his utmoſt Abilities for this Purpoſe, and has written to you on the Subject; but the Event has not turned out as he wiſhed or hoped for; and now that the Treaty is arrived, even in that there is great Room for Alterations. We are without Reſource and Remedy, God knows and is Witneſs whether I am the Friend or the Enemy of the Engliſh; but the Earth is hard, and the Heavens are far removed. The Nabob Amaud ul Dowlah is prudent and foreſeeing, and all the Difficulties of every Meaſure are well known to him; at any Rate he will not blame me. I am without the ſmalleſt Reſource, and can ſee no Remedy. Had the Engliſh Army under General Goddard never arrived at Hoſhangabad, what was then done would not have given Umbrage to the Decan People, and we ſhould not have been compelled to ſend an Army to Cuttack, and to ſubmit to ſuch a Weight of Expence, but we ſhould have been free and at Liberty in all Points, nor would any Difficulty have come upon us. From a Period of Twenty Years our Friendſhip has been daily encreaſing, but from the Plan determined on by the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, which has occaſioned all theſe Diſtreſſes, I am fallen into great Embarraſſment. Had Peace been concluded between Pundit Paudhaun and the Engliſh, I was in Hopes that from the Friendſhip of the Nabob I might have requeſted ſome ſmall Aſſiſtance, on which Subject I accordingly wrote before, and the Nabob has kindly granted us Three Lacks of Rupees. I alſo hoped that Pundit Paudhaun would likewiſe have given ſome Share, and that the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah would have contributed his Share, while we ourſelves would have repaid the Reſt out of the Country of Hyder Naig; but on the contrary this Proſpect has not been realized, and the Negotiations are extended to an unforeſeen Length. The Will of God is ſuperior to every Thing. As yet, what Advantage has accrued to this Quarter from the Name which the Maha Rajah has adopted, and from all the Pains and Exertions which I have taken during the laſt 14 Months, and from the many Letters I have written, in which I continually ſtile myſelf the firm Friend, the Friend, the Friend. Fourteen Months have now elapſed ſince we raiſed 30,000 Horſemen. If there were only paid 300 Rupees, what a large Sum it would make; but the Allowances eſtabliſhed in this Country are 4 or 500 Rupees for each Horſeman, and ſome have even more than that; beſides which, there are large Allowances to the Jemedars and other Officers. Conſider then well how great the Expence of the whole muſt be. Having fully underſtood this Matter you muſt explain it to the Nabob; for 14 Months we have ſupported ourſelves, and how much longer muſt we wait in Expectation." (*a*)

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Book and ſame Letter, beginning at Page 501 of the ſame.

" You write that the Governor, after expreſſing many Doubts and Objections about ſupplying the Expences of the Troops which arrived at Cuttack, and after you had ſatisfied him, ſaid, 'The Gentlemen of the Council will not agree; for my own Part I approve of it; for the preſent I will give thus much Money; but the Troops at this Place are going to Madras; let near 3,000 Horſe of the Troops which are at Cuttack accompany them, ſo that they may arrive in Safety at the Place of their Deſtination; but let nothing be ſaid of the Chout of Bengal, for this would draw great Diſcredit on me with the Council and the Engliſh; and where Advantages of Crores and Lacks are in Contemplation, it is improper to look to ſuch inconſiderable Objects; ſome Compenſation will be found for it.' (*b*)

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXXVI. (*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

Read,

Read, alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Book and ſame Letter, beginning at Page 505 of the ſame.

" As the Friendſhip of the Engliſh is, at all Events, the Firſt and moſt neceſſary Conſideration, I will therefore exert myſelf in eſtabliſhing Peace; for the Power of making Peace with all is the beſt Object: To this all other Meaſures are ſubſervient; and this will certainly be done by them (the Engliſh)." (*a*)

Read alſo, from the ſame Book, the following Letter from Rajah Ram Pundit to Beneram Pundit, beginning at Page 564 of the ſame.

" From Rajah Ram Pundit to Beneram Pundit, a Second Letter.

" Par. 22. Whatever I and Biſſumber Pundit together repreſented to the Rajah and Appe Saheb, will have been made known to you by the Pundit, who has been diſpatched from hence. Colonel Pearſe has had Permiſſion to march; and ſtrict Orders have been given to the Beuſſaries to furniſh him with Proviſions; and having ſent an Agent from us with him, he has been forwarded to the Southward from the Neighbourhood of Cuttack. Biſſumber Pundit, at the Time of his Departure, petitioned from the Preſence, that they would not leave Cuttack till he ſhould addreſs an Arzee to them after his Arrival at Calcutta. The Troops here complain greatly that they came in the Hopes of enriching themſelves in the Country of Bengal, and that to this Time they had neglected all thoſe Hopes of acquiring Money and Goods; that they had now, for the Sake of Friendſhip, given free Paſſage to Colonel Pearſe, and they muſt now either give them Intelligence where to get their Money, or elſe ſuffer them to ſhew their Courage and Activity. How long are theſe Diſcourſes to laſt? We are anxiouſly expecting Letters from your Quarter. We have performed the Duties of Friendſhip. To this Time you and I have, in all Caſes and Seaſons, exerted ourſelves in repreſenting all Matters, and pointing out the Opportunities. The Execution of every Thing depends upon the Nabob; he will do whatever is right.

Read, alſo, from Book 29, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal to the Court of Directors, dated the 27th April 1781, beginning at Page 381 of the ſame Book.

" To the Honble. Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

" Par. 19. You were informed, in our Letter of the 29th November, of the Reſolution which we had taken to detach over Land towards Madras a Company of European Artillery, and a Body of Six Battalions of Native Infantry, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Pearſe, to aid the Operations of our Troops on the Coaſt. This Detachment having been collected near Narainghur, in Midnapore, marched from the Place of Rendezvous on the 21ſt Janry, and croſſed the Soubenzeka River on the 9th February.

" 20th. Although the low State of the Country through which its Route lay, the long Continuance of the Rains, and the uncommon Difficulties which, after the Exertions made to furniſh our firſt Aids to Fort St. George, preſented themſelves in the Equipment of this Force, were ſufficient Impediments to an earlier Movement of it; we had beſides a political Motive for not urging it ſooner, in the Deſire of waiting for Replies from the Government of Berar, to the Diſpatches which we had ſent thither in September with our Offers of Peace to the Mahratta State, leſt, by a precipitate March of the Detachment into the Borders of Cuttack, before Time had been allowed to the Commanding Officer of the Bera Troops which lay there, and in its deſtined Paſſage we might expoſe them to mutual Hoſtilities, and defeat the Ends of our Negotiation with that Government; but when the expected Replies arrived, and contained a total Rejection of our Propoſals, founded, as we had every Reaſon to believe, on an Opinion that our Affairs were reduced to ſo deſperate a State, as might render it too hazardous for them to take a decided Part in our Favour, and afforded them no Hope of Succeſs in the Mediation which had been preſcribed to them; we then deemed it incumbent upon us equally on the Principle of maintaining the Credit of our Power, and on the ſubſtantial Grounds on which the Expedition had been originally planned, to order its inſtant Commencement. Orders to this Effect were accordingly and immediately iſſued; but that we might at the ſame Time provide for the unmoleſted March of the Detachment through the Province of Oriſſa, and mark that Attention which was due to the Relation in which we had till that Time ſtood with the Government of Berar, we choſe to depute a confidential Perſon to Raja Chimnajee Booſla, the Chief of the Berar Army, who ſhould notify to him the Order which we had given to Colonel Pearſe, to requeſt him, in our Name, to cauſe ſuch of his Troops as might yet be in the Road through which the Detachment was to paſs, to remove at ſuch a Diſtance from it as might prevent Individuals on either Side from engaging in

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXXVI. (*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

mutual

mutual Broils; and, if the Rajah ſhould be diſpoſed to take a more decided Part in our Favour, to ſolicit the Aid of a Body of Cavalry, to accompany Colonel Pearſe, and to act under his Command. Mr. David Anderſon was appointed to this Service.

" 21ſt. The Inſtructions which we gave to Colonel Pearſe were conſonant to thoſe given to Mr. Anderſon; and at the ſame Time that they cautioned him in the ſtrongeſt Manner to prevent, to the utmoſt of his Power, any Acts, or the Permiſſion of any Acts, on the Part of his Detachment or its Followers, which could lead to Hoſtilities with the Government of Cuttac or the Berar Army, they directed him in the Event of his Progreſs being obſtructed to make his Way againſt all Oppoſition. The Event has fully anſwered our Expectations as will be ſhewn in the Sequel.

" 22d. Mr. Anderſon miſſing Rajah Chimnajee Booſla, who was engaged in a remote Expedition, and the Communication being ſtopped, was ordered to return at the Solicitation of the Maratta Chief. He was a Second Time deputed to him, and ſoon after returned, bringing with him Rajah Ram Pundit, the Naib of Cuttack; with whom an Engagement was formerly concluded in the Name of his Maſter Raja Chimnajee, by which it was ſtipulated, that a Body of 2,000 effective Horſe ſhould be detached from the Army at Cuttac, and placed under the Command of Colonel Pearſe, their Pay to be iſſued by our Paymaſter, at the Rate of One Lack of Rupees per Month; and that a Party of the Company's Forces ſhould aſſiſt the Government of Berar, in aſſerting its Pretenſions to the Diſtrict of Gurra Mundela, a ſmall Territory lying on the Banks of the Nerbudda, and under the actual Poſſeſſion of the Peiſhwa. Major William Popham, a moſt deſerving Officer in your Service, whom we have before had the Pleaſure to diſtinguiſh to you for his ſpirited and gallant Conduct in the Capture of the Fort of Gwalior, as well as on other Occaſions of Military Duty, has been accordingly ordered on this Service with the Regiment of Native Infantry, and the other Troops which had been in Gwalior to garriſon that Fortreſs.

" 23d. It was at the ſame Time reſolved, that a Gratuity of 13 Lacks of Rupees, being the Remainder of the Sum of 16 Lacks of Rupees propoſed as a Contribution for the Relief of the Forces in the Province of Cuttac, in the Event of the Acquieſcence of the Government of Berar in the Propoſals which were tranſmitted in October laſt to them, ſhould be granted and delivered to Rajah Ram Pundit, in the Behalf of Chimnajee, for the Relief of the Army, repreſented to be in the greateſt Diſtreſs; and as an Acknowledgement for the paſt and ſeaſonable Inſtances afforded of the Friendſhip of that Government, it was alſo reſolved, that a Loan of Ten Lacks, requeſted for the ſame Purpoſe, ſhould be granted to Chimnajee, on the Part of the Government of Berar, on the Security of Rajah Ram Pundit for Payment.

" 24th. As the Detail of this Negotiation contains many Particulars which are improper to be entered in the Body of our Conſultations, we have therefore judged it expedient to form a detached Narrative of it, and to tranſmit it, in a ſeparate Copy, to the Secret Committee of your Honourable Court.

" 25th. We ſhall briefly obſerve, that we have laboured, and we think with a Succeſs now decided, to detach the moſt powerful Member of the Maratta State, and in its Relation to Bengal, the moſt capable of any in India to do it either Service or Hurt, from the general Confederacy which has been formed againſt us, and have converted it, oſtenſibly at leaſt, into a Party to our Cauſe. The Event will ſhortly prove the Truth of our Concluſions.

" 26th. During the Courſe of this Tranſaction, the Detachment under the Command of Colonel Pearſe proceeded by a quiet and unmoleſted Progreſs to Ganjain, where it arrived on the 17th ult. accompanied to the Borders of that Diſtrict by a Perſon of Rank, deputed by the Order of Raja Chimnajee, and abundantly ſupplied with Proviſions, and every other Aid and Accommodation it required. Some of the Plunderers of Chimnajee's Army made an Incurſion on our Frontier, which he ſeverely reſented, inſtantly cauſing the Offenders to be ſeized and puniſhed in a public and exemplary Manner. This is the only Inſtance in which our Provinces have ſuffered any real Injury from the ſuſpicious Situation of the Berar Army, during ſo long a Time in our Neighbourhood. It is now on its Return to Naypore.

" Fort William,
27th of April 1781.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" Warren Haſtings,
E. Wheler.

Then the Witneſs produced a Book numbered 566.

The ſame was delivered in and read as follows:

" To the Honble. the Committee of Secrecy of the Honble. Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

" Honble. Sirs,

" In our General Letter to the Honble. Court of Directors, bearing Date the 27th inſtant, we have acquainted them with our Intention of tranſmitting to you, in a ſeparate Addreſs, an Account or Narrative of our Proceedings with reſpect to the Berar Government, and the Army of

of the Berar Rajah, ſtationed for a long Time in the Province of Oriſſa, which contained Matter of too ſecret a Nature to appear on the Face of our Records, and we have now the Honor of communicating the ſame to you.

To render the Subject of the Narrative clear and intelligible, it will be neceſſary to revert to ſome Circumſtances which happened a few Months ago, and to unfold the Diſpoſitions and Views of ſome of the principal Powers of Hindoſtan.

In the Month of September 1780, Advices were received here from the Governor and Council of Madras, of the melancholy Fate of Colonel Baillie's Detachment, the Retreat of the Army under General Munro, and the deſperate State of our Affairs on the Coaſt of Coromandel. It was immediately reſolved, that the moſt vigorous Meaſures ſhould be taken to aſſiſt the Preſidency of Madras with Men and Money from Bengal. Accordingly Tranſports were fitted out with all Expedition, and General Sir Eyre Coote was ſent round by Sea with a Supply of 15 Laaks of Rupees, and a ſtrong Detachment of European Infantry and Artillery, the Flower of our Army; and it was agreed that a further Reinforcement of Five Thouſand Sepoys ſhould be aſſembled at Midnapore, and ſent afterwards by Land under the Command of Col. Pearſe.

At this important Period we were engaged in a War with the Marattah Government at Poonah, which had laſted for ſome Years. Much Expence had already been incurred; and notwithſtanding a conſtant Train of Succeſs which had attended all the Operations of our Army under the Command of General Goddard, we had ſtill no immediate Proſpect of terminating the War.

It was at this Time known that Moodajee Bhoſila the Rajah of the Maratta ſtate of Berar, and Nizam Ally Cawn the Soubah of the Decan, had united in a Plan of Confederacy againſt the Engliſh, with Hyder Ally the Nabob of Myſore, and the Miniſters of the Peſhwa's Government at Poonah. Moodajee was to invade Bengal, and the Nizam was to enter the Company's Circuit of Cicacole, whilſt Hyder was to paſs the Gauts and lay waſte the Carnatic. The Government of Poonah, preſſed in their own Territories, could only contribute to this Plan of offenſive War by Grants of Lands to its Allies.

The Rajah of Berar had nevertheleſs, on many Occaſions, given the moſt evincing Proofs of his pacific Diſpoſition towards the Engliſh, and had even given us early Intimation of this Confederacy; alleging that he had been compelled to enter into it from a Dread of the Reſentment of his Aſſociates; and aſſuring us, that whatever Appearances he might be conſtrained to aſſume, he would not involve the Berar Government in a decided Enmity with the Engliſh. In conformity to this Plan of Policy, Moodajee had ſent from 30 to 40,000 Horſe under the Command of his Second Son Chimnajee Baboo. They received their Diſmiſſion on the Day of the Duſſerah, or the 11th of Auguſt 1779. The Plan of Operations preſcribed to them by the Confederates was, to march into Behar, which they might have reached in two Months; but inſtead of following this Plan, they took a different Road, and by ſtudied Delays had only reached Cuttack in the Month of May following, being about the Time when the periodical Rains uſually ſet in that Province; which of courſe ſerved them as a Pretext for deferring the Proſecution of their profeſſed Deſign, and they were at this Time ſtill laying at Cuttack.

The Nizam had committed no open Hoſtilities againſt us; though there is every Reaſon to ſuppoſe (and he has even himſelf avowed it) that he was the Projector of the Confederacy, and had ſecretly ſupplied the other Powers with Money to carry on their Operations againſt us.

The Advices from Madras proved but too fully the Activity and Spirit with which Hyder had begun to perform his Part in this alarming Confederacy.

Such was the Poſture in which we ſtood, with reſpect to the Powers of this Country; our Advices regarding our European Enemies were uncertain. It was, however, firmly believed, that an Expedition would be attempted by the French in the Courſe of the Seaſon againſt ſome of the Company's Settlements in India, though it was impoſſible to foreſee whether it would fall on Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, though the latter was moſt probable.

Under theſe Circumſtances, it became expedient to contract as much as poſſible, the Sphere of our Military Operations, ſo that, without endangering the Safety of our own Poſſeſſions in Bengal, we might be able to act with more Force and Efficacy in our Endeavours to recover the Carnatic, and to revenge the Injury which the Engliſh had ſuſtained from Hyder Ally Caun. The Government at Poonah had long borne an inveterate and avowed Enmity againſt Hyder, and though temporary Policy had now united them in one Cauſe, yet his great and unexpected Succeſſes might naturally revive their former Jealouſy, and alarm the Miniſters of Poonah with Apprehenſions for the future Safety of their own Territories. The Opportunity therefore ſeemed favorable for propoſing to them Terms of Reconciliation from this Government; and as Moodajee Bhoſila had always profeſſed the ſtrongeſt Deſire of effecting a Pacification betwixt us and the Maratta States, it was thought neceſſary to engage him as a Mediator in the intended Negociation. With theſe Views a Treaty was drawn out by us, and ſent to Naugpore, and Moodajee was deſired to get it executed by the Peſhwah and his Miniſters, and to ſign it himſelf as the Guarantee, for the punctual Obſervance of it on both Sides. Vide Conſultation of 2d Oct. 1780.

Whilſt this Negociation was in ſuſpenſe, it was agreed to poſtpone the March of the Detachment deſtined by Land for Madras, becauſe its Route lay through the Territories of Moodajee Bhoſila, and it muſt neceſſarily paſs by that Part of his Army which was laying at Cuttack under the Command of Chimnajee; Circumſtances which, without having obtained the previous

Concurrence of Moodajee, might, in the unſettled State of our Connection with that Prince, not only expoſe the Detachment to Difficulties and Oppoſition in its March, but lead it into Operations very different from the Intention of its Equipment, and draw on us the decided Enmity of Moodajee, whoſe Power, when exerted againſt us, would prove an important Acquiſition to the Strength of Hyder and the Miniſters of Poonah. The great Exertions which had already been made by this Government, required alſo ſome Time before the neceſſary Arrangement could be made for fitting out a new Detachment which was to perform ſo long a March, and be employed in Service of ſo much Importance.

Vide Appendix, No. 1, 2, 3, & 4.

On the 9th January 1781, Anſwers were, at length, received from the Rajah of Berar and his Miniſters, which contained, however, ſo many Objections to the propoſed Treaty, that little Room was left to hope for an immediate Accommodation with the Government of Poonah: And beſides the Points which came into Diſcuſſion from their immediate Connection with the Treaty, theſe Letters contained a Variety of Claims and Propoſitions aſſerted by Moodajee on his own Account, which, though they were not wholly new, were recapitulated in a Style that impreſſed us with Doubts regarding the Sincerity of Moodajee's former Profeſſions and Aſſurances.

The Seaſon for Action was now far advanced, Col. Pearce's Detachment was almoſt ready, and the State of our Affairs on the Coaſt would not admit of longer Delay. It was evident alſo from the Anſwers which had been received from Moodajee, that he conceived that our Affairs were reduced to a State more deſperate than they really were. To remove therefore this Impreſſion, as well as to afford the moſt ſpeedy Aſſiſtance to the Preſidency of Madras, it was reſolved that the Detachment ſhould immediately proceed and make its Way through the Province of Oriſſa againſt all Oppoſition. To reconcile Moodajee however to this Meaſure by every Mark of Attention in our Power, and to prevent if poſſible a Rupture from the Meeting of the two Armies, it was agreed to depute a Gentleman from this Government to Chimnajee Baboo at Cuttack. Mr. Anderſon was ſelected for this Service, and the following Inſtructions were given to him:

Sec^{t} Dep^{t}.

" To Mr. David Anderſon.

" Sir,

" We hereby appoint you our Special Miniſter to Rajah Chimnajee Bhoſila, the Commander of the Army of the Government of Berar, now in the Province of Cuttack, and we direct you to proceed thither with all poſſible Expedition for the following Purpoſes.

" Firſt, You will produce to the Rajah your Credentials, and deliver to him and to the Dewan Bowanny Punt Appa the introductory Letters which you will receive from the Governor General.

" Secondly, You will notify to them in Form that Orders have been given to Lieutenant Colonel Pearſe, the Commander of the Army lately formed at Midnapore, to march into the Carnatic by the Way of Cuttack, its only practicable Route; apprizing them that this Information is given them in conſideration of the ancient Friendſhip which has ſubſiſted between our Forces in the Carnatic and the Government of Naugpore, and for the Prevention of any Cauſe which might eventually diſturb it. For this Reaſon we have inſtructed you to requeſt them in our Name to cauſe ſuch of their Troops as may yet be in the Road through which our Army muſt paſs, to remove at ſuch a Diſtance from it as may prevent the Individuals on either Side, and particularly the Followers of the Camps, whoſe Licentiouſneſs is the moſt difficult to be reſtrained, from engaging in mutual Broils, which might imperceptibly lead to ſerious and alarming Conſequences, affecting the Union of the two States; and to acquaint them, that the ſtricteſt Orders have from the ſame Motives been iſſued to the Commander of the Engliſh Army, who is a Man of Underſtanding and Prudence, to obſerve all the Duties of Friendſhip with the Rajah and his People, and to avoid whatever may tend to create a Miſunderſtanding with either: That the Force has been ſome Time ſince aſſembled and ready to march, but Letters having been before ſent to Naugpore containing the Subſtance of a Treaty propoſed for the Guarantee of Rajah Moodajee Bhoſila, and the Acceptance and Ratification of the Miniſters of the Peſhwa, with other Subjects, tending to draw the two Governments of Berar and Bengal into a cloſer and firmer Connection of Friendſhip and Intereſt, the March of the Army was therefore withheld till an Anſwer ſhould be received from Naugpore: That an Anſwer has been received, but not concluſive, many Points remaining for Adjuſtment, which may be the Work of Time: That we are aſſured of the inflexible Determination of the Rajah to maintain the ancient Friendſhip of the Bhoſila Family with this Government, and to unite with it in one common Cauſe, whenever the Terms and Objects of it can be ſettled to our mutual Satisfaction; but that we cannot ſuffer the neceſſary Plans and Meaſures of Government to remain ſuſpended in the Expectation of this Concluſion, nor our Armies to loſe the Seaſon of Action, while thoſe of our Enemies are employing it againſt us; and that having acquitted ourſelves of the Obligation impoſed upon us by our Senſe of the Relation ſubſiſting between the two Governments, the Reſt remains with them, and they muſt be anſwerable for the Conſequences, if they do not conform to our Example. You will be careful to make them underſtand that the Orders to Colonel Pearſe are poſitive to proſecute his March, and make his Way againſt all Oppoſition.

" Thirdly, If you find the Rajah and his Dewan diſpoſed to take a more decided Part in our Favor, of which indeed we have no Expectation, we deſire that you will ſolicit the Aid of 2000

effective and choſen Horſe, or any leſs Number which they may be willing to contribute, to accompany Colonel Pearſe, and to act under his Command, and receive their Pay from the Company through their Paymaſter; the Mode and Rate of which we empower you to ſettle by written Stipulation.

" Fourthly, We expect that this Application will draw from them other Demands; but theſe we direct you to tranſmit to us, and wait our Anſwers to them, not judging it either neceſſary or expedient to give you more poſitive Orders upon other Points.

" It is our Order that you correſpond with Lieutenant Colonel Pearſe, tranſmitting to him ſpeedy and regular Information of all Matters proper for his Knowledge.

" Fort William,
the 14th January 1781. We are, &c."

Mr. Anderſon having received theſe Inſtructions, proceeded on his Journey towards Cuttack: On his Arrival at Ballaſore, he found that Chimnajee had marched with his Army againſt the Fort of Dhekanall, which is ſituated among the Hills; and that it would be impoſſible at that Time to penetrate through the Paſſes which were in the Poſſeſſion of the Mountaineers. Mr. Anderſon communicated this Difficulty to the Governor General in the following Letters:

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Eſquire.

" Honble. Sir,

" I arrived here this Morning. The Maratta Army is, I find, engaged in the Siege of Dheckanal, which lays amongſt the Hills a conſiderable Diſtance to the Weſtward of the Cuttack Road. The Communication is, I am told, almoſt entirely ſtopped, as there is a thick Jungle of near 17 Coſs in Length betwixt the Road and Dheckanale, which is ſo much infeſted by the People of the rebellious Rajahs, that ſome Days ago a conſiderable Body of Horſe, which attempted to penetrate to the Army with ſome Supplies from Cuttack, were obliged to return.

" I foreſee therefore a great Difficulty in reaching Chimnajee's Camp in Time to carry on any Negociation before the Arrival of Colonel Pearſe's Detachment; and what will, I fear, conſiderably augment it, is the Abſence of the Phouſdar of this Place, for whom I brought a Letter from Beny Ram Pundit. I have delivered the Letter to his Naib; but having no previous Notice, he ſeems undermined * how to act until he ſhall receive Directions from the Subahdar at Cuttack. This would require a Delay of four or five Days; but you may be aſſured I ſhall endeavour to find Means of proceeding ſooner.

* Sic. Crig.

" Whilſt I regret extreamly this Delay, it is with ſome Pleaſure that I remark that the ſame Circumſtance which is the Cauſe of it, renders the Object of my Deputation leſs important than it would have been had the Army of the Marattas been unemployed, and on the high Road to Cuttack.

" If I can get the Naib Phouſdar's Permiſſion, and a few of his Servants for my Protection, (which I find from Experience is abſolutely neceſſary,) I ſhall ſet out To-morrow for Cuttack, and there wait until I can hear from Chimnajee, or until I can get an Eſcort to conduct me through the Hills.

" Ballaſore, I have the Honor to be, with much Reſpect,
22d January 1781. Honble. Sir,
Your, &c."

" Honble. Sir,

" I had the Honor to write you Yeſterday. I have now determined to ſet out for Cuttack To-morrow Morning at all Events. The Naib Phouſdar has promiſed to ſend two or three of his Sepoys along with me, which will, I hope, prevent any Delay from my being ſtopped by the Chowkedars on the Road. Biſſumber Pundit is, I find, with Rajah Ram Pundit at Cuttack. I ſhall conſult with him about my future Operations; and if the Road to Chimnajee's Camp is impracticable, I ſhall wait at Cuttack until I ſhall receive your Orders, or until I can find Means to convey a Letter and receive an Anſwer from Chimnajee. I do not underſtand that there are many Troops in this Part of the Country; they are moſtly gone with Chimnajee into the Dheckanale country. The few that are left, are, I believe, under the Command of Rajah Ram Pundit, who is a Man of high Rank, and much reſpected amongſt the Marattas. I think it is probable, that the chief Object of my Deputation may be anſwered by an Interview with him; I mean the Declaration which you have enjoined me to make with reſpect to the March of Colonel Pearſe. But if you ſhould think it at all Events neceſſary that I ſhould find Means of waiting on Chimnajee to purſue the remaining Objects of my Commiſſion, viz. to perſuade him to take an active Part and join us, or to enter into ſome Engagement to remain paſſive, it will be neceſſary to ſend me more particular Inſtructions, becauſe theſe Propoſitions will, as you have obſerved, lead to Demand on his Part that I ſhall be unable to anſwer, until I can write to the Board and receive their Orders, which (hemmed in as Chimnajee is at preſent by the rebellious Rajahs) would be very difficult, and if effected, would be attended with ſo much Delay, as to render my Negociations with the Marattas, either regarding a Junction or remaining paſſive, of no Uſe with reſpect to Colonel Pearſe's Detachment. I beg Leave to ſubmit theſe Circumſtances to your Conſideration,

and

and to requeſt your Orders, which, as far as I can judge at preſent, may reach me before it will be in my Power to leave Cuttack.

" I have the Honor to be with the utmoſt Reſpect,

" Balaſore, Honble. Sir,
23d January 1781. Your faithful, &c."

The Governor General laid theſe Letters before the Board, and as there appeared ſo little Probability of Mr. Anderſon's being able to effect an Interview with Chimnajee, and that Gentleman's Preſence was wanted at the Preſidency for the Duties of a very important Station to which we had lately appointed him, we agreed to direct him to return to the Preſidency, and to leave the Subject of his Commiſſion with Rajah Ram Pundit the Naib of Cuttack. The following Letter was accordingly written to him by the Secretary:

" Mr. David Anderſon,

" Sir,

" I am directed to convey to you the Orders of the Honble. Governor General and Council, that you immediately return to the Preſidency, delivering the Subject of your Commiſſion to Rajah Ram Pundit the Naib of Cuttack, to be by him communicated to Chimnajee Baboo.

" Fort William, I am, Sir,
Council Chamber, Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
the 29th January 1781. (Signed) Edward Hay,
Acting Secretary."

Mr. Anderſon, in the mean time, proceeded on to Cuttack, and during his Stay there wrote the following Letters to the Board:

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Eſq. Governor General, &c. Council, Fort William.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" On my Arrival here three Days ago, I was informed that the Rajah Chimnajee was encamped with his whole Army amongſt the Hills, about twenty-four Coſs from this Place; that the Mountainers were, in general, up in Arms againſt the Maratta Government; that they had for ſome Time entirely cut off the Communication betwixt this Place and the Rajah's Camp; but that it was then again, in ſome Meaſure, opened by the Reduction of the Rajah of Dheckanale, who had been one of the principal and moſt active Leaders in the Rebellion. I immediately diſpatched Letters to Rajah Chimnagee and his Dewan Bhowanny Pundit, informing them of my Deputation from you, and of my Arrival here, and requeſting to know if it would be agreeable to them that I ſhould wait upon them in Camp. It is with Concern I am obliged to acquaint you, that the Hircarrahs who carried the Letters, have now returned and informed me, that it is utterly impoſſible to paſs through the Hills, even conſiderable Bodies of Horſe, who have attempted to join the main Army, being obliged to return. This Information is confirmed by the Voice of all thoſe with whom I have had an Opportunity of converſing.

" As there has been no Intercourſe whatever betwixt this Place and the Camp for ſome Days, it is impoſſible to ſay where the Army is at preſent. All the Inhabitants here concluded, from a Variety of Circumſtances, that it is in motion. But different Opinions and Reports prevail regarding its Deſtination; ſome alledge, that it was Chimnagee's Intention to march againſt the Rajah of Sumbelpore, who had refuſed to ſubmit to the heavy Exactions impoſed by the Maratta Government; whilſt others conjecture, that he is now actually on his March towards the Weſtern Paſſes of Bengal. Though this is merely Conjecture, yet the well-known Diſtreſſes and Importunities of Chimnajee's Army, and Impoſſibility of finding any further Reſources in this exhauſted Country, give it an Appearance of Probability that will not allow me wholly to reject it.

" I think it neceſſary to inform you, that there are few or no Troops at preſent in this Part of the Country.

" I am this Evening to have a Conference with Manoojee the Dewan of Rajah Chimnajee's Duftur, and Hurdy Ram the Dewan of Cuttack, which will probably determine me regarding the Meaſures which are now left for me to purſue.

" Cuttack, I am, &c."
31ſt January 1781.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" I had Yeſterday Evening the Honor to receive your Secretary's Letter of the 29th Ultimo.

" Raja Ram Pudit being at preſent with Chimnagee Baboo, and it appearing the Intention of your Order that I ſhould communicate the Subject of my Commiſſion to the Perſons who, for the Time being, might be conſidered as the Repreſentatives of the Maratta Government at Cuttack, I this Morning waited on Manoojee Pundit and Hurdy Ram, the former of whom, as Phurnoveeſſe, poſſeſſes great Weight in the Councils of the Berar State; and the latter, as Dewan of Cuttack, holds the Executive Authority of this Soubah in the Abſence of Rajah Ram Pundit.

I had

I had, at a former Interview, opened to them the Intention of my Deputation, and this Morning entered on the Subject more fully, explaining it to them nearly in the Words of my Inſtructions. During the Courſe of our Converſation, Manoojee and Hurdy Ram at firſt expreſſed ſome Apprehenſions from the Reſentment which the Peſhwa and his Miniſters would entertain at their Maſter's ſuffering Colonel Pearſe's Detachment to paſs. They enlarged much on the ſteady Attachment ſhewn by Moodajee to the Engliſh, even whilſt all the other Nations were at Enmity with us; and obſerved, that he had ſent his Son to command the Troops, who, notwithſtanding the preſſing Inſtances of the Peſhwa and his Miniſters, had thus long avoided an Invaſion of our Territories, and had even now, under Pretence of reducing ſome petty Rajahs, removed his Army to a conſiderable Diſtance, on Purpoſe that our Troops might the more eaſily paſs. This was a Proof of Friendſhip which had not occurred to them at our firſt Interview. I was, however, * to find it adduced, and readily admitted it. I purſued the favourable Diſpoſition which it diſcovered, and I have the Pleaſure to inform you, that Manooje and Hurdy Ram promiſed that Orders ſhould be ſent to all the Tanadars and Officers on the Road, not only to avoid doing any Thing which might be productive of Diſputes, but to aſſiſt as far as poſſible in ſupplying the Detachment with Proviſions in their Route. The Performance of this Promiſe muſt, however, I am ſenſible, depend on the Intentions of the Maratta Government, and the Orders which may be received from Chimnagee. At the Requeſt of Manoojee and Hurdy Ram, I delivered to them the Letters of Introduction which I received from the Governor General for Chimnagee, and ſome Diſpatches which I had brought from Beny Ram Pundit to his Brother, and they promiſed that they would immediately forward them to Camp under a ſtrong Eſcort, together with a Letter from themſelves to Rajah Chimnajee, informing him of the Subject of my Commiſſion.

* Sic in Orig.

" I learned from Manoojee and Hurdy Ram, that Chimnagee, with almoſt the Whole of his Army, was at a Place called Khond, on the Boundaries of the Cunjer Country, about thirty-five Coſs from hence. It lays, I am informed, nearly N. W. from Cuttack; and no Inference can be drawn regarding Chimnagee's Intentions from the ſuppoſed Situation of the Army, as it is ſaid to be almoſt equally convenient for marching to any of the Places for which Report variouſly deſtines it—to Sumbelpore, to Great Naugpore, on to the Weſtern Frontiers of Bengal.

" In obedience to your Orders of the 29th Ultimo, I ſhall ſet out To-morrow on my Return to Bengal.

" 5th February 1781. I am, &c."

Mr. Anderſon afterwards left Cuttack, and ſet out on his Return to the Reſidency. On his Arrival at Ballaſore, he overtook Biſſumber Pundit, a Vakeel whom Chimnajee Baboo had ſent through the Hills, under a ſtrong Eſcort, with Diſpatches to the Governor General. Mr. Anderſon agreed to travel in Company with Biſſumber Pundit to Calcutta; but, before he left Balaſore, he heard that Chimnajee, with all his Army, was come down into the open Country, which was confirmed by a Letter which he received from Chimnajee's Miniſter, Bowanny Pundit, expreſſing a great Deſire to ſee him, and requeſting him to return from Balaſore to Chimnajee's Camp, which was then in the Neighbourhood of Jaagepore. But as the Order of the Board of the 29th January was poſitive, and Mr. Anderſon knew not on what Grounds it was iſſued, he thought he could not take upon himſelf to deviate from it; he excuſed himſelf therefore to Bowanny Pundit in the beſt Manner he could; and having written all the Circumſtances to the Governor General, he proceeded by ſlow Journies towards Calcutta, expecting to receive on the Road further Orders for his Conduct. The Governor General accordingly did write to him three Letters, directing him to comply with Bowanny Pundit's Deſire; but as they were ſent by one Road, and Mr. Anderſon proceeded by another, they did not reach him till after his Arrival at Calcutta.

In the meantime Colonel Pearſe's Detachment entered the Maratta Territories; and Chimnagee Baboo, whoſe Army was now within a few Miles of the Road, not only ſuffered him to paſs without Oppoſition, but directed one of his principal Officers to attend the Colonel, and ſupply the Detachment with whatever they might want. The Colonel's Letters afforded daily Teſtimonies of the Care with which the Officer executed his Inſtructions; and the Detachment, during the Whole of the March through Oriſſa, had the moſt plentiful Supplies of Grain and every Kind of Proviſions.

Repeated Diſpatches were about this Time received from Chimnagee and his Miniſters, (vide Appendix, N° 5, 6, 7. 80.) profeſſing their friendly Diſpoſition towards the Engliſh, and declaring their Reſolution to afford Colonel Pearſe every Aſſiſtance during his March through Oriſſa, but all of them complaining at the ſame Time of the Hardſhips which their Friendſhip for the Engliſh had brought upon them, *and the Engliſh had brought upon them* †, and the Difficulty which they found in pacifying their Troops, who complained of their Want of Pay, and loudly called out to be led to plunder. A Letter was likewiſe about this Time received from Bowanny Pundit, the Moonſhee of Rajah Moodajee Bhoſila, addreſſed to Beny Ram Pundit, the Berar Vakeel at Calcutta, which throws ſome Light on the Views and Policy of the Court of Berar.

† Sic in Orig.

Vide Appendix, N° 10.

The Meſſage which Biſſumber Pundit conveyed from Rajah Chimnagee Baboo, contained ſeveral Propoſitions of great Importance; and as the Rajah had expreſſed ſome Chagrin at not ſeeing Mr. Anderſon on his firſt Deputation, we agreed to ſend that Gentleman back to him. The Governor General alſo ſent Biſſumber Pundit back at the ſame Time with Anſwers to the Rajah's Propoſitions. As it became neceſſary to inform Mr. Anderſon of the Propoſitions conveyed by Biſſumber Pundit

and to direct him to ſound the Diſpoſitions of the Rajah and his Miniſter regarding ſeveral Objects of a ſecret Nature, it was thought adviſable to iſſue his Inſtructions from the Governor General only, without minuting the Particulars of them on the uſual Records of the Council. The following is a Copy of the Letter, which, being agreed on by the Board, was written to him:

To David Anderſon, Eſq.

" Sir,

" For the better Accompliſhment of the Views of this Government in the general Commiſſion with which you have been charged, I think it proper to furniſh you with the following Materials of Information and Inſtructions for their occaſional Application.

" The immediate and profeſſed Deſign of your Deputation is, as it originally was, to reconcile the Government of Naugpore to the Paſſage of Colonel Pearſe's Detachment through the Province of Oriſſa, and to afford it the moſt public Mark of Attention and Reſpect. It may, however, be productive of other Conſequences; and theſe I proceed to explain.

" The Cauſe aſſigned by the Government of Naugpore for ſending ſo large a Force to our Frontier is, the Neceſſity in which it found itſelf of complying oſtenſibly with the ſudden Requiſitions which were made to it by the ruling Adminiſtration of Poonah and the Nabob Nizam Ally Caun, and the Danger to which a Refuſal would have expoſed it from the Power of the Confederacy in which they had recently engaged. This Intention was early notified to us with ſolemn Profeſſions of Friendſhip, and a fixed Reſolution to maintain it. Hitherto I have no Reaſon to doubt theſe Aſſurances, for they have been verified by Facts. Chimnajee received his Diſmiſſion, and is ſaid to have begun his March on the Duſſerra, of the 11th of Auguſt of the Year 1779. He proceeded by ſtudied Deviations and Delays, and inſtead of entering Bahar, which was the preſcribed Scene of his Operations, he kept the Road of Cuttack, where he arrived in May laſt, and has confined himſelf to that Province, though greatly diſtreſſed ever ſince. In the Month of October I ſecretly furniſhed him with three Laak of Rupees to relieve the preſſing Wants of his Army, and gave him Expectations of a larger Supply, if the Anſwer to the Letters then diſpatched to Naugpore were ſuch as I required; that is, if Moodajee accepted the Guarantee of our Treaty offered to the Peiſhwa, and iſſued Orders either for the Junction of the Army under Chimnajee with our's, or its Recall. He has done neither, but captiouſly objected to every Article of the Treaty, propoſing ſuch Amendments and Additions as he muſt have known would be rejected, and declined to ſend the Orders required to his Son, but ſtill profeſſing an inviolable Attachment. It is poſſible that theſe Declarations were made only to ſave Appearances, as the barren Expedition againſt Dakkanaul, at the preciſe Inſtant in which Colonel Pearce was preparing to march into Oriſſa, can only be reconciled with any Principle of rational Policy, by the Suppoſition that it was calculated to remove it from the Line of his Route. He has been permitted to paſs without Interruption, an Officer of that Government appointed to conduct him, and he has to this Time been plentifully ſupplied with Proviſions, either by the Command or the Connivance of the Rajah. You will be yourſelf a competent Judge whether the conſequent Conduct of the Rajah is anſwerable to the Concluſion which I have ſtated of the Authority which has preſcribed it.

* Sic in Orig. " It can only be aſcribed to two Motives; one, that which I have ſuppoſed; the other, to profit by the Departure of ſo conſiderable a Part of our Force, and to invade the * of Province of Bahar with leſs Hazard of Reſiſtance. I have no Suſpicion of the latter, becauſe it is inconſiſtent with my Belief of the Policy of that State, and with the Seaſon of the Year, which is already too far ſpent for ſuch an Undertaking.

" The Object of this temporizing Syſtem is to obtain the Acknowledgement of the Claim of the Government of Berar to the Chout of Bengal; and I have no Doubt that this Conceſſion alone would inſtantly purchaſe their Alliance and their decided and open Declaration in our Favour. I know that is their Object, although it has never yet been declared in Form: Poſſibly you will be queſtioned upon the Subject. If Chimnajee has Authority to treat upon this or any other Subject, receive his Propoſals, and tranſmit them to the Board. If he has not, you will with Propriety refer him back to his Principal, with whom it ought to originate, ſince he muſt ratify whatever is concluded reſpecting it. Profeſs yourſelf unqualified to talk upon any Point not included in your Inſtructions, but hear and report whatever the Rajah or his Miniſter may ſay to you, and rather encourage than check any Hope which they may entertain of our Compliance with their Pretenſions, endeavouring to learn from them what Advantage they are diſpoſed to offer for ſo important a Conceſſion; whether they will engage to unite with us in the Proſecution of the War againſt Hyder to his final Extirpation? whether they will accept an Equivalent, or even more than an Equivalent, in any other Quarter for the Chout, either the Portion acquired by General Goddard of Guzeraut and Concan, or ſuch Conqueſts as may be made by Colonel Camac in Malva or Khandeſh, or any other which they may ſuggeſt? Be careful not to put Queſtions to them directly by which they may conſtrue a yielding Diſpoſition in this Government, or an Eagerneſs to court their Friendſhip by too great Sacrifices; but rather endeavour to lead them to the Information which you may want, by Queſtions of Explanation, and by ſuch Obſervation and even Miſapprehenſions as may be moſt likely to produce the Diſcovery of their real Sentiments and Expectations. In the mean Time it is poſſible that ſome Advantage may be made of the particular and perſonal Views of the young Rajah himſelf. As the immediate Heir of his Father he has Pretenſions to the Succeſſion of the ſovereign Authority of the Maratta State, and it ſeems to be † only Proviſion which can be made for him to ſecure

† Sic in Orig.

his

his future Independency; without this, his Father's Death will leave him at the Mercy of his Brother, and without a Reſource; for it is not likely that his Brother ſhould expend the Wealth, or hazard the Power *the Power** of his own State, to promote his Intereſt, and raiſe him to a Dignity ſuperior to his own. Neither is it improbable that Moodahjee would be glad to ſee the * Recompliſhment of ſuch an Eſtabliſhment for both his Sons. The Policy of the Dewan is, as I am told, more directed to the Elevation of the Family and Government than to the Eſtabliſhment of any individual Intereſt in it, except perhaps that of Rajojee, the eldeſt Son by Blood of Moodajee, but the Son and Succeſſor of Janoojee by Adoption. Benram and Biſſumber Pundit are properly his Servants, and ſtrongly attached to him. Bowanny Pundit is in the ſame Intereſt, and was choſen to his preſent Truſt by Dewagur Pundit. Theſe * there Perſons would take Alarm at any Suggeſtion of a ſeparate Intereſt of Chimnajee, and on this Account, you will cautiouſly avoid touching on any Subject tending to it with them. But I recommend that you ſeek an Opportunity to ſound Chimnajee himſelf upon it. I am told, that though young and unexperienced, he does not want Underſtanding; that he is ambitious, ſpirited, and impatient of Controul. Seek an Opportunity of converſing with him alone; he will perhaps afford you one without any Contrivance on your Part, and this will be better. Avail yourſelf of it to inſpire him with Hopes of the Rauje. Aſk him what is his preſent Object in the Command aſſigned him? Is it the Attainment of any Settlement in Bengal? This, if accompliſhed, whatever it be, will become the Portion of his Brother, and his own Dependance more confirmed by it; and to effect it, he may loſe the Friendſhip of the Engliſh, by which it may be in his Power to raiſe himſelf to a Condition of higher State and Splendor than any that his Family have yet known. There is no Power in the Maratta State which can oppoſe his Pretenſions, if immediately aſſerted. If deferred beyond the preſent Criſis, it may be too late. This, his own precarious Situation and future Vaſſalage, and the Prudence of endeavouring to obtain ſome Proviſion during his Father's Life, are Arguments which may likewiſe be ſuggeſted with Effect. The Subject is delicate; break it to him warily; firſt try his Diſpoſition, proceed as you find him affected by what you have ſaid, but do not go beyond the Encouragement which he may give you. The Effect will at leaſt be to gain Time, and to render him leſs ſolicitous for the Proſecution of any Meaſures which may involve him in a decided Enmity with the Engliſh; and if you ſhould be able to make ſuch an Impreſſion on his Mind as to induce him to become a Party with his Father for our Cauſe, it is as much as I can expect from it, unleſs he ſhould at once reſolve to anticipate his Father's Concurrence, and join a Part of his Forces to Colonel Pearce's Detachment.

* Sic in Criz.

"Biſſumber Pundit has received his Diſmiſſion from me, and will immediately return with Anſwers to the four Propoſitions which he brought from Chimnajee Baboo.

"Theſe you already know; I ſhall therefore only ſtate them in ſhort Heads, which will be ſufficient to mark the Relation of my Anſwer to each.

"Preliminary: Moonſefee. This Word, which Biſſumber Pundit has conſtantly repeated by itſelf as comprizing the Whole of the Rajah's Meaning, I do not very ſatisfactorily underſtand; but ſuppoſing it to require my Advice for his future Conduct, I have given it in the following Terms: The Government of Berar has already afforded ſo many and ſo public Inſtances of its Diſpoſition to favour ours, that it can no longer anſwer any uſeful Purpoſe to temporize; and why ſhould it temporize? The Reply to this Queſtion is for their Imaun, that is, for the Credit of their Faith. To this I have anſwered, that the Faith of the Confederacy, if ever binding on them, having been originally impoſed by Violence, has been long ſince diſſolved by every other Party compoſing it. 1ſt, By Hyder Ally Cawn, in ſoliciting and obtaining from the King, a Firmaun for the Subadarry of Deccan, to the total Excluſion of the Rights of the Nazim, and to the Injury of the Peiſhwa himſelf, who poſſeſſes a Part of the Territory which is included in the Grant; nor is the Guilt of the Act extenuated by the Inefficacy of the Patent, the Diſpoſition being equally manifeſted by it.

"2dly. By Nizam Ally Cawn, who promiſed to ſupport the projected Invaſion of Bengal by a ſimilar Attempt on the Circars of Seecacole, &c. as ſoon as Chimnajee's Army was on its March, which Promiſe he has neither performed, nor has ever made the leaſt Movement towards it.

"3dly and 4thly, By the Peiſhwa himſelf, or the Miniſter acting for him. Firſt, in ordering Beeſajee to take poſſeſſion of the Diſtrict of Gurrah Mundelah, which but a few Months before had been granted in Jagheer to Moodajee, as one of the Conditions for his engaging in the Confederacy: And ſecondly, In failing to ſend the ſtipulated Supplies of Money for the Expences of the Detachment deſtined for the Service in Bengal. A Breach of Faith in any one of the confederated Powers in any one of the Inſtances which I have enumerated, except the laſt, which may be juſtified, is a virtual Diſſolution of the original Engagement with the offending Party, if not with the whole; but in theſe the Forfeiture is complete on all Sides, except that of Moodajee, who is therefore to chuſe what Line of Policy or Connection may henceforth beſt ſuit his own Intereſts. As to his perſonal Attachment to the Peiſhwa, let him retain it. We bear no perſonal Enmity to the Peiſhwa, nor ſeek for any Object in the War with him but the Means of bringing it to an honourable Concluſion. Our Wiſh is, to eſtabliſh a firm and laſting Friendſhip with the Maratta State, and to unite with it in deſtroying our common Enemy Hyder Ally. He is equally the Enemy, and ſhould he (which God forbid) prove ſucceſsful in the War with the Engliſh, would become a fatal one to all his preſent Aſſociates. Let the Government of Berar declare

itſelf

itſelf in our Favor; its Influence will not fail to draw after it the Peſhwa's Adminiſtration, which ſubſiſts only by the Powers of its Allies and nominal Dependants, for it has neither Wealth nor Reſources left, having yielded a Territory of Eighty Laaks to Hyder, the Province of Candeſh to Sindia, Aurungabad (if I miſtake not) to Nizam Ally, and loſt both Guzerat and Concan to the Engliſh. Moodajee has frequently declared that he will not ſuffer the Rauge, which is his Patrimony, to be ruined; let him now ſtand forth to ſave it, and aſſert his own Right to the Poſſeſſion of it; he has no Competitor, for even the Title is Vacant; nor *he** is he likely to meet with an Opponent. He may command our Aſſiſtance, and in his Name, and under the Sanction of his Family, the Maratta State and the Britiſh Nation may be united for ever. One* theſe Grounds, my Advice is, that Chimnajee look only to ſuch a Concluſion as I have deſcribed, and either wait the Iſſue of it, if his Orders reſtrain him from acting openly in our Cauſe, or if he may do it, join our Detachment againſt Hyder Ally. The Intereſt which I have in offering this Advice does not leſſen the Propriety of it, if it is reaſonable in itſelf; and for that let him eſtimate it by the Truth of the Facts and Reaſonings on which I ground it.

* Sic in Orig.

" I proceed to the Propoſitions.

" 1ſt, Expence of the Troops. You may engage† ſupply with them with twelve Laaks of Rupees, the Sum which I formerly promiſed my Intereſt with this Government to grant to them in the Event of the Rajah's Compliance with the Requiſition made to him in October laſt, and which, added to the former Supply, will make fifteen Laaks. He muſt not accept more; and for this he muſt ſolemnly promiſe either to return with his Army to Naugpore, or not to employ it againſt us. The Money ſhall be either paid to his Order, or ſent to Balaſore by Sea.

† Sic in Orig.

" 2d, Ragonaut Row. This Queſtion can only be properly treated with his Father; but as ſuch a Reference might imply a Heſitation which would be diſhonourable, I have plainly told Biſſumber Pundit that, in no State of our Affairs, will I ever conſent to ſurrender Ragonaut Row to any Power or Perſon upon Earth, although I ſhould think it allowable to break off all Connection with him if that ſhould be required as the Condition of any future Engagement whether with the Government of Berar or Poonah.

" 3d, To retreat by the Way of Gya, and burn a few Villages, for a Pretext or Shew of Hoſtility, in the Way. This I have treated as a Subject of Ridicule, not of Argument. Beſides I have ſaid that it is too late to temporize. The Line once paſſed, it would be difficult, perhaps impoſſible, to ſtop or retreat; and the Road to Bahar is at this Time impracticable, unleſs he would force the Paſſes of which our Troops have Poſſeſſion, and I will never diſgrace our Arms by ordering them to give Way to him.

" 4th, Chout. This is a Subject upon which I can make no Reply but to his Principal, if he ſhall ever exact it. Bene Ram urges it with uncommon Earneſtneſs as the Point which muſt decide the Union of the Booſla Family with Bengal, and propoſes that it be granted as the Condition of their Alliance and Fealty under any Title that may expreſs the Tenure by which it is to be ſo held, and efface the Odium of the preſent Name. I have rather diſcouraged than countenanced this Idea, but not ſo as wholly to preclude it from future Diſcuſſion; and I now mention it, that, connecting it with what I have before written upon the general Subject, you may accommodate your Language to mine upon it.

" I recollect nothing further to add. You will regulate the Time of our Continuance with Chimnajee by your own Diſcretion, provided he ſhall ſolicit it. But ſhould he not, or ſhould you ſee no good Reaſon for ſtaying, I ſhall wiſh you to return early, as your Preſence will be much wanted for the Buſineſs of the approaching Settlement.

" I am with great Eſteem,

" Sir,

" Your affectionate Friend."

Letter from the Governor General.

" Dear Sir, " Baraſſet, 1ſt March 1781.

" I now ſend you my private Inſtructions; they are ſuch as could not properly or prudently be given in public Orders, and expoſed, as of Courſe theſe would be, to our official Records. Mr. Wheeler approves them, and authorizes me to declare his Approbation of them. They appear rather longer than the Matter of mere Converſation needs to be; but I ſhould have made them ſtill longer, had they been addreſſed to a Perſon leſs informed, or leſs capable of drawing the Concluſions from known or ſuppoſed Facts, than you are, for I think much will depend on the Temper and Inclinations of the young Rajah, and therefore I have been ſo particular in ſtating the Points which are moſt likely to influence his Mind, and even to preſcribe the Manner in which you may moſt ſucceſsfully urge them.

" I recommend to you to take Minutes of every Converſation with him; they will be uſeful not only for Reference, but by connecting the Sentiments of the Rajah expreſſed at different Times, they will afford you a better Clue to his real Views and Intentions.

" Reſpecting the Connexion of the Government of Berar with Nizam Ally Cawn, I would rather refer you to Biſſumber Pundit, who can give the fulleſt Information concerning it. I will

only ſay in a few Words, that I conſider them as natural Enemies, although they are on Terms of outward Friendſhip. I can perceive that Moodagee (or rather his Dewan, whoſe Dictates the Rajah implicitly follows in all political Meaſures) ſtands in ſome Awe of Nizam Ally, and I have ſometimes intimated the Poſſibility of our being driven to the Neceſſity of courting his Alliance in the Manner in which I have hitherto ſought that of the Government of Berar, if the latter ſhould continue to procraſtinate. He was the Projector of the preſent Confederacy, and is ſaid to be at this Time detached from it by the Report of Hyder's having obtained a Grant from the King of his Dominions. The Report is certainly true.

" Do not fail to make my Acknowledgements to Chimnagee for the liberal Manner in which he has acted to Colonel Pearſe, of which the Colonel writes his daily Teſtimony. He has a Claim to a grateful Return, and on that Footing I would yield him Advantages, which ſhould be withheld from him for ever if he employed the Means of Hoſtility or Menace to obtain them.

" Rajah Ram Pundit has been very uſeful to us by his Influence and Counſels. Let him know that I know it, and am ſenſible of it. If you ſhall judge it neceſſary to enſure either his or Bowanny Pundit's Friendſhip by Gifts of Money, or to make ſimilar Preſents to others, you have my Authority to draw on me for any Sums, and to diſtribute them according to your Diſcretion.

" If any Thing that I have ſaid ſhould require further Explanation, and ſuch as can only be conveyed effectually by Converſation, as I ſhall of courſe return to Town for a Day, in a Day or two hence, let me know, and I will go earlier to ſee you.

" I am, dear Sir,

" Yours affectionately."

Mr. Anderſon having expreſſed ſome Doubts regarding the Intention of ſome Parts of the preceding Inſtructions, the Governor General thought it neceſſary to explain them more fully in the following Letters.

" Dear Sir, " Barraſut, 2d March 1781.

" To remove every Ambiguity in the Conſtruction of the Paragraph concerning which you have expreſſed your Doubts, I deſire you will read it with the following Correction:

' You may engage to ſupply them with twelve Lacks of Rupees. This is the Sum which I for-
' merly promiſed my Intereſt with this Government to grant them, in the Event of the Rajah's
' (that * this Moodajee's) Compliance with the Requiſition made to him in October laſt.' * Sic in Orig.

' This Requiſition was, that he ſhould execute the Treaty which was propoſed to him, and order his Troops at Cuttack either to return or to join us. The Requiſition has not been complied with; I now offer the ſame Sum to Chimnagee Baboo, with the Condition only that he will return, or ſolemnly promiſe not to employ the Forces under his Command againſt us. I limit the Condition to no Time, but to the Forces which are actually under the Command of Chimnagee Baboo. Theſe muſt never be employed againſt us.

" Here I think it neceſſary to diſtinguiſh between the Motive of this Buſineſs on the Condition *for* which it is granted, and the Condition *on* which it is granted; and I deſire that you will mark the Diſtinction in all your Diſcourſes upon the Subject. It is this; I conſider the Government of Berar as a Sufferer by the many Inſtances which it has given of its Attachment to ours, and therefore entitled to ſome Retribution from us. To the World the Appearance of its Forces ſo near to our Borders, and their profeſſed Deſtination againſt our Provinces, will be conſtrued an Hoſtility. To me, who know the Compulſion under which this Meaſure was undertaken, and the Pretexts which have been uſed to elude the Purpoſe for which it was profeſſedly formed, to whom both its profeſſed Deſtination and the intended Evaſion of it were early notified, and the latter verified by the ſlow Progreſs of the Army, its Inactivity, its Diſtreſſes; and, above all, by its Forbearance with an Engliſh Army paſſing in their Route, and through their own Territory; it is an Evidence of the pacific Diſpoſition of the Government of Berar, and its Attachment to ours, equal even to the Hoſpitality ſhewn by it to General Goddard's Detachment. We cannot repay the Expence which they have incurred by ſo long an Employment of ſo large a Body of Cavalry in Inaction, and in a remote and deſtitute Country; but I deem it incumbent upon our Government to relieve its preſent Wants, and to afford it the Means of a Retreat. It is a Debt of Honor, Juſtice, and even of Policy; for I doubt whether the Rajah could return with them unleſs he could either Diſcharge a Part of their Arrears, or lead them to plunder. It is therefore as a Compenſation for Loſſes ſuſtained on our Account, as an Acknowledgement and Return for paſt Kindneſs, not the Purchaſe of future Forbearance, that we conſent to grant them the Aid which you are intruſted to tender to them. At the ſame Time we have thought it proper to give it with the obvious Precaution that it be not employed to our own Hurt, nor the Right forfeited on which it was granted, by future Hoſtilities.

" You muſt not exceed the Sum of two Lacks in private Diſtributions; even that you will doubtleſs conſider an Exceſs unleſs ſome very ſubſtantial Benefit can be purchaſed by it.

" I am, dear Sir,

" Yours affectionately.

" P. S.

" P. S. I am not yet ſatisfied with the preceding Explanations, complete as they may appear; they want their direct and poſitive Application, which I now add: If Chimnagee, in his Acceptance of the Sum proferred to him, ſhall inſiſt on any Reſervation of the Right to employ his Forces againſt us in the next Seaſon, or at any Period before their Return to Naugpore, you muſt declare to him, that his Claim to this Supply will become forfeit by ſuch a Reſervation, and that it will put it out of our Power to grant it; in a Word, that we will not grant it."

With theſe Inſtructions Mr. Anderſon proceeded to the Maratta Camp, where he held ſeveral long Conferences with the Rajah and his Miniſters. The Subject of theſe Conferences will beſt appear from the following Papers, which were ſent by Mr. Anderſon to the Governor General. They were originally intended by that Gentleman to have been conſidered only as private Information, previous to his finding Leiſure to deliver in a regular Report of his Proceedings to the Board; but as theſe Papers were written almoſt at the Moment in which the ſeveral Conferences related in them actually paſſed, they will afford the beſt Inſight into the Views of the Parties, and probably be more acceptable than a Relation more leiſurely and methodically digeſted.

" Honble. Sir, " Camp, 13th March 1781.

" On my Arrival Yeſterday Evening, I was received in Camp with every Mark of Attention and Reſpect. I was introduced to the Rajah and all his principal Officers aſſembled. I delivered to him and his Dewan Bowanny Pundit, the Letters which I received from you. I took Occaſion at this Interview to inform the Rajah, that you had ſent him ſome Preſents of Silks, which, together with all my own Baggage, had been left at Beercool, the Coolies who carried them having run away terrified at the Reports of the Depredations committed by a Body of Maratta Horſe which had entered the Province of Tellaſore. The Rajah aſſured me that theſe Outrages on our Territories were committed in Oppoſition to his Orders, and that the Moment he had heard of them, he had ſent to recal the plundering Party, and to puniſh the Perſons who compoſed it. I deemed it neceſſary to obtain this Aſſurance before I entered on the Subject of my Commiſſion.

" This Morning I again waited on the Rajah by Appointment, and had a very long Conference with him, or rather with the Dewan Bhowanny Pundit, in his Preſence. Having produced my Credentials, I explained the profeſſed Objects of my former and of my preſent Deputation. Our Converſation afterwards turned on the Propoſitions which had been made to you through Biſſumber Pundit. I was called on for the Anſwers, as Biſſumber Pundit had referred them to me, and had affected an Ignorance of your Sentiments, even on thoſe Points which you have replied to in the cleareſt Terms. The Dewan, in diſcuſſing the Preliminary Article of theſe Propoſitions, endeavoured to involve under it the Nature of our Situation with reſpect to the Peſhwah; and it was with ſome Difficulty that I could confine the Queſtion to the Point of View in which you had conſidered it, and which, at the Time of ſtating it, was certainly the Point of View in which it was intended you ſhould conſider it, being an Appeal from the Rajah to your Juſtice. I went through all the Arguments which you have ſo fully laid down in my Inſtructions; and as the Dewan ſeemed inclined to combat every one of them, the Converſation was carried on to a great Length. The Dewan at laſt in ſome Meaſure concurred in the Propriety of the Advice which you had given to the Rajah; but he reſted every Thing on your Compliance with his Expectations reſpecting the firſt Article of the Propoſitions, namely, the Expence of the Troops. I then proceeded to inform the Rajah of the Offer which you had empowered me to make him, of the Motives which induced you to grant him that Supply, and of the Promiſe which you had directed me to exact from him. The Rajah, his Dewan, Rajah Ram Pundit, one or two of the Miniſters who were preſent, and even Biſſumber Pundit, affected much Surprize at the Smallneſs of the Sum: They obſerved, that near two Crores of Rupees had been expended on Account of their Attachment to the Engliſh; they expatiated on their preſent Diſtreſſes, and remarked that the Sum which you had tendered was ſcarcely adequate to diſcharge the Arrears of a ſingle Jemmauldar, and inſinuated the Conſequences to which they might be driven by Hunger, Diſappointment, and Deſpair. I acknowledged, in the fulleſt Degree, the Senſe you entertained of their Attachment, and admitted the Reality of their Diſtreſſes. I requeſted, however, that they would conſider alſo the Situation of our Government; that we were engaged in Wars with ſeveral powerful States; that although we had indeed latterly been ſucceſsful, yet that theſe Succeſſes had been obtained at a vaſt Expence of Treaſure, and that much more might ſtill be neceſſary; that as theſe Troops had not come thus far at our Requeſt, nor ever been employed in our Service, it was not to be expected that we could defray the whole of their Expence: All that could be looked for was, that we ſhould aſſiſt in relieving them from their preſent Diſtreſſes, of which their Attachment to our Government had partly been the Occaſion; and this, I aſſured them, you had attended to in as full a Degree as our own Situation could poſſibly admit. In ſhort, much Argument paſſed on the Subject; and as the Dewan ſeemed to reject the Offer with a Kind of Slight, which I deemed inconſiſtent with the Connection which has ſubſiſted betwixt the two Governments of Berar and Bengal, I thought

if

it my Duty to turn to the Rajah, and aſk whether this was a poſitive and final Anſwer, or whether it would be agreeable to him, before he gave me my Diſmiſſion, to take ſome Days to weigh all that I had ſaid in his own Mind, and then give me an Anſwer.

" I proceeded to communicate your Anſwers regarding the remaining three Propoſitions. I was permitted to go through thoſe which relate to Rogonaut Raw, and the Paſſage of the Troops through Goyah, without being interrupted, or *recovering a Reply. When I came to the laſt Article, and when I queſtioned whether the Rajah was authorized to treat upon it, the Dewan informed me that he was; and on my telling him that I ſhould in that Caſe hear and tranſmit to you whatever he might ſay, he replied, that too much Delay had taken place on that Subject already. He ran through the whole Story of the Manner in which the Chout had been acquired; ſaid, that the Exaction of it had been ſuſpended on Account of the Troubles which had happened in the Berar State, but that the Right ſtill remained, and that the Troops who had acquired it were ſtill the ſame. I ſatisfied myſelf with replying, that the Troops of Aliverdy Cawn and thoſe of the Engliſh were different; and we ſoon afterwards imperceptibly paſſed from this Article without my having an Opportunity of fully ſounding their Diſpoſition in the Manner which you have enjoined. The Article of the Expences ſeemed to engroſs the Whole of their Thoughts. They ſaid they† willing to engage hereafter in any of our Views, particularly to unite with us againſt Hyder Ally, if he had actually ſolicited Sunnuds for the Deckan; but the Arrears of their Troops muſt firſt be paid, without which it was impoſſible for them to do any Thing; that it was with the utmoſt Difficulty they could now prevent them from mutinying, by buoying up their Hopes with Promiſes of Relief from Bengal; and that if a Mutiny ſhould happen, it might prove very fatal to the Rajah and them all; that their Diſtreſſes and Apprehenſions were now ſuch, that if I went away without fulfilling the Expectations of the Troops, the Rajah muſt go alſo, from Neceſſity, and throw himſelf upon you for Relief at Calcutta. On the whole, you will not imagine that I had much Reaſon to be ſatisfied with the Expectations ſhewn by the Dewan in this Day's Converſation. I am not, however, entirely diſcouraged, as I ſcribe it chiefly to the Idea with which Biſſumber Pundit has impreſſed them of my being poſſeſſed with full Powers to ſettle any Sum which I may think fit; and it is natural for them to try every Method of raiſing it as high as poſſible. I am endeavouring to remove this Idea; and I would fain hope, that when this is effected, the Dewan will change his Opinion regarding the Offer which you have made to the Rajah. You will obſerve, from the Manner in which this Converſation has been carried on, that I have little to expect from an Attention to the particular Diſpoſition of the young Rajah. He ſhewed a Kind of complacent Indifference during the whole Time, and it was in vain that I endeavoured to engage him in the Diſcuſſion by frequent Appeals to him on Points where the Dewan and I differed. I am again to viſit him To-morrow Evening, to deliver your Preſents, which, I underſtand, are arrived at Balaſore. I ſhall then confine our Converſation to Subjects of leſs Importance, and endeavour to obtain a more thorough Inſight into his Temper and Character, and to acquire his Good-will and favourable Opinion. I ſhall be in no Haſte to leave his Camp, whilſt there remains the ſmalleſt Hope of my Stay being productive of any Good. Rajah Ram Pundit, who has frequently viſited me ſince my Arrival, has particularly implored me to repreſent to you their Diſtreſſes, and entreat you to prevent them by a more conſiderable Supply. It is in vain that I have repeated to him, and indeed to all the reſt who have ſpoken to me, that you have fixt a Sum, and that I was certain that you would on no Account exceed it. Under the preſent Appearances, I have thought it would be to no Purpoſe, and premature, to try the Mode which you have authorized of private Diſtributions. Notwithſtanding the Length of this Letter, I have been obliged to omit many Things which I could wiſh to have mentioned. I muſt make an Apology for the haſty and inaccurate Manner in which I have written, and requeſt that you will conſider it as a private Letter, addreſſed to yourſelf only.

" I am, &c.

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

" Poſtſcript, 14th in the Morning.

" Biſſumber Pundit has juſt now been with me with a Meſſage from the Rajah. He has ſhewn me your Letters to him, to evince that I have a diſcretional Power to increaſe the Sum tendered as I may think fit. I have explained to him, that although you have referred the Rajah to me, yet you have communicated to me your utmoſt Intentions, and I muſt abide by them. He deſired, in the Rajah's Name, to know whether he ſhould march forwards To-day, and whether he ſhould give me my Diſmiſſion. I have told him, that I wiſh him to weigh well the Views which I had ſuggeſted Yeſterday, and to act accordingly; that it is not my Deſire to leave him ſo ſoon; that, on the contrary, it is my Wiſh to ſtay ſome Time with him, that I may obtain a Knowledge of all his Sentiments and Wiſhes, ſo that on my Return I may be enabled to explain them to you; but that on both the above Points it muſt reſt with him to determine; that I could not give him any Expectations whatever of a larger Sum. I do not imagine he will give me my Diſmiſſion, though poſſibly he may make a Shew of marching. I am to viſit Bhowanny Pundit this Morning.

" On a further Conſideration of my Inſtructions, ſome Doubts ariſe in my Mind, which, as they may ſtill have their Application, I beg Leave to ſtate in ſhort Queſtions:

" 1ſt, Shall the Rajah's Promiſe to return, or not employ his Troops againſt us, be in *Writing*; or will a verbal Promiſe be enough?

" 2d, Shall it either in Writing or verbally be required to *be on Oath?*

" 3d, Shall

" 3d, Shall the Word *never* be poſitively expreſſed, or will it be enough if the general Tenor of the Rajah's Diſcourſe ſhews no Inclination *ever* to employ his Troops againſt us; and in his formal Promiſe will the Word *not*, inſtead of never, be in ſuch Caſe ſufficient?

" If you think any of theſe Points of Conſequence, I beg you will be pleaſed to ſend me Anſwers to them, as they are not particularly expreſſed in my Inſtructions, and I wiſh to adhere cloſely to your Inclinations in every Thing."

" Minutes of ſeveral Conferences on the 14th and 15th March.

" 14th. I received ſeveral curſory Viſits in the Courſe of the Day from Biſſumber Pundit, and Rajah Ram Pundit; but as little paſſed, excepting Expreſſions of the Apprehenſions which they entertained of the Conſequences which would accrue to both Parties from our not being able to come to an Agreement on the preſent Occaſion, I forbear to minute at full Length the Particulars of our Converſation.

" In the Evening I went with them to pay a Viſit to the Dewan. The Converſation was begun by his aſking me if I had conſidered the Particulars of Yeſterday's Conference, and what Advice I had to offer. I replied, that my Advice, in conformity to that of the Governor, was for them to accept of the Sum which in regard to their Attachment had been proferred for the Relief of their preſent Diſtreſſes, and either reſolve to join us when Circumſtances would admit in carrying on the War againſt Hyder, or in proſecuting the Object which I had pointed out to them, of acquiring the Rauje of the Marattah State for the Bhoſilah Family. The Dewan replied, that Supplies were neceſſary. To this I anſwered, that when they ſhould reſolve to join in the former Object, the Terms of our Union would neceſſarily be ſettled; but that if they ſhould embrace the latter Propoſal, the Object would be more for their Benefit than for ours, and that I imagined it could be effected without their incurring much Expence; that our Troops alone had already reduced the Government of Poonah to the greateſt Extremity; but that, when joined with theirs, or ſupported with the Sanction of their Name, they could not fail of Succeſs; that the Rauje was now vacant, in ſo much that even the Name of it was ſcarcely preſerved; that (as they themſelves muſt be ſenſible) it was their known hereditary Right; that there was probably no Power would be inclined, and none, I was certain, would be capable to oppoſe their Pretenſions; and that on the Whole, therefore, I thought the Acquiſition would be eaſy and infallible. The Dewan replied, that their engaging in this Object was a Matter which muſt depend on the Councils at Naugpc ; that this therefore would require ſome Delay, and that in the mean Time what were they to do to relieve the Diſtreſſes of their Troops which had come thus far, and which had for Sixteen Months depended on their Expectations from our Government. I replied, that for this Purpoſe the Sum was now tendered them. He anſwered, that the Sum tendered was ſcarcely a Mouthful; that the Rajah had remarked to him, that the Governor had ſtiled him in his Letters Yeazaz-az-jaan, Dearer than Life; was this a Proof it? Was this all that he would do for one who was ſo dear to him? It would appear that he regarded Money as more dear. I informed him that I had not had an Opportunity of knowing the Subject of all the Conferences which had paſſed betwixt the Governor and Benyram Pundit and Biſſumber Pundit, or of all the Letters which had been written to and from Naugpore, but that I never had underſtood that any more than what was now proffered had ever been required or promiſed; that I had ſeen one Letter from Dewagur Pundit which, though it mentioned high Expectations in caſe of a Junction againſt Hyder Ally, yet it implied no higher Expectations for the Relief of the Troops ſent to Cuttack. I aſked him if any higher Promiſe had ever been made. He acknowledged that no expreſs Promiſe had ever been made of a larger Sum, but that the Governor had always promiſed him his Friendſhip, and in promiſing *that*, had given them Reaſon to expect a Supply adequate to their Neceſſity. Rajah Ram Pundit obſerved, that the Letter to which I alluded from Dewagur Pundit, related to a particular Occaſion, when the Supply wanted was only for one or two Months. I think it here neceſſary to remark, that Rajah Ram Pundit Yeſterday obſerved at the Conference held in Preſence of the Rajah, that the Sum now tendered was only equal to what was in Agitation at the End of the Rains, when the Treaty was firſt offered to the Poonah Government, and that eight Months Expences had ſince been incurred. I then replied, that the ſubſequent Delay could not be aſcribed to us, but to their own Government, which had returned the Treaty with Propoſitions which could not eaſily be acceded to.—To return to the Conference of To-day: The Dewan aſked what mighty Matter it would have been if the Governor, conſidering their hereditary Claims on Bengal, and from a Regard to his Friendſhip to Chimnajee, as well as to prevent the Conſequences which may ariſe to our own Territories from their Diſtreſs and Deſpair, had made each of the Zemindars contribute to raiſe a Sum to relieve Chimnajee, and enable him to return to Naugpore. He laid ſo much Streſs upon this Method of raiſing a Supply, that I thought it neceſſary to inform him that Money paid by a Contribution by our Zemindars, or Money paid from our Treaſury, was to us much the ſame Thing, or if there was any Difference, the latter was preferable.

" Biſſumber Pundit having declared to them that he knew not the Extent of the Governor's Intentions; that he had only told him that he would aſſiſt them with a Supply in Proportion to his Abilities, and that he had deputed me with full Powers for this Purpoſe; I thought it neceſſary

to repeat to them again and again, that the Intention of my Deputation was chiefly to afford a public Teſtimony of the Acknowledgments of our Government for the Friendſhip ſhewn by Chimnajee in regard to Colonel Pearſe's Detachment: That the Governor had, however, for my Information, communicated to me the Anſwers which he had delivered to Biſſumber Pundit, to the Propoſitions conveyed to him from the Rajah; and had inſtructed me, in conformity to his Anſwer regarding the Expences, to engage to ſupply the particular Sum which he had expreſſed; that it was not in my Power to deviate from it: That however, if they choſe, I ſhould certainly write to the Governor, and communicate to him all that had paſſed; but that I could give them no Hopes that this would be productive of a larger Supply. They did not require me to write, but left it to me to do as I pleaſed. We afterwards mutually regretted the Interruption which, from preſent Appearances, was likely to take place in the Friendſhip which had ſubſiſted betwixt the Engliſh and Berar Government; and which, if preſerved, we agreed, might have tended to the mutual Benefit of both States. This is almoſt Word for Word all that paſſed at this Interview. I ſtudiouſly avoided Argument, becauſe I had obſerved a Captiouſneſs in the Dewan, which, notwithſtanding frequent Profeſſions of Friendſhip, gave our Yeſterday's Conference more the Appearance of Diſpute than I thought conſiſtent with calm and friendly Diſcuſſion. Nothing, however, of this Nature paſſed at this Interview: Every thing was ſaid in a cool and deliberate Tone; and due Attention was paid by each to whatever was ſaid by the other. I afterwards went and paid a Viſit to the Rajah, and delivered to him the Governor's Preſents, which he accepted with much ſeeming Complacency. Nothing paſſed at this Interview relating to Buſineſs. I endeavoured to engage the Rajah in ordinary * Troips of Converſation; but either owing to a natural Shyneſs of Diſpoſition, or to the Diffidence of a young Man unaccuſtomed to converſe with Strangers, or, perhaps, to the Reſtraint impoſed upon him by his Miniſters, he ſhewed little Inclination to enter into any Diſcourſe. His Anſwers were always ſhort, and his Queſtions very few; but his Silence ſhewed no Want of Affability. Biſſumber Pundit came to me afterwards, and informed me that Rajah Ram Pundit would ſhortly come to me with a Meſſage from the Rajah, to aſk me whether he ſhould march on To-morrow. The Effect of his March, we both agreed, would be the letting looſe all thoſe plundering Parties who had hitherto with ſo much Difficulty been reſtrained; and Biſſumber Pundit acknowledged, that when a Fire was once kindled, it was not eaſy afterwards to extinguiſh it. Biſſumber Pundit ſaid, that the Rajah's Expectation were about fifty Laaks; he has ſince talked of thirty, or twenty-five. About ten at Night, Biſſumber Pundit came again, and informed me that Rajah Ram Pundit was coming to aſk me about the March of the Troops: I deſired he would tell Rajah Ram Pundit beforehand, that I had no Right to object to the Rajah's marching to any Part of his Territories; but the Manner in which this March was propoſed, immediately after our Conferences, would to all the World carry the Appearance of a Threat, as it really was; and that, as I was inſtructed to offer a Supply from Motives of Gratitude and not from Motives of Fear, I ſhould not, if the Rajah marched, think myſelf authorized to repeat the Offer which I had made to him: That I had now done every Thing in a public Capacity that lay in my Power, to prevent a Rupture; but that there was, indeed, one Thing of a private Nature, which I could take upon myſelf to do; and that was, to make Preſents to the Amount of Laak, or one and an Half, or thereabout, to Bowanny Pundit, Rajah Ram Pundit, or any of the Rajah's Miniſters; and this he might mention to Rajah Ram Pundit.

The ſame Night, about Half paſt Eleven, Biſſumber and Rajah Ram Pundit came to me. Rajah Ram Pundit ſaid, that Biſſumber Pundit had mentioned to him all that I had told him. I obſerved, that in ſettling Farms of Purgunnahs, or Buſineſs of ſuch a Nature, Preſents to the Mutſuddies employed, were uſual and proper; but that this was a Matter in which the Lives and Happineſs of Thouſands were eventually concerned; and that in ſuch a Negociation, ſuch Preſents could have no Place. I excuſed myſelf to him: I reminded him that the Idea had been ſuggeſted by himſelf the Evening before, when he had inſinuated to me, that if my Object was to obtain any Thing for myſelf, the Houſe of Bhoſilah could eaſily give it. I repeated to him what I had ſaid to Biſſumber Pundit about the March of the Troops, and the Impoſſibility of my continuing after it the Governor's Offer. He then drew ſo ſtrong a Picture of the Diſtreſſes which the Engliſh would thus entail on their Provinces, that conſidering it as a Kind of Menace, I begged he would deſiſt from ſuch Diſcourſe; that it was, perhaps, improper for me to anſwer it, as I was ſent only on the Idea of their pacific Diſpoſition; but that I would, once for all, repeat to them, that Fear for our own Territories had no Part in the Governor's Intention in ſending me: That our Troops were in Poſſeſſion of all the Gauts, and that we had a Body in the Field, which the Whole of the Mahratta Army could not face: That all that could happen to us (independent of the Loſs of diſtant political Views), would be the ſpreading Terror amongſt the Inhabitants of Midnapore, Jellaſore, and perhaps Part of Burdwan. Rajah Ram Pundit then told me, that as I could not be brought to alter my Offer, a Thought had occurred to him, which was, for the Army to go on to Ramchunderpore, and for him and Biſſumber Pundit and me to go to the Governor at Calcutta, to ſee and prevail on him to give a larger Supply; but that I

* Sic in Orig

muſt promiſe to uſe my Endeavors in perſuading the Governor; and that we ſhould, in the meatime, leave Mr. Redfearn with the Rajah.

" I objected to leave Mr. Redfearn after I ſhould go myſelf; but I ſaid that I would ſend Mr. Redfearn with them, and ſtay with the Rajah myſelf; that their going however would, I was certain, be to no Purpoſe, if the Army moved any nearer our Provinces after what had paſſed, as the Governor would not afterwards confer on the Subject; that as to my perſuading the Governor, Biſſumber Pundit could tell him that the Governor did every Thing from himſelf; that his Reaſon and Judgment were much ſuperior to mine; that it was my Duty to regulate mine by his, and not to attempt to influence his; that I could not even promiſe to adviſe; that I wiſhed to preſerve Peace, and had a Regard for the Rajah; but all that I could engage was, to repreſent all that I had ſeen and heard; and concluded with telling him, that I could give him no further Aſſurances or Expectations of better Succeſs with you.

" It was agreed by Rajah Ram Pundit and Biſſumber Pundit to repreſent what had paſſed to the Rajah.

" 15th. Early in the Morning Biſſumber Pundit came to me, and told me that the Rajah had approved of *Rajah had approved of* Rajah Ram Pundit's going with Biſſumber Pundit, Mr. Redfearn, and me, to the Governor; and that the Rajah had deſired him to apologize to me for any Want of Affability which he might have ſhewn Yeſterday: That I muſt make Allowance for his Feelings as a Soldier, hurt at being ſtopped in his March, from what I had ſaid in the Morning. Rajah Ram Pundit ſaid that he was hurt at ſomething that paſſed betwixt him and ſome of his Jemmautdars."

* Sic in Orig.

" Sir, Fort William, 11th March 1781.

" A Letter is received from Major M'Pherſon, which reports, that on the 7th Inſtant a large Party of Marattas croſſed the Soobaureeka, and came ſo near to Fort Knox, that the Officer ſtationed there fired upon them, and that they moved off, as he ſuppoſed, in ſearch of Plunder. He adds, that Dumdareca with a conſiderable Force was expected in the ſame Quarter, on that Evening, or the next Morning.

" I deſire that you will remonſtrate with Chimnagee Baboo on the Impropriety of this Conduct, and require his inſtant Orders for the Retreat of his Troops from our Neighbourhood; declaring, that we ſhall conſider their paſſing our Frontier Line, and, even their Continuance near it, as a decided Hoſtility, ſince neither can be attributed to any other Deſign. It is alſo my Order, that you forbear to make the Tender to Chimnagee Baboo directed in my Inſtructions; or if you have made it, that you formally retract it until he ſhall have recalled all his Forces of every Denomination to a Man, to the ſouthward of Ballaſore.

" Mr. Wheeler authorizes me to notify his Concurrence in theſe Orders, which you will therefore regard as equivalent to thoſe of the Board delivered in the cuſtomary Form.

" I am, Sir,

" Your moſt obedient Servant.

" P. S. A Letter ſince received from Mr. Pearſe confirms the Intelligence of Major M'Pherſon. I herewith ſend you a Copy of it, by which you will ſee the Conſequences which this indiſcreet Act, if it hath not received the Authority of the Rajah, is likely to produce."

" I viſited afterwards the Rajah, and communicated to him the Purport of the Governor's Letter. He deſired me to aſſure the Governor that he had already iſſued the Orders which the Governor required. I ſhall minute the Particulars of this Interview hereafter: Suffice it for the preſent to ſay, that the Rajah diſmiſſed me pleaſed with the Marks of Attention which he ſhewed to me, and with the good Inclinations which he diſcovered towards our Government."

" Honble. Sir,

" As I have not Leiſure to ſend you a regular Detail of my Proceedings in the Form of an Addreſs, I have taken the Liberty to ſend you incloſed a Copy of the Minutes which I have taken, agreeable to your Direction, of every Thing that has paſſed ſince my laſt Letter. They are incorrect; but will perhaps communicate to you a more clear Idea of the State of Opinions here, than I could poſſibly convey to you in a ſtudied and regular Addreſs.

" It is now ſettled that Rajah Ram Pundit, Biſſumber Pundit, and I and Mr. Redfearn, are immediately to proceed to Calcutta, and that in the meantime the Army is not to move from this Place. I am ſenſible that Rajah Ram Pundit's Viſit, and the Repreſentation which he will make to you of the Diſtreſſes of this Army, will put *to* your Feelings as an Individual to a ſevere Trial. But conſidered in a political Light, Rajah Ram Pundit's Propoſal of viſiting you ſeemed ſo much to our Advantage, that I could not poſſibly object to it. It will transfer the Appearance of a ſubmiſſive Diſpoſition from us to them: It will prevent an immediate Rupture if there was any Danger of it, and will ſo long protract Negociation, that you will have the Power to dictate Terms, without Regard to any other Conſideration but thoſe of preſent Commiſſion or Gratitude, and a View to future Advantages from an Alliance between the two States. This Army will then depend almoſt entirely

† Sic in Orig.

tirely on your Mercy; for the Seaſon will be too far ſpent for them afterwards to be able to do any Miſchief: A Conſideration which I doubt not muſt have its Weight with you, though I have conſtantly and invariably in all my Conferences maintained the contrary. It is probable, I think, that Rajah Ram Pundit will be inſtructed to converſe with you on the more important Views which I have ſuggeſted of a Junction againſt Hyder, or the Acquiſition of the Rauje. Their Faith towards the Peſhwa, or their Connection with Hyder, has ſcarcely been mentioned; and I have no Doubt but ſomething of Importance would be ſtruck out betwixt you and Rajah Ram Pundit, if the preſent Emergency could be got over.

" I am thoroughly convinced that nothing but Diſtreſs will ever induce the Rajah or his Miniſters to break with the Engliſh. Whatever has paſſed of a different Tendency ſince my Arrival here has proceeded from the miſtaken Notion that it might work on me to augment the Supply that I had proffered. The young Rajah, who received me To-day without Reſtraint, has deſired me to implore you to take him and his Army under your Protection, to conſider them as much your own as General Goddard's Detachment, to enable them to return to Naugpore, and to command their Services afterwards as you may think fit. We ſhall travel by daily Journies to Naraingur, and from thence I have deſired Mr. Pearce to relay Bearers to Colbareah. I have written to my Correſpondent at Calcutta to ſend down a ſufficient Number of Boats and Budgerows to Colbareah, ſo that there will be no Occaſion for you to take any Trouble about our Journey: But I beg Leave to ſuggeſt to you the Propriety of ſending down ſome Gentleman of your Family to meet Rajah Ram Pundit. This will be a Mark of Reſpect, to which his Rank, and ſtill more his Attachment to the Engliſh, entitles him; and it will be only a Return for a ſimilar Mark of Reſpect which was ſhewn to me.

" I have the Honour to be,
" With the moſt unfeigned Reſpect,
" Honble. Sir,
" Your, &c. &c.

" Marratta Camp, near Balaſore,
15th March 1781.

" I expect to be at Colbareah in five Days.

" P. S. The Rajah has expreſſed ſo much Anxiety for my ſpeedy Return to you, that I have been obliged to receive my Diſmiſſion without finding the Opportunity I wiſhed for of ſpeaking to him in private. It would have given much Suſpicion if I had deſired that his Miniſters and Biſſumber Pundit ſhould withdraw, and he has always been ſurrounded by them."

On receiving the two firſt of theſe Letters the Governor General wrote the following Anſwer to Mr. Anderſon:

" David Anderſon, Eſq.
" Sir, " Fort William, 18th March 1781.

" I have received your Letters of the 10th and 11th.

" Inform the Rajah that the Offer which you have been authorized to make him was purely gratuitous, not intended for Negociation but Acceptance, and decline any further Diſcourſe upon it as improper.

" The Rajah's Promiſe to return, or not to employ his Troops againſt us, may be expreſſed either in Writing or verbally; but the Requiſition muſt be verbal, and not in Writing.

" It is indifferent whether the Word " *not*" be uſed, or " *never*."

" I am perfectly ſatisfied with the Care which the Rajah has taken to repreſs the licentious Spirit of his People, and to publiſh his Diſapprobation of the late Inſtance of it; of which I deſire you will give him an Aſſurance.

" I am, with Eſteem, Sir
" Your moſt affectionate Friend."

Whilſt Mr. Anderſon was at Ballaſore, Letters were received from Dewagur Pundit, the Miniſter of Moodajee Bhoſilah, repeating the Circumſtances of the Embarraſſments under which his Connection with the Engliſh had drawn him, and ſtrongly urging the Neceſſity of our ſupplying the Troops under Chimnagee with Money. Vide Appendix, N° 11.

Mr. Anderſon, on his Return, delivered to the Governor General the following Letter:

" Honble. Sir,

" In the Minutes which I had the Honor to ſend you from Ballaſore, I had only Leiſure to mention in a few Words my laſt Interview with Rajah Chimnagee. I ſhall now beg Leave to mention it now circumſtantially: The Rajah early in the Morning ſent me a Meſſage that he wiſhed Mr. Redfearn and I would come and dine in his Tent before our Departure; and we

accordingly went, and found the Rajah ſitting with little Ceremony amongſt a few of his Officers. He received us with a frank and cheerful Air. All that cold Reſerve, that affected Indifference which I had remarked at our former Meetings, was now changed into an open and animated Behaviour. We talked of indifferent Subjects, ſuch as the Cuſtoms of Europe and Aſia, with much good Humor; and his Officers, who had at our former Interviews preſerved a formal and reſpectful Silence, now mixed in our Converſation with eaſy Familiarity. At length our Diſcourſe turned on my Departure for Calcutta; the Rajah then changed his Mien, his Diſtreſſes ruſhed full into his Mind, and he deſcribed them with a Degree of Energy that excited Compaſſion; then taking hold of my Hand, he in a Tone of Supplication begged that as I had been an Eye Witneſs of his Diſtreſſes, I would repreſent them to you in their real Colors; that I would put you in Mind that they were drawn upon him by his Deſire of preſerving a Friendſhip with the Engliſh; and that I would in his Name implore you to take himſelf and his Army under your Protection; to conſider them as much your own as Colonel Goddard's Army, to make as great Exertions for their Relief, and to enable them only to return to Naugpore, and afterwards command them as you pleaſe. He inſiſted more than once on my promiſing to repreſent all thoſe Matters in the ſtrongeſt Manner, and earneſtly entreated me to become his Advocate with you. I could only repeat to him that I ſhould faithfully report every Thing to you.

" When the Servants informed us that the Dinner, which the Rajah had ordered to be prepared for Mr. Redfearn and me, was ready, we retired to a ſeparate Tent; the Rajah however ſoon afterwards followed, and ſtanding at a Diſtance, preſſed us to eat in a Manner that ſhewed the ſtrongeſt Deſire of pleaſing. I mention this Circumſtance, though apparently trivial, becauſe it was a Kind of Condeſcenſion which to me marked the Diſpoſition of the Rajah's Mind more ſtrongly than the moſt exaggerated Profeſſions.

" We afterwards returned to the Rajah's Tent, and paſſed more than an Hour with him, before he would conſent to give us our Diſmiſſion. Bowanny Pundit in the mean Time joined us, but he took little Part in the Converſation, being chiefly employed in dictating to the Moonſhee Anſwers to the Letters which I had brought from you.

" Before we received our Diſmiſſion, the Rajah inſiſted on our accepting of a Horſe, a Turban, and a few Pieces of Cloth; and then having repeated his Requeſt that I would join Rajah Ram Pundit and intercede in his Behalf with you, he took Leave of us with a Degree of Warmth and Emotion that ſhewed both how much he was deſirous of my repreſenting his Conduct in a favourable Light, and how much he conſidered his future Welfare as dependant on your Determination.

" I have the Honor to be with the greateſt Reſpect,
" Honble. Sir,
" Fort William,
26th March 1781.
" Your moſt faithful and
Obedient humble Servant."

Rajah Ram Pundit arrived at Calcutta on the 25th March, and the next Day waited on the Governor General.

During the firſt two Viſits Rajah Ram Pundit drew a ſtrong Picture of the Diſtreſſes of Chimnagee's Army; and to prove how incumbent it was on us to relieve them, he expatiated on the Friendſhip which had been ſhewn by the Berar Government towards the Engliſh. He enumerated a Variety of Inſtances; their Conduct towards General Goddard's Detachment at Hoſhungabad; their delivering up Monſ. Chevalier who had taken Refuge in their Country; their forbearing to invade our Territories notwithſtanding the Remonſtrances of all their Allies; and laſtly, the Aſſiſtance which they had afforded to Colonel Pearſe on his March through Oriſſa. He diſcuſſed with great Ability the Intereſts of the Maratta States; and ſhewed that he was very ſenſible how much it would be for the mutual Advantage of the Engliſh and Moodajee Bhoſila to unite cordially in a cloſe Alliance; ſtill however his Obſervations were general, and he ſeemed to avoid any clear or particular Propoſitions: It was agreed therefore, for the Purpoſe of bringing the Negociation to a ſpeedy Concluſion, that the following Propoſitions ſhould be ſtated in Writing, and communicated to Rajah Ram Pundit by Mr. Anderſon:

" That as a Return for the Proofs of Attachment ſhewn by the Berar Government to the " Engliſh, and to relieve the Troops from the Diſtreſſes which they at preſent ſuffered, and " which were in ſome Meaſure occaſioned by their amicable Inclinations towards this Govern- " ment, we would give them 12 Lacks to complete the Sum which we had formerly promiſed " to them."

" That we deſired to know what was afterwards neceſſary to be done to effect the deſired Union " of the two States? Would Chimnagee reſolve immediately to ſend 3000 or even 1500 of his " beſt Horſe to join Colonel Pearſe, and act with him againſt Hyder? would he return with the " Reſt of his Army to Naugpore? and would he promiſe to Intereſt himſelf with his Father to " engage in Alliance with us, and to ſend a Perſon from Naugpore to ſettle finally the Terms of a " Treaty? That the following might be the Grounds of the Plan:—That we ſhould engage to " aſſiſt them with a Part of our Troops in taking poſſeſſion of the Forts of Burhampore and " Aſſur, and the Country of Khandeiſh, which had been lately aſſigned by the Peſhwa as an

" Annexation

" Annexation to the Jagheer already poſſeſſed by Madajee Scindia; that if it ſhould be adviſable " to purſue further Conqueſts, we would aſſiſt on a Plan of Participation; and that they on their " Parts ſhould engage to unite with us in effecting the total Extirpation of Hyder Ally Caun. " But that if ſuch a Plan could not be ſettled, we deſired to know clearly what they would do " on their Parts to merit any further Aſſiſtance from us."

The next Day Rajah Ram Pundit returned an Anſwer to the following Purport: " The De- " mands of Chimnajee's Army amount to two Crores of Rupees, in Part thereof, fifty Laaks " have already been paid. Let the Engliſh pay fifty Laaks more; the Troops will then have " received one Half of their Pay, with which it will be in Chimnajee's Power in ſome Meaſure " to ſatisfy them, and in this Caſe he will ſend 3000 Men along with Colonel Pearſe, and will " march the Reſt to Naugpore. If it is deſired that a more cloſe Connection ſhould take place, " let a truſty Perſon be ſent from hence to Naugpore, and a Treaty may there be concerted and " ſettled for the Eſtabliſhment of a permanent Alliance betwixt the Engliſh and the Marattas, " and the Extirpation of Hyder Naig; or the * let Mr. Anderſon be ſent immediately with 50 * Sic in Orig. " Lacks to Chimnajee to ſatisfy the Troops, and bring Bowanny Pundit to meet the Governor at " the Subunrecka, or in either of the Engliſh Camps at Dantoon or Narraingur, to ſettle with him " a Treaty containing the Terms of an Alliance. If this is approved, the Sum of 50 Laaks muſt " be ſent immediately, becauſe it will not be in Chimnajee's Power to leave the Troops until he " has ſatisfied them: If the Governor will give ſome Aſſurances that theſe Propoſitions will be " ſhortly taken into Conſideration, Rajah Ram Pundit will accept of the twelve Laaks tendered " for the preſent as a Part of a Treaty, and will cauſe the Army immediately to march to a " greater Diſtance from Bengal: But unleſs ſome Aſſurances of the Kind are given, he muſt decline " receiving the twelve Laaks, will repay the Sum of three Laaks which was formerly ſent to " Chimnajee, and deſires to receive his Diſmiſſion immediately."

Theſe Propoſitions ſeemed ſo highly unreaſonable, that the Governor General immediately ſent Mr. Anderſon to Rajah Ram Pundit with a Meſſage; the Subſtance of which was as follows: " That he would ſend the 12 Laaks, if Rajah Ram Pundit would accept of that Sum in the " Name of Chimnajee; that no more would be given: That the Rajah, on the Acceptance of " this Sum, muſt return to Naugpore, and not ſtay any longer at Cuttack: That if he would " ſend 2000 Horſe with Colonel Pearſe, their Charge ſhould be defrayed by us: That the Go- " vernor General muſt decline a Meeting with the Rajah, unleſs the Grounds on which they are to " meet are previouſly ſettled, as he cannot poſſibly think of meeting to treat about Money: That " Rajah Ram Pundit may ſtay here if he pleaſes; but that he need not ſtay in Expectation of " more Money, as that Subject muſt now be dropped."

This Meſſage being accordingly communicated to Rajah Ram Pundit, he deſired Mr. Anderſon would return to the Governor General with the following Anſwer: " He conſents to ſend " 2000 Horſe with Colonel Pearſe, who may receive the Pay which ſhall be agreed on. He " accepts the Supply now offered as a Return of Kindneſs; but to prevent a Mutiny of the Troops, " requeſts that a Loan of a further Sum of 25 Lacks may be given, ſo that he may be enabled to " quiet them. It does not ſignify, although a Delay of 12 or 15 Days ſhould take place in pro- " curing the Loan, if it is only agreed to by the Governor; he will immediately ſend off the " Twelve Laaks, and cauſe the Troops to remove towards Naugpore; he propoſes that the " Loan ſhould be obtained either in his Name, or in that of Syna Behader (Chimnajee) from " Merchants, and that the Company ſhould be Security. It may afterwards be repaid by means " of Conqueſts of Countries on a Plan which may be ſettled. It is requeſted from Neceſſity, be- " cauſe Syna Bahader has no Means of ſatisfying his Troops. He deſires that this may be accepted " as an Apology for his repeating with ſo much Importunity the Subject of Money; he begs that " the Governor General will take Syna Bahader under his Protection, and relieve him in his preſent " Diſtreſs. If this Loan is not acceded to, Rajah Ram Pundit wiſhes to be diſmiſſed as ſoon as " the Governor General pleaſes; and in that Caſe nothing can be ſettled, as the Sum tendered " cannot be accepted, and a Mutiny muſt be the Conſequence amongſt the Troops in " Areſſa."

The above Propoſitions being laid before ‡ the following Reſolution was paſſed: " It is neceſ- ‡ Sic in Orig. " ſary to bring this Negociation to a Concluſion. We cannot comply with either of the Propo- " ſitions made by Rajah Ram Pundit. We cannot advance the Money required. We cannot " give our Security to the Loan, becauſe we know it to be impracticable at the Rate of Intereſt " allowed by our Bonds, and to allow a higher Rate will deſtroy our own Credit, beſides that " ſuch a Security will be conſtrued and will be in Effect a Payment. If the Government of " Naugpore is willing to concur with our Views for its Aggrandizement and a Connection of " Intereſts in the Manner which has been held out to it, we are ready to aſſiſt it with our Forces; " we will endeavour to give them the Poſſeſſion of Burhampore and of Aſſur, which will " yield a Revenue of 80 Lacks, and of Gurrah Mundela, of which the Amount is unknown, but " valuable. If the Government of Naugpore looks only to the Acquiſition of ready Money, " we have it not to give, nor will their Friendſhip be an Object to us on ſuch a Footing. Let " this be underſtood to be our final Anſwer."

Rajah Ram Pundit, on being informed of the above Reſolution, returned a new Sett of Propoſitions, the Subſtance of which was as follows:

" That the Sum formerly tendered to the Governor of Naugpore was 16 Laaks, and that only " three have yet been paid; that he will accept of the remaining thirteen Laaks, which he will " diſpatch to Syna Bauder for the Relief of his Army; that he will cauſe the Army to march " immediately to Dhekanaul on the Way to Gurrah Mandelah; that he himſelf will ſtay here for " ſome Time longer, on this Government's giving him Aſſurances that they will afterwards aſſiſt " him in procuring a Loan of ten or fifteen Laaks, to be repaid in two Years from the Money " to be acquired from the Conqueſt of Gurrah Mundelah, and for which he, as Naib of Cuttack, * Sic in Orig. " will be Security. That he will, for the preſent, engage * of ſend 2000 Horſe to join Colonel " Pearſe, and to aſſiſt in the War againſt Hyder Ally; and that Dewagur Pundit will afterwards " come from Naugpore and ſettle more fully the Terms of an Alliance betwixt the two " States."

Theſe Propoſitions were declared to be final. The Point on which our Negociations hinged was now reduced to an Object which appeared of little Magnitude when compared with the vaſt Importance of turning the Scale of the Powers of Hindoſtan, by detaching the Berar Government from the Confederacy formed againſt us, and engaging it on our Side. When the Propoſitions, therefore, were laid before the Board, it was immediately reſolved to accede to them. Accordingly the Sum of 13 Laaks was advanced to Rajah Ram Pundit; and, on the 2d of April, he attended us in Council, and laid before us the following Articles of Agreement, which he deſired to be conſidered as Preliminary to a Definitive Treaty betwixt the Engliſh and Berar Government.

" Account of the Monthly Expence of the Troops to be ſent along with Colonel Pearſe, 2000 Suars or Horſe, at 50,000 Rupees per Month for each 1000, making altogether one Laak of Rupees per Month.

" Dated 8th Ribbee ul Sanee, in the 22d Year of the Reign."

" The ſaid Allowance ſhall commence from the Time of the Troops leaving Cuttack; and when they ſhall have finiſhed the Service, and (having received their Diſmiſſion from the Commander of the Engliſh Troops) they ſhall return to their own Country, their Pay ſhall be continued according to the Number of *Munzels*, or Days Journies, which there may be from the Place of their Diſmiſſion to the City of Cuttack.

" Whereas a Friendſhip is firmly eſtabliſhed betwixt Maha Rajah Moodajee Bhoſila and the Engliſh, the following Articles are accordingly ſettled by Syna Behader through Rajah Ram Pundit:

" 1ſt, That Rajah Syna Bheader ſhall ſend 2000 good and effective Horſe along with Colonel Pearſe, to aſſiſt the Engliſh in the War againſt Hyder Naig; that the Officer commanding them ſhall act under the Orders of the ſaid Colonel, or the Officer who ſhall command the Bengal Troops in the Carnatic; and that they ſhall receive from the Officer who ſhall command the Bengal Troops in the Carnatic, an Allowance for their Support at the Rate which hath been ſettled in a ſeparate Paper by the Governor General and Council and Rajah Ram Pundit, Month by Month, in the ſame Proportion as the Engliſh Troops ſhall receive their Pay.

" 2d, That the Army of Rajah Syna Behader will immediately leave Oriſſa, and march on an Expedition againſt Gurrah Mundelah: Let the Governor General and Council of the Engliſh, from a Regard to the Friendſhip which ſubſiſts betwixt the Family of Bhoſila and the Engliſh, give Orders that an Engliſh Officer, with a Body of the Troops now ſtationed in Hindoſtan, may march from that Quarter to aſſiſt the Rajah in the above-mentioned Expedition; and having reduced Gurrah Mundelah, eſtabliſh immediately the Rajah's Garriſons there.

" 3d, That in order that the Friendſhip betwixt the Family of Maha Rajah Moodajee Bhoſelah and the Engliſh may daily be ſtrengthened and augmented, let the Governor General and Council, for the preſent, ſend a truſty Perſon to Naugpore, and hereafter the Dewan Dewagur Pundit will come from that Place and have an Interview with the Governor General, when, with their mutual Advice and Approbation, the Deſires and Demands of both Parties will be adjuſted and ſettled.

" 4th, That if it ſhould happen from particular Circumſtances, that an Interview betwixt Dewagur Pundit and the Governor General cannot take place, in that Caſe, the Deſires and Demands of both Parties may be ſettled at Naugpore by the Intervention of a truſty Perſon, and the Bounds of Friendſhip ſhall be ſo firmly eſtabliſhed betwixt the Family of Bhoſilah and the Engliſh, that no Infraction or Injury *can ever, by any Means, happen* to them."

Theſe Papers being ſigned by us and Rajah Ram Pundit, with the Teſtimony of Beny Ram Pundit the Vakeel of Moodajee Bloſelah, Copies of them were mutually interchanged. An Order has ſince been iſſued by us to the Sub-Treaſurer, to advance ſuch Sums, on Account of the intended Loan of ten Laaks, as the State of our Treaſury will admit; and Rajah Ram Pundit has delivered to us an Engagement to the following Purpoſe:

" Whereas

" Whereas the Governor General and Council of the Engliſh have promiſed, that in order to aſſiſt in ſupplying the Expences of the Troops of Maha Rajah Moodajee Bhoſila, which are arrived with the Rajah Syna Behader in Oriſſa, they will procure the Sum of ten Laaks of Sicca Rupees from Merchants of the Province of Bengal, and deliver it as a Loan through the Hands of Beny Ram Pundit; and accordingly an Order has been delivered to the ſaid Pundit for the ſaid Sum on the Engliſh Treaſurer; in conſideration thereof it is ſtipulated and written on Behalf of the aforeſaid Rajah Syna Behader by Rajah Ram Pundit, that he will diſcharge the ſaid Sum within the Term of two Years, and will pay Intereſt at the Rate of 8 per Cent. per Annum; to be calculated from the Dates of the ſeveral Payments, which will be aſcertained from the Receipts of Beny Ram Pundit. In caſe the ſaid Loan and Intereſt ſhould not be punctually repaid by Maha Rajah Moodajee Bhoſelah and Rajah Syna Behader, Rajah Ram Pundit, who is Naib of the Province of Oriſſa, engages on his own Part, that he will pay, in the Term above limited, the ſaid Sum with Intereſt at the Rate above-mentioned, either from his own private Fortune or from the Revenues of the Province of Oriſſa.

" Written the 6th April 1781, or 11th of Rebbee ul Sanee, 1170 of the Hegyra."

Rajah Ram Pundit has ſince taken his Leave, and is gone to Chimnagee's Camp to make the neceſſary Arrangements for the March of the 2000 Horſe which are to join Colonel Pearſe.

We have thus fully given a Narrative of this Negociation, becauſe we think the Iſſue of it may be productive of an important Change in the political State of Hindoſtan. We ſhall now beg leave to cloſe with a few Obſervations. By acceding to Rajah Ram Pundit's Propoſitions, we have effectually detached one of the moſt powerful States from the general Confederacy againſt us, into which it had apparently entered; we ſhall by this Meaſure add therefore to ourſelves in Proportion as we diminiſh that of the Confederacy. The Separation of the Berar Government will doubtleſs excite Diſtruſt amongſt the remaining Powers, and probably the Example will be followed. The Nizam, who has not yet entered into open Hoſtilities againſt us, and the Miniſters of Poonah, who already tremble for their own Exiſtence, ſeeing the Confederacy begin to diſſolve, will naturally be deſirous of ſecuring themſelves by an early Peace. The mere Fame of an Alliance betwixt the Engliſh and the Government of Berar will have a great Effect. We ſhall no longer be conſidered as ſinking under the united Weight of every State in Hindoſtan; the Scale of Power is evidently turned in our Favour; and this is of more Importance than could be well imagined in Europe, where the Policy of Nations is regulated by Principles the very reverſe of thoſe which prevail in Aſia. There, in Conteſts betwixt Nations, the weaker is held up by the Support of its Neighbours, who know how much their own Safety depends on the Preſervation of a proper Balance. But in Aſia, the Deſire of partaking of the Spoils of a falling Nation, and the Dread of incurring the Reſentment of the ſtronger Party, are the immediate Motives of Policy; and every State wiſhes to aſſociate itſelf with that Power which has a decided Superiority.

It is true the Alliance which is held out in Rajah Ram Pundit's Propoſitions apparently relates to Objects of a very limited Nature. But it is not to be doubted that when once the Marattas of Naugpore are fairly involved with us in the Proſecution of theſe Objects, it will not long reſt with them to ſet Bounds to our Connection. The Aſſiſtance which is to be given to us in the War with Hyder, is as full a Declaration of Hoſtility againſt that Prince as if they had ſent their whole Army. And their employing our Forces to aſſiſt them in recovering Gurrah Mundelah from a Tributary of the Peſhwah, will probably lead to a complete Junction of their Strengh and ours againſt the Government of Poonah, or reduce the latter to the Neceſſity of becoming a Party with them and us.

We will now conſider what would have been the Alternative if we had refuſed to accede to Propoſitions which were evidently ſo deſirable. Whatever might have been the real Inclination of Chimnajee, or the Dictates of his Father Moodajee Bhoſilah, his unpaid Troops had long been kept quiet only by the Hopes which were held out to them of acquiring Wealth from the Plunder of Bengal. And if no Supply had been granted to them, it is probable that extreme Diſtreſs would have compelled them to ſeek for Support by an Invaſion of our Frontiers. It would be little Conſolation to us to know that their own Deſtruction would be the certain Effect of ſuch a Meaſure. We know that before they could have been totally deſtroyed, or even expelled, much Miſchief would have been done in the Provinces of Burdwan and Midnapore by their Depredations, and ſtill more by the Alarm which they would have excited amongſt the Inhabitants. The Revenues and Inveſtments muſt have been put to a Stop from the Deſertion of the Royets and Manufacturers. The immediate Loſs would have conſiderably exceeded the Sum now requeſted; and the fatal Conſequences of ſuch an Irruption would have been felt throughout theſe Provinces, and particularly in the Manufactures for many ſucceeding Years. We can mention on the beſt Information, that the Deſertion of the Manufactures for only three Days from the Aurung of Radnagur alone, would have occaſioned a Loſs of Four Laaks of Rupees, as the Silk Worms muſt have been wholly deſtroyed, and their Loſs could not have been recovered for many Years. If the Troops of Chimnajee had been driven to this Extremity, a War muſt inevitably have enſued with the Government of Berar, more dangerous to our Poſſeſſions in Bengal than any in which we have ever been engaged ſince our Acquiſition of the Dewanny.

Nor are the Advantages to be derived from the preſent Agreement merely ſpeculative or negative. The great and almoſt the only Defect of the Detachment ſent under the Command of Colonel Pearſe to the Relief of the Carnatic is, the Want of a Body of Cavalry. The preſent Offer of 2000 of Chimnajee's Horſe will amply ſupply this Defect. They will be fully ſufficient to prevent the Detachment from being harraſſed on the March, or ſuffering from Want of Proviſions, and though little can be expected in the Field of Battle from the Diſcipline of Maratta Horſe, yet as much may be expected from them as from the Horſe which will be oppoſed to them by Hyder Ally. The Junction of this Body will prove therefore of real and immediate Service.

We are aware that Men who are inclined to object will not fail to employ the moſt ſpecious Arguments to draw Cenſure on this Negociation. They will avail themſelves of Maxims which have already obtained the popular Opinion; they will, without Heſitation, aſcribe our Conduct in ſupplying Chimnajee with Money to Weakneſs or Want of Foreſight; and they will declaim that the Hiſtory of all Ages, from the remoteſt Period down to the preſent Century, ſhews, that to Purchaſe the Forbearance of invading Enemies ſerves only to tempt them to return with encreaſed Numbers. It is in vain to attempt to anſwer every Objection which Ingenuity may deviſe. We muſt rely on your Candour to impute our Conduct to more honorable and judicious Motives. It cannot eſcape your Attention that the Negociation for Money began at a Time when we could have little to apprehend, though much to hope, from the Government of Naugpore; that it was held out as an Inducement to obtain their Aſſiſtance in effecting an Accommodation with the Government of Poonah, and that the profeſſed Object of it was a Retribution for the heavy Expence which they had incurred from their Deſire of preſerving Peace with the Engliſh: When their Anſwers from Naugpore affected a higher Style, and indicated a Change of Diſpoſition, Mr. Anderſon was ſent to Cuttack without any Authority to treat on Money, Colonel Pearſe was ordered to proceed through Oriſſa in Defiance of all Oppoſition, and an Army was aſſembled under the Command of Colonel Ironſide for the Defence of our Frontiers of Burdwan and Midnapore. During all this Time the Negociation for Money was dropped, nor was it renewed until Colonel Pearſe had paſſed without Oppoſition cloſe to the Maratta Army, and until new Proofs were given us of an amicable Diſpoſition. The Governor General's Letter of the 2d March to Mr. Anderſon will fully explain to you that though we thought it in Prudence neceſſary to ſtipulate the Return of Chimnagee's Army as a Condition on granting the Supply, yet the Motives or the Conditions for which we were willing to grant it, were different; and the Governor General's Letters of the 11th and 18th March will ſhew that, when Motives of Gratitude ceaſed, and Hoſtilities were expected, we inſtantly directed Mr. Anderſon to retract our Offer and to decline any further Diſcourſe on the Subject of the Money. At length the affecting Manner in which the Rajah opened his Diſtreſſes to Mr. Anderſon at his laſt Interview, and threw himſelf on our Mercy for Relief, induced us to reſume the Subject with Rajah Ram Pundit. Theſe Circumſtances have not eſcaped the Attention of the Marattas themſelves; and we are ſatisfied that they, in whoſe Opinion the Public is perhaps moſt intereſted, have not miſtaken the Motives of our Conduct. Nor need we apprehend that the Supply which they have received will ever tempt them to return to theſe Provinces. They beſt know the extreme Diſtreſſes which they have ſuffered, the heavy Expences which they have incurred, and the Miſery which they have entailed by this Expedition on their Province of Oriſſa; and it is not to be ſuppoſed that they will ever again attempt to fit out an Army of 30,000 Horſe, at an unavoidable Expence of more than a Crore of Rupees, to march a thouſand Miles through a hilly Country, in the Expectation of acquiring a Supply of 12 Lacks of Rupees. On the whole, whatever the deſigning or uninformed Part of the World may ſay, we flatter ourſelves that you, in whoſe Approbation we are moſt particularly intereſted, having all theſe Circumſtances fully before you, will be pleaſed not only to approve of the Motives which have influenced us in theſe Negociations, but alſo of the favourable Iſſue to which we have happily brought it.

It remains only for us to obſerve, that Letters have lately been received from Chimnajee confirming every Thing that has been ſettled by Rajah Ram Pundit; and we have the Pleaſure to think that he has now engaged ſincerely and cordially on our Side.

Fort William,
the 30th April, 1781.

We are, &c.

From Moodajee Booſla, dated the 16th Zeheedja.

Received the 9th January 1781.

" Your agreeable Letter acquainting me that the Sincerity of my Attachment and Friendſhip, and of my Advice and Propoſals was fully known to you, after you had underſtood, from the Repreſentations of Beneram Pundit and the Engliſh Tranſlation, the Contents of my friendly Letters; and that you had, in conſequence of your knowing the Neceſſity of the Times and Circumſtances, ſettled all Matters in the moſt prudent and adviſable Manner with Row Pundit Purdhaun on this Condition, that I ſhould become Guarantee to the Durability of the Treaty on both Sides: That you had therefore ſent three Copies of a Treaty for my Ratification, and after recounting the Articles you mention, that I muſt firſt put my Seal on them as Guarantee, toge-

ther with the Seal and Signature of my confidential Miniſter; and then having informed you and the Council of it, muſt ſend them to Poonah; that when the Rulers and Chiefs of that Place ſhall in the ſame Manner, have put their Seals and Signatures to them, they are to keep one of the Copies, and to ſend the other two to the Governor of Bombay and General Goddard, that every * may be amicably ſettled, and the War entirely ſtopped. You further mention, particularly of Hyder Ally Khan, and his Friendſhip and Alliance with the French, the confirmed Enemies of the Engliſh, that your ſole Attention was taken up with preparing for repelling and puniſhing him in a proper Manner; that this Enmity to Row Pundit Purdhaun is of long and ancient ſtanding; and that if he encreaſe his Power and Strength in this Manner, he will by Degrees deſtroy their Kingdom; that it is therefore moſt adviſable for them to ſtation a conſiderable Force under a Commander of Experience and Truſt with the Engliſh Army; by which Means the Pride and Preſumption of Hyder will be reduced, and whatever Treaſure or Country may be taken from him, ſhall be divided equally between both Parties: That the ſuffering ſo conſiderable an Enemy to acquire Strength, without any Attempts to depreſs him, would moſt certainly give riſe to great Loſſes and Diſputes. This Letter arrived in a lucky Hour; and by removing my former Anxiety and Expectations, gave me inexpreſſible Pleaſure, and added conſiderably † Friendſhip. The Advances which you have made are highly commendable among Perſons who have great and important Objects in View, and are calculated to enſure the Peace and Satisfaction of the People, and put an End to the Labors and Diſtreſſes of the Soldiers; and the taking the Reſolution of ſending the Treaty, is a complete Proof of your Friendſhip and Sincerity. From the firſt down to the preſent Time, the preſent Hoſtilities and Diſputes were not from your Inclination or Wiſh; but whatever was done, originated from the Governor of Bombay; and in that Caſe, there being no other Remedy, you were compelled to exert yourſelf for the remedying it, and for the Preſervation of your Poſſeſſions, and the Defence of every Thing dear. By the Bleſſing of God, your good Intentions are well known to the whole World. As, before the Arrival of the Treaty, I had received repeated Intelligence by the ſucceſſive Letters from that Quarter of your Intentions for Peace on the Part of the Company, and that the Treaty would be ſent afterwards, my Deſire was, that as ſoon as the Treaty ſhould arrive, I ſhould ſend my Miniſter Dewagur Pundit for the Purpoſe of ſettling this Matter, that every Article might be determined agreeable to my Wiſhes, and at no future Time any Diſagreement about a ſingle Letter might ariſe. But when I had peruſed the Treaty, and had reflected on the ſeveral Articles of it with the moſt attentive Conſideration, I diſcovered ſome Points which were contrary to the Treaty of Colonel Upton in ſo conſiderable Degree, that the Poonah Miniſters will never give their Aſſent to them; for if there are ſome few Things in it which I cannot approve of, how can they ever be expected to conſent? and what I myſelf do not comprehend, how ſhould I explain to another? I have therefore delayed affixing my Seal and Signature to it, but have carefully kept it with me. To the Variation of the Times and the Revolutions of the Heavens it is entirely owing, that although you were ſincere and approved of Peace and Friendſhip on every Condition, yet ſuch Delays and Obſtructions have ariſen in the Matter, that the Buſineſs of To-day has been put off 'till To-morrow, and what was approaching to a Concluſion, has been delayed to a future Time; but where there is Stedfaſtneſs, Faith, and Sincerity, there is no Room for any Prevarication, but that of the Times and Circumſtances, to raiſe ſuch Obſtructions, as it is impoſſible to prevent. Thus, from the Diſtance of the Road, three Months have elapſed entirely in the coming and going of the Coſſids; otherwiſe the Refuſal and Aſſent of all the Articles of the Treaty on your Part, through the Mediation of this Government, would not have met with theſe Delays, and every Thing would have been ſettled in the beſt Manner. As it does not ſeem to me adviſable that the War ſhould be ſuffered to extend on every Side, and as my friendly Heart has, on all Occaſions and in all Situations, wiſhed to perform the Duties and Obligations of Friendſhip, I have therefore, in Anſwer to every Article of the Treaty which you have ſent, wrote fully and explicitly in ſuch a Manner as was proper, and as my Friendſhip, Faith, and Regard to Treaties required; ſo that the Intents of former Treaties might not be fruſtrated, and that I might not ſeem partial to either Side, theſe Anſwers having been prepared in my Preſence, are written on a detached Paper, from which you will gain compleat Information. Nothing in that is new or innovating, but all conformable to former Agreements.

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

"In caſe of a Peace, it is neceſſary for both Parties to give up all Places, agreeable to ancient Treaties, whether acquired before or in the preſent War. When you ſhall have done what is requiſite, the other Side will likewiſe perform their Part agreeable to their Engagements. In anſwer to what you write reſpecting Ragonaut Row, Futteh Sing Guiewar, and Ranna of Gohed, it is certainly incumbent on all Perſons, who have any Regard for their Word, their Honour, or Reputation, to exert themſelves in all Caſes for the Aſſiſtance of any one who takes refuge under the Shadow of their Protection, that it may be known to the whole World, that whoever throws himſelf on the Protection of the Engliſh Gentlemen will, through their Aid, attain the Completion of his Views; and that whatever diſtreſſed Perſon they will take by the Hand, they will place ſafely on the Shore from the troubled Sea of War. This is without Doubt the Uſage of the World; but where the Standard of Treaties and Engagements has been erected, and a Perſon has been placed upon for Guarantee, and entruſted with the equal balancing of Intereſts, it then becomes incum-

bent on that Guarantee to do nothing that is not conſiſtent with his Faith and Word, or that may ſeem partial to either Party; but to remove all Suſpicions and Doubts, to keep firm to the Truth, by ſaying and writing nothing but the Truth, and by exerting himſelf in ſettling the Arguments of both Sides. Why therefore ſhould we make * in the delivering up Ragonaut Row to the Poonah Miniſters agreeable to former Treaties, under Pretence of his being the Maſter where he chuſe to reſide, ſince it is much more adviſable to put an End to all Diſputes, and ſince the Miniſters of Poonah will never fail in the ſmalleſt Point of Reſpect, Attention, and careful Treatment to one of their illuſtrious Family? Futty Sing Guiewar is likewiſe a Branch of the Rauje, and is beſides protected by you; his Concerns will therefore certainly be attended to equally with thoſe of a Brother; and as to the Ranna of Gohed, conformable to what you write, no Spark of Enmity againſt him will remain in their Minds. Why ſhould you therefore take any Trouble in their Affairs? Let it be written in the Treaty, that on this Condition it is binding, otherwiſe that it is void. Enter therefore on this Matter with the greateſt Sincerity, and do not put any more Refuſals in it, but prepare and ſend me a Treaty agreeable to the encloſed ſeparate Sheets, in which there is a full Diſcuſſion and a Plan for a Treaty at the Foot of each Article: You will thus remove the Reſponſibility from yourſelf to me; and if the Poonah Miniſter ſhould not then agree and aſſent to it, you will not be blamed. What is to happen, will happen. The ſhort of it is this: That I have at all Times and in all Situations been reſolved to obſerve and attend to your Wiſhes, even above thoſe of the Council and of the Chiefs ſtationed in the other Preſidencies. God is Witneſs that I am in no Inſtance partial or inclined to the other Side. You will, from the Friendſhip and Knowledge of Events and Circumſtances, approve of what I have written.

* Sic in Orig.

" The Treaty which you have ſent me I have kept with the greateſt Care and Caution, and will ſoon return it, together with my Anſwers to all your Kareetahs. Further Particulars you will learn from the Repreſentations of Beneram Pundit.

" Poſtſcript. As to what you have written from the Exceſs of your Friendſhip, that a conſiderable Army has been ſent to Madras under the Command of General Coote, and that it is neceſſary I ſhould write to Kimdojee Bhoſila, directing him to join 2 or 3000 Horſe with the General, which would be a great Addition of Strength; or ſhould it not be convenient to ſpare this Force, that in ſuch Caſe I ought to recall the Army which is arrived at Cuttack; the Fact is this: Of the State of all Matters, and of the full Particulars of this Quarter, not one Article is unknown to you; and I myſelf have ſo often written them to you, that they cannot be ſecret to you. Till Peace ſhall have been ſettled and the Treaty finally ratified, I cannot adopt either of theſe Propoſals; but when I ſhall have aſſembled there an Army of 50,000 Horſe, with all Stores and Neceſſaries, I may then ſend an Army to join General Coote, or recall it altogether from thence. This Matter will be more fully explained to you by Beneram Pundit. Be convinced, that in all Circumſtances and Situations, I ſhall be your ſtedfaſt Friend.

" Till Peace is finally ſettled, it is abſolutely neceſſary for me to act in the above Manner."

" The Anſwer to the firſt Article.

" All the Forts, Towns, and Places belonging to Pundit Peiſhwah which may have been taken, or ſhall be taken by the Engliſh Army, from the Beginning of the War 'till the Ratification of the Treaty, ſhall be delivered over to the Peſhwah, except the Fort of Ahmedabad, and the Share of the Country of Guzeraut, which ſhall remain in the Poſſeſſion of Futty Sing Gueeware, and the Fort of Gwalior, which ſhall remain in the Poſſeſſion of the Ranna of Gohed, and no one ſhall oppoſe it.

" This requires ſome Conſideration, and I requeſt you will reflect with Juſtice on what I ſay. When a Town and Fort has been from Time immemorial in the Poſſeſſion of the Family and Chiefs of Pundit Perdhaun, and Futty Sing is one of the ancient Dependants of the Family of the Rauje, what Connection can we have with the Engliſh Gentlemen? The Nature of his Connection was this,—that when General Goddard arrived in the Province of Guzeraut with a reſpectable Army, Futty Sing with his whole Family was in Bedodah; but having no Power or Strength to oppoſe his Enemies, or defend his Property, he being remedileſs joined himſelf with General Goddard; and at this Time has ſent ſeveral Letters to Poonah, that having no Reſource at that Time, except the Protection and Aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, he had therefore united himſelf with them. Before this, reſpecting the Reconciliation of the two Brothers, who had begun Diſputes and Hoſtilities about the Diviſion of their Talooks, I wrote in the Articles of the Memorandum, that, as Futty Sing had taken Part with you, it would be neceſſary for both Sides to exert themſelves for the Reconciliation of the two Brothers, when their Talooks might remain to both of them in Security. You muſt therefore write reſpecting them in the Treaty, that Futty Sing is a Chief and Dependant of the other Party, and had joined you ſolely from the Neceſſities of the Times; that as Peace and Alliance has taken place between the two Parties, it is incumbent on Friendſhip to forget all the paſt; and that the two Brothers, having been reconciled, muſt be made to remain peaceable and quiet as before on their Shares of Jaghiers, which will be greatly to your Satisfaction and to the Completion of your Wiſhes. The ſame muſt be written reſpecting the Rannah of Gohed, who has always been a Dependant and Expectant on the Peſhwah, and who has now, by the Aſſiſtance of the

the Engliſh, got Poſſeſſion of the Fort of Gwalior, which is of ſuch Strength, that the Miniſters of Poonah can never permit or ſuffer it to remain quietly in his Hands. Therefore, towards procuring Peace, it is neceſſary that both Sides, for the maintaining of former Articles, reſtore all the Places which they may have taken, of whatever Strength they may be; and let it be mentioned, that on the Subject of the Rannah, no further Miſunderſtandings ſhall remain, ſince the Friends of one Side are likewiſe the Friends of the other Party.

" The ſecond Article.

" Towards the Support and ſtrengthening the Peace and the Intereſts of both Sides, that on future Occaſion no Diſputes or Miſunderſtandings may ariſe, it is agreed, that in caſe the Fort of Baſſein ſhall have been taken by the Engliſh Army before the final Ratification of the Treaty, ſhould Pundit Purdhaun chuſe to exchange it for the Mahals, which have been given up to the Company, and are in their Poſſeſſion agreeable to the 3d and 7th Articles of the Treaty of Poorunder, conformable to the former Treaty entered into by the Governor and Council of Bombay with Futty Sing Guiewar; but ſhould Pundit Purdhaun not chuſe to exchange, we will then, agreeable to your firſt Article of this Treaty, deliver up the Fort of Baſſein to Pundit Perdhaun, and the Country delivered up to us by the Treaty of Poorunder ſhall remain in our Poſſeſſion.

" The Caſe is this; that I frequently have ſeen the Treaty of Colonel Upton, and have often wrote the Particulars of it, but never yet heard that the Treaty of Poorunder was made conformable to a former Treaty entered into by the Governor and Council of Bombay with Futty Sing Guiewar, that it ſhould now be mentioned. What has the Treaty of Futty Sing to do with the Treaty of the Peſhwa? or what Connection can Dirt have with a Perſon of Diſtinction? Futty Sing is one of the Dependents and Chiefs of the Rauje; if he chuſes to deliver over by Writing to any one the Towns and Forts belonging to the Rauje; how can it be agreed to, or what Authority and Voucher is that, that it will be aſſented to? Whatever the Owner and Poſſeſſor of the Country gives in Writing, that alone is binding. In this Caſe therefore it is neceſſary that all Mahals and Places in the Province of Guzeraut, Conkin, and other Parts which formerly belonged to Pundit Purdhaun, and which have been taken in the preſent War, ſhould all be delivered up; and beſides, if the Fort of Baſſein ſhould be taken, that alſo muſt be reſtored to the People of Pundit Purdhaun. But do not inſiſt upon theſe Points, which are difficult to be aſſented to; for theſe being with them a Breach of former Treaties, and can never be agreed to.* Abide entirely by the Engagements of Colonel Upton, and reſtore every Thing which has been taken in this War, or may be taken before the final Ratification of the Treaty, that the Tree of Friendſhip may bloſſom with the Flowers of Sincerity, and that the Thorn of Enmity may be removed. It is not wiſe to add a little to a large Treaſure.

" Third Article.

" After ſaying that Ragonaut Row ſhall be allowed for his Expences during his Life according to the former Agreement, you write, that what was ſettled in the former Treaty reſpecting the Place of his Reſidence ſhall be void; that he ſhall reſide wherever he may chuſe, except in Bombay and Surat; that you will never aſſiſt him in any Claim on the Maratta Government, unleſs all the Chiefs who ſign the Treaty ſhould agree to it and deſire it.

" The Caſe is this: When he had been taken Priſoner in the Bombay War, at that Time no Neglect or Deficiency was found in the Reſpect, Attention, and good Treatment of him. As * preſent, that he comes under the Protection of ſo great a Chief, what Refuſal can they make to ſupply his neceſſary Expences, but giving him Power to reſide wherever he likes, which would be certainly attended with Loſſes and Damage to all Quarters, can never be admitted of; and in what Light can your Letters on this Subject be conſidered? At the Time of making Peace and Treaties the Door of Diſagreements is cloſed and not left open. How can the former Treaty be rendered void?—From his having this Liberty, great Damage may be expected; for ſhould he ever, under the Protection of Hyder Naig, join himſelf with a French Army, it would be attended with great Inconveniences to both Sides; the greateſt Circumſpection is requiſite. Nothing more need to be mentioned reſpecting Ragonaut Row, except the Delivery † him up to the Poonah Miniſters, agreeable to the former Treaty. The Article relating to the Aſſiſtance of him, in caſe all the Chiefs who may ſign the Treaty ſhould deſire it, is likewiſe unneceſſary.

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

" The fourth Article.

" Pundit Peſhwa, and the other Maratta Chiefs, ſhall enter into an Alliance with the Engliſh, and ſhall, in conjunction with their Army, attack Hyder Ally Khaun, both for the Protection of their own Country, and for the Conqueſt of his. They ſhall invade his Country with the Engliſh Army, and ſhall mutually join for his Deſtruction. Whatever Portion of Country may be conquered from him ſhall be equally ſhared in ſuch a Manner that they ſhall take what borders on their Country; and the Engliſh ſhall poſſeſs what lies near theirs and the Nabob Wallah Jah's.

" The Anſwer to this is as follows:—When, after the Bombay War, Ragonaut Row had been taken Priſoner, and had been delivered in Charge to Madajee Row Sindia, who ſent him under Care of a confidential Servant of his to Achen, in the Way to which Place he found an Opportunity, and eſcaping to Surat, was a ſecond Time taken under the Protection and Aſſiſtance of the Engliſh; at that Time my Miniſter Dewagur Pundit, who was at Poonah, was aſked by the Miniſters of the Peſhwa his Advice; that for many Years Hyder Naig had not paid the ſmalleſt Part of the Peſhwa's due to them, and had beſides poſſeſſed himſelf of ſome of their Mahals: That after the End of the Bombay War, there being ſome Proſpect of Tranquillity and Peace by Ragonaut Row's brought to them, they had reſolved to ſend an Army of great Strength againſt Hyder Naig, and to reduce his Violence; but that when General Goddard had arrived at Surat, and Ragonaut Row had returned to him, and was preparing to renew the War, at that Time, how could they hope to be able to oppoſe two ſuch powerful Enemies, and maintain themſelves againſt two ſuch violent Attacks? The Pundit told them in Anſwer, that they ſhould enter into a friendly Correſpondence and Connection with the one who was an Engliſh Chief, ſupreme over all the Poſſeſſions of the Engliſh, and who was unequalled in his Prudence, Foreſight, Faith, Sincerity, and Obſervance of Treaties, (namely, the Nabob Amaud ul Dowlah,) and then engage in vigorous Meaſures againſt the other, (Hyder Naig,) and either entirely deſtroy him, or take from him the Money, Talooks, which they want. The Miniſters agreeing to this Advice, ſent Letters and confidential Perſons to General Goddard ſucceſſively on the Subject of Peace and Alliance: And at that Time Letters from the General were likewiſe received, full of Expreſſions and Promiſes of Friendſhip, and ſaying, that they ought to aſcribe Ragonaut Row's being admitted to reſide with him to no other Reaſon but his (the General's) Friendſhip for them, to prevent Ragonaut's applying to any other Quarter; that if they wiſhed it, he would come in Perſon to meet them, and ſettle every Thing in a perſonal Conference. At that Time, certainly, this Matter would have been ſettled to mutual Advantage, and many Points of Conſequence would have been properly adjuſted by perſonal Agreements and Conſultations: But of every Thing which the General had written, not one came to paſs; for neither did he find Leiſure to come himſelf to Poonah, nor did he enter into Negociation with the confidential Agents ſent to him, nor did he pay any Attention to the Letters of Dewagur Pundit. In ſhort, Affairs at laſt ended in open War and Hoſtilities, and it became neceſſary for them, having loſt ſo ſincere a Friend, to unite themſelves with their old and eſtabliſhed Enemy; and they, after mature Conſideration, agreed to this deſperate Remedy, and having entered into friendly Connections with him, ſettled every Matter agreeable to his Plan and Propoſals. As the Opportunity, which is once ſuffered to eſcape, can never be recovered, it is Matter of great Sorrow, that now, when Peace might be made with the Engliſh, an Army cannot be ſent into the Poſſeſſions of Hyder in Company with the Engliſh without being treacherous to him, and without being guilty of ſuch a Breach of Faith and Engagements as to deter any other in future from truſting to or believing their moſt ſolemn Promiſe. This, however, can never be admitted by the Houſe of Pundit Purdhaun, nor will it ever be admitted. As the Diſpoſition of Hyder Naig is bent on Treachery and Diſputes, there is no Doubt but that in a ſhort Time, he will be guilty of ſome Breach of Treaty, ſuch as uniting himſelf with the French, or conceiving ſome hoſtile Schemes, when immediately, in conſequence of ſuch Breach, they may join in the deſtroying him; but 'till he takes off the Maſk and diſcovers ſuch Diſpoſition, they cannot think of any Thing contrary to their Engagements. Leave this therefore to Time, and do not mention it in the Treaty, but wait to ſee when it may happen.

" The fifth Article.

" Should Pundit Peſhwa not agree to form an Alliance againſt Hyder Naig, nevertheleſs Peace ſhall be made on this Condition, that both Sides ſhall remain in Poſſeſſion of what they have got, and a Ceſſation of Hoſtilities ſhall take place for one Year from the Date of this Treaty, during which Time Peace may be ſettled on ſuch Terms as to enſure its perpetual Stability.

" In Anſwer to this, what I learn from it is, that at any Rate Peace and Friendſhip is your Wiſh. This is very proper and ſatisfactory; but a Ceſſation of Hoſtilities without a final Completion of Peace, is not the Cuſtom of this Country. The Practice of Europe is this, that two Kings will ſit down on the ſame Carpet and will play at Cheſs together, and their Armies will remain peaceably together, while they receive continual Accounts of each other's Intentions; and if they ſhould put an End to all Hoſtilities they agree to a Ceſſation for a certain Number of Years, after which they renew their Attacks and Hoſtilities: But this is not the Method in Decan, for whatever Engagements are entered into, theſe are laſting and perpetual; you muſt therefore write this much, that if they will join their Army with that of the Engliſh, it is well; and if not, it will make no Difference; that you will with your ſingle Force attack the Enemies, but that at any Rate you are deſirous of Peace with the Poonah State.

" The ſixth Article.

" As Peace is made with Pundit Purdhaun at the Interceſſion of Moodajee Bhoſilah, it is neceſſary that he become Guarantee to it. The Treaty is therefore firſt ſent to him, that he may certify it under the moſt ſolemn Oaths of his Religion with his own Seal, and the Signature of his confidential Miniſter, that he approves of the Treaty, and agrees to be Guarantee to it; that no Breach ſhall ever happen in it; that as long as both Sides abide by it, he will be the Friend of both; and whoever ſhall break it, he will be his Enemy till he ſhall atone for ſuch Breach.

" The State is this; that I am, without Doubt, the firm Friend of your Quarter, and likewiſe am a Well-wiſher of Pundit Purdhaun, in conformity to my Attachment due to the Family of the Rauje, and have taken upon me this Trouble and Exertion merely for the Eaſe of the People, and from my Regard to Truth and Sincerity, and my Knowledge of the Rights and Properties of every one. I likewiſe hoped that, upon the taking place of the Peace and Alliance, I ſhould attain the Completion of my Views, and ſhould, by the Aſſiſtance of both Parties, be relieved from the Difficulties incurred by the Expences of the new-raiſed Sepoys: I therefore agreed to become Guarantee and Security to both Sides, and whichever ſhould have failed in his Part of the Obligation, I ſhould firſt attempt to make him ſenſible of his Fault; and if that failed, I ſhould then to the utmoſt of my Abilities puniſh him for it, and not be reconciled to him till ſuch Time as he returned to his Duty. But what you have written in the Treaty, that you have agreed to this Peace to give me Satisfaction, is by no Means neceſſary. This only need be mentioned, that I am Guarantee and Security of this Treaty to both Parties; and that, whichever Side ſhall be guilty of any Breach of it, I ſhall continue his Enemy till he has made Atonement for it, and has remedied ſuch Breach of Treaty.

" The ſeventh Article.

" Three Copies of this Treaty are ſent after they ſhall arrive at Poonah. Ballajee Row Purnavees and the other Chiefs having affixed their Seals and Signatures on them, ſhall keep one of them, and ſhall ſend the ſecond to the Governor of Bombay, and the third to General Goddard, that the War and Hoſtilities may immediately ceaſe, and every Matter be finally ſettled. Should this Peace be finiſhed and the Treaty agreed to within five Months from the Date of it, it is well; otherwiſe it ſhall be altogether void.

" In Anſwer to this—The Diſtance from Calcutta to Poonah is 900 Corſe; and beſides the Diſcuſſion and Explanation, Aſſent and Denial of the important Articles in the Treaty are in Hand: Why therefore ſhould the Dates and Times be circumſcribed? and why is this Clauſe mentioned, that, if it is concluded within ſuch particular Time, it is binding, otherwiſe that it will be void? I have kept the Treaties by me with the greateſt Caution, and have ſent off theſe Letters to you. After the Receipt of your explicit Anſwers, the Treaties ſhall be ſent to that Quarter. Set your Mind at reſt. In ſhort I have, with the greateſt Attention and Care, made myſelf thoroughly acquainted with all the Articles, and have underſtood all the good and bad of them; and have written whatever was conſiſtent with my Regard to the Rights and Obligations of both Sides, what might prevent the Intereſts from preponderating, might perpetuate the Verdure of the Garden of Friendſhip, and keep off the Blaſt of the nipping Winds. This you muſt read and conſider with Juſtice, and not think me in the ſmalleſt Degree partial to the Intereſts of Pundit Purdhaun, for a faithful Guarantee muſt always have Regard to his Oaths and Engagements, and in all Caſes conſider the Intereſts and Advantage of both Sides. You will therefore, agreeable to theſe ſeparate Sheets, prepare and ſend a Treaty, without any Addition or Diminution, that my Miniſter Dewagur Pundit may be ſent to Poonah, and ſettle every Point agreeable to your Deſire; when, from the Opportunities of the Times, and the friendly Connection between us, many and great Advantages will be derived."

From Dewagur Pundit.

" I received your Letter in a lucky Hour, in which you write that, &c. (the ſame Recapitulation as the one in the Maha Rajah's Letter). The Inſtant that I ſaw it my Heart felt an immediate and ſurprizing Satisfaction, from the Hopes and Proſpect of a ſecure and peaceable Future for the People; for by the ſpeedy End to all the Cruelties and Oppreſſions of the Armies, the Repoſe which the Chiefs would find from their former continual Occupations, the Attachment of many and great Advantages to both Sides by the Connection between them, the raiſing your Reputation among all the other Chiefs of the Council, and the Engliſh Gentlemen, and even in the Sight of the powerful King of England, and the Hopes of a perpetual and laſting Friendſhip and Connection between Pundit Peiſhwa, the Rajah my Maſter, and the Engliſh Gentlemen, by an equal Balance of Intereſts; I immediately conceived the Deſire of departing inſtantly Expreſs, that,

having opened the Papers on the Road, I might arrive in ten Days at Poonah, and deliver the Treaty with my own Hands, and ſettle the Baſis of it with the Miniſters of Poonah in ſuch ſolid Manner, that on no Occaſion any Alteration or Defect might ever happen; and after I ſhould have adjuſted thoſe important Points agreeable to your Intentions, I might get my Diſmiſſion to go to Calcutta, where, being honoured with an Interview with you, I might inform you of every Thing which from a long Time has been upon my Mind reſpecting the true political Meaſures.

" But afterwards reflecting that it was not adviſable for me to be in ſuch Haſte before I had fully underſtood all the Contents of the Papers, I opened them in the Preſence of the Maha Raja, when all the Kharetas, Letters, Copies, and Treaties, were peruſed with the greateſt Attention and Care: Firſt, they convinced us of your great Truth and Sincerity, and that you never, from the Beginning to this Time, were inclined to the preſent Diſputes and Hoſtilities; and next, that you have not included in the Articles of the Treaty any of your Wiſhes or Inclinations; and in ſhort, the Garden of the Treaty appeared to us in all its Parts green and flouriſhing; but though the Fruit of it was excellent, yet they appeared different from thoſe of Colonel Upton's Treaty, (the Particulars of which I have frequently written to you,) and upon taſting them proved to be better, and very different when compared to the former Articles. How can any of the old and eſtabliſhed Obligations be omitted, and new Matters agreed to, which it is plain that they will produce and damage? Some Points which you have mentioned under the Plea of the Faith and Obſervance of Treaties are of ſuch a Nature, that the Poonah Miniſters can never aſſent to them. In all Engagements and important Tranſactions in which the Words, But, and Although, and Beſides, and Whereas, and Why, and other ſuch Words of Doubt, are introduced, it gives an Opening to Diſputes and Miſunderſtandings. A Treaty is meant for the entire Removal of all Differences, not for the Increaſe of them. My Departure to Poonah has therefore been delayed, and the Rajah, my Maſter, likewiſe having put off the affixing his Seal, ſaid, that although he was determined to ſign the Treaty as Guarantee, agreeable to your Letters, yet he could not ſuffer that after his Seal ſhould have been affixed, it ſhould be rejected by the others; that he muſt therefore conſider maturely before he ſigns the Treaty, that no one may afterwards make Objections to any Part of it; and after having laboured to explain it to them, to ſatisfy them and bring them over, they ſhould in any Manner not comprehend it, or join in it, we may then make uſe of that as a ſufficient Reaſon to act againſt them. But before we can be able to anſwer all their Queſtions and Doubts, we muſt firſt comprehend thoroughly ourſelves. Although theſe Lines which you have written in your Kharetas with the greateſt Truth and Sincerity, that ſuch Haſte was not your Queſtion; but that from certain Circumſtances you have, agreeable to the Advice of this Quarter, diſpatched a Treaty with all Expedition, in which you have reſtored every Thing taken in this War, and placed all Matters on the ſame Footing they were before the War, are very proper and friendly, and entirely conforming to the Articles of Colonel Upton's Treaty, inconſiſtent with preſent Intereſt and future Advantages, and will enſure the Perpetuity of Friendſhip, and render the Guarantee of my Maſter the Maha Rajah more ſecure; yet there is no Remedy for the Variations of the Times, which always produce a Hundred ſucceſſive Events of the ſame Kind, and in the Settlement of all Affairs cauſes ſo many as to endanger the Peace of the People, and the Security of the Property and Poſſeſſions of both Sides. Time does every Thing which he chuſes, and there is not the ſmalleſt Controul over him. But your Prudence and Wiſdom has undertaken this Matter with a thorough Knowledge of the Influence of Circumſtances. I entertain *Intention great Hopes that you will on all future Occaſions attend to every Thing which your old and ſincere Friends may write to you from the Sincerity and Friendſhip of their Heart, and without the ſmalleſt Partiality to the other Side; and by the Bleſſing of God our Alliance and Intimacy will go on encreaſing. But the great Diſtance of 800 Corſe from Calcutta to Naigpore, and from Naigpore to Poonah, which makes two Months, and to Poonah three Months, neceſſary for the going and returning of Coſids, cannot be remedied—What can I do? I am a Man, and have neither Feathers nor Wings, the Ground is hard and the Heavens are far off; I am unluckily far removed from the Preſence; had I been near you, I ſhould before this have informed you of every Particular relating to this Buſineſs, and have adjuſted every Thing to your Satisfaction; the Treaty would have been prepared in the beſt Manner, and great and many Advantages would have been derived from it, and I ſhould have acquired univerſal Praiſe: Even at preſent I am exerting myſelf to the utmoſt of my Power in promiſing what is incumbent on my Attachment, and am deſirous of ſpeedily bringing to a Settlement whatever Pundit Purdhaun may propoſe conducive to a thorough Reconciliation. I have therefore kept the Treaty with the greateſt Care and Caution in my Poſſeſſion, and having taken a Copy of it, I have added to each Article another, which appeared to me proper and adviſable, and without any Loſs or Diſadvantage to the Engliſh, or any Thing more in favour of the Pundit Purdhaun, than what was contained in the former Treaties. This I have ſent to you, and hope that you will prepare and ſend a Treaty conformable to that, without any Beſides, or If, or Why, or But, and Whereas, that as ſoon as it arrives, I may depart for Poonah; and having united with me Row Madajee Scindiah, and having brought over the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah to this Buſineſs, I may ſettle and adjuſt all Matters which are in this bad Situation

*Sic in Orig.

Situation. As ſoon as I have received my Diſmiſſion from thence, I would ſet off for Calcutta, and repreſent to you every Thing which for a long While I have had on my Mind; and by this Tranſaction erect to the View of all the World the Standard of the Greatneſs and Goodneſs of the Engliſh, and of my Maſters, and extinguiſh the Flames of War with the Waters of Friendſhip. The compaſſing all theſe Advantages and happy Proſpects depends entirely upon your Will and Conſent, and the Power of bringing them to an Iſſue is in your Hands alone. Further Particulars you will learn from my Letter to Beneram Pundit."

Poſtſcript the ſame as the one to the Rajah's Letter.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Maha Rajah Modajee Bhoſila to Beneram Pundit, dated the 16th Zehudja.

" I have lately received eight Arzies from you; the firſt two which arrived informed me that the Nabob had told you he reſolved to enter into a Treaty with Pundit Purdhaun under my Guarantee and Security; but that the Articles which you had propoſed did not meet with his Aſſent: That Dewan Dewagur Pundit need not take the Trouble of coming to Calcutta, and that you were at Liberty to come or go as you might chuſe. After this, one or two Letters arrived, acquainting me that the Nabob Amaud ul Dowlah had held a Council, at which he told you that he was determined on Peace. Three other Letters I received with the Treaty. As you had at firſt written that you were greatly affected by that Converſation, and wiſhed to retire to Benares, I wrote in conſequence of that to Hyderabad, to Poonah, and to Cuttack. About ten Days afterwards I received your Letters, informing me that Peace had been determined on, and all Doubts removed; and I learnt the Contents of the Treaty from the Perſian Copy of it. In the firſt Place, what regards Ragonaut Row is written in an inſincere Manner. Where Friendſhip is wiſhed for, and is under Diſcuſſion, no Word admitting of Doubt or Inſincerity ought to be uſed, and every Article ought to be written without the ſmalleſt Obſcurity. I have therefore not thought it adviſable to ſend my Miniſter Dewan Dewagur Pundit to Poonah with the Treaty. But if every Article of the Treaty had been plain and free from Doubts, the Dewan would certainly have been ſent to Poonah to employ himſelf for the Completion of Peace. This could not however be done; and the Length of Time which, from the great Diſtance of the Way, is requiſite, for the arriving of Letters and the receiving the Anſwers cannot be remedied. But God is Witneſs of the Friendſhip and Affection which from my Heart I entertain for the Nabob; yet there is now no Remedy except the Execution of the Plan which the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah and Pundit Purdhaun has ſettled. For theſe laſt fourteen Months I have continually written every Occurrence and Tranſaction without omitting the ſmalleſt Circumſtance; and in the Kareetah which I have now written to the Nabob, I have mentioned every Thing which was incumbent on my Friendſhip, and have alſo included all the Particulars of the Treaty. All other Matters you will learn from the Letters of Dewan Dewagur Pundit, who has written more fully to you."

(N° 4.)

Tranſlation of a Letter from Dewan Dewagur Pundit to Beneram Pundit, dated the 16th Zehedja, 13th December 1780.

" I have received your ſucceſſive Letters, dated the 17th, 19th, 22d, 24th, and 29th of Ramſaun, and the 1ſt, 7th, 21ſt, and 23d Shawal, and the 22d of Zekaida.—Firſt, two Letters arrived to the following Purport: That the Nabob Amaud-ul-Dowlah had told you that he was deſirous of concluding a Treaty of Peace and Alliance with the Chiefs of Poonah under the Guarantee of the Maha Rajah, but that he could not aſſent to the Conditions propoſed by us: That he had forbid my coming to Calcutta, and had told you were at Liberty either to ſtay or go; that you had accordingly for the Departure prepared. After that another Letter was received, in which you wrote, that the Nabob having held a Council, told you that he was reſolved to make Peace; and having called you into the Council, held a Conſultation with you on all Matters, and afterwards ſaid to you in private, that as the Maha Rajah had, from his great Friendſhip, written to him Letters containing all his private Secrets, which were more ſacred to him than his own Life, it was therefore incumbent on him to exert himſelf for the Completion of Peace, and that he had accordingly prepared a Treaty with Pundit Purdhaun, under the Guarantee of the Maha Rajah, which he was diſpatching, together with Kareetahs from himſelf. Three Kareetahs and Letters accordingly arrived, and were fully underſtood; and we learnt from them that Money had been ſent to Rajah Chimnajee Bahadre, with many other Particulars. As we firſt received Letters from you, acquainting us of the Treaty and Conditions not being approved of, and expreſſive of your Deſire to go to Benares, conformably to them we wrote to the Nabob

Nizam Ally Khan, to Poonah, &c. Ten Days afterwards other Letters were received. In them you wrote, that the Nabob Amaud-ul-Dowlah, from his great Favor, ſhewed you much Attention, and told you that he was ſettling a Peace with Pundit Purdhaun under the Guarantee of the Maha Rajah; that he would reſtore Baſſein and the Guicowar, and Gojeraut, and the Talooks of Kullean, but that they muſt unite with him for an Invaſion into the Country of Hyder Naig, and for his Reduction. All this we perfectly underſtood; and you beſides wrote, that in two or four Days the Treaty will be prepared and diſpatched. Accordingly, four Days after we received the Treaty, with three Letters.—This Treaty was written on one Side of the Paper in Engliſh, and on the other Side in Perſian; and *one of theſe Treaties there was a Seal; the other two were Copies without Seals.—After them arrived three more Copies of the ſame Treaty, and three Kareetahs addreſſed to this Quarter to Pundit Purdhaun and to Sindia.

* Sic in Orig.

" The Contents of the Treaty we learnt from the Perſian Side of it, and were fully comprehended by us. The Anſwers to every one of the Articles have accordingly been written to the Nabob Amaud ul Dowlah. Where Peace is really and ſincerely wiſhed for, it is proper to write every Article without Obſcurity: Had this Treaty been plain and ſincere, and without Doubts in all its Parts, I ſhould then have inſtantly ſet off for Poonah, where I ſhould have explained and ſatisfied them on every Point.—Firſt, the Opportunity was ſuffered to eſcape, namely, when I went to Poonah, and wrote myſelf to General Goddard and received his Anſwers. Had at that Time an Interview taken place between the General and Nanna Purnavees, all Miſunderſtandings would have been cleared up, and by this Time Hyder Naig would have been ſo entirely ruined, that neither his Name, nor any Time of his having exiſted, would have remained; and Pundit Purdhaun and the Nabob would have been one Soulin two Bodies: That Opportunity was loſt, and as Matters were referred to the Deciſion of Arms, Pundit Purdhaun readily conſenting to his own Diſadvantages, entered into Alliance with Hyder Naig on this Agreement, that they ſhould carry Ruin and Deſolation into the Country of the Engliſh; and the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah wrote to Pundit Purdhaun, and having with him ſettled a Plan, brought us into this Diſtreſs againſt our Inclination and Wiſhes. Had I not agreed to this, I ſhould have been blamed for the Misfortunes of the Raje; and I, who am a Well-wiſher and faithful Servant of the Raje, ſhould have ſuffered every Reproach and Accuſation. As General Goddard had arrived at Hoſhungabad, and Mr. Weatherſtone had come to Naigpore, and they had been ſupplied from this Quarter with Bullocks for their Artillery, and all other Duties of Friendiſhp had been performed, this was made uſe of as an Argument for blaming and accuſing us; and Pundit Purdhaun openly affirmed to me, that we had a cloſe Alliance and Friendſhip with the Engliſh Gentlemen; and at the ſame Time Monſ. Chevalier the French Chief, having eſcaped from Calcutta, had come to Cuttack in Hopes of Protection; and Mr. Elliot, who was coming to this Quarter, having arrived at Cuttack, requeſted him, notwithſtanding that in political Affairs it is very Blame-worthy to forſake a Perſon who has claimed Refuge with you, yet, in conſequence of our Friendſhip, we delivered him up. And although all the Inhabitants of this Country were diſpleaſed and blamed me, yet I conſidered ſolely my Friendſhip, and by this I had become obnoxious and ſuſpected. Having no Remedy, I found it abſolutely neceſſary for me to aſſent to the Plan, and in conſequence of that to raiſe 30,000 new Horſemen. It is now fourteen Months that we have laboured under inexpreſſible Diſtreſs, and been loaded with an Expence of Crores of Rupees for the Pay of theſe Troops, but without endangering the Friendſhip and Alliance of the Engliſh Gentlemen. I was deſirous to negociate a Reconciliation at any Rate between them and Pundit Purdhaun, in ſuch a Manner as to enſure the Perpetuity of the ancient Alliance of this Quarter with both Sides. During theſe fourteen Months, I have therefore continually informed you of all Matters, and have chearfully ſubmitted to all Difficulties and Diſtreſſes. But when the firſt Opportunity having been loſt, a Treaty is at laſt received, even in that the Concerns of Ragonaut Row are expreſſed in a doubtful and ambiguous Manner; beſides which, in the Affairs of Gwalior, Futty Sing Guicowar, and the Ranna of Gohed, there is great Room for Diſputes. The Particulars of all theſe Points are hinted at large in the Perſian Letter, and are too long and tedious to be repeated here. There is a Diſtance of nine hundred Corſe between us, and a conſiderable Time is loſt in ſending Letters and receiving the Anſwers. From unlucky Events and Circumſtances I have been compelled to ſend an Army under the Command of Rajah Chimnajee Bahadre; but how long am I to labor under the Difficulties and Diſtreſſes for the Pay of the Soldiers, which is immenſe? Though two or three Lacks of Rupees have been received, of what Aſſiſtance can that be, or how does that relieve us from the Weight of the Arrears? We have entered into Engagements with Pundit Purdhaun and the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah; but that has not tended to the diminiſhing our Difficulties, nor can they be removed till Pundit Purdhaun and the Engliſh Gentlemen are reconciled. The Maha Rajah has accordingly exerted and employed his utmoſt Abilities for this Purpoſe, and has written to you on the Subject; but the Event has not turned out as he wiſhed and hoped for; and now that the Treaty is arrived, even in that there is great Room for Alterations. We are without Reſource and Remedy. God knows, and is Witneſs, whether I am the Friend or the Enemy of the Engliſh; but the Earth is hard, and the Heavens are far removed. The Nabob Amaud ul Dowlah is prudent and foreſeeing, and all the Difficulties of every Manner are well known to him: At any Rate he will not blame me. I am without the ſmalleſt Reſource,

and can ſee no Remedy. Had the Engliſh Army under General Goddard never arrived at Hoſhungabad, what was then done would not have given Umbrage to the Decan People, and we ſhould not have been compelled to ſend an Army to Cuttack, and to ſubmit to ſuch a Weight of Expence; but we ſhould have been free and at Liberty in all Points, nor would any Difficulty have come upon us. From a Period of twenty Years our Friendſhip has been daily encreaſing; but from the Plan determined on by the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, which has occaſioned all theſe Diſtreſſes, I am fallen into great Embarraſſment. Had Peace been concluded between the Engliſh and Pundit Purdhaun, I was in Hopes that, from the Friendſhip of the Nabob, I might have requeſted ſome ſmall Aſſiſtance (on which Subject I accordingly wrote before, and the Nabob has kindly granted us three Lacks of Rupees). I alſo hoped that Pundit Purdhaun would likewiſe have given ſome Share, and that the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah would certainly have contributed his Proportion, while we ourſelves would have conſented to ſuffer one Part of the Loſs, and would have repaid the Reſt out of the Country of Hyder Naig. But, on the contrary, this Proſpect has not been realized, and the Negociations are extended to an unforeſeen Length. The Will of God is ſuperior to every Thing. As yet, what Advantage has accrued to this Quarter from the Name which the Maha Raja has adopted, and from all the Pains and Exertions which I have taken during theſe laſt fourteen Months, and from the many Letters I have written, in which I continually ſtyle myſelf the firm Friend, the Friend, the Friend? Fourteen Months have now elapſed ſince we raiſed 30,000 Horſemen. If there were only paid three hundred Rupees, what a large Sum it would make? But the eſtabliſhed Allowances of this Country are 400 and 500 Rupees for each Horſeman, and ſome have even more than that; beſides which there are large Allowances to the Jematdars and other Officers: Conſider then well how great the Expence of the Whole muſt be. Having fully underſtood this Matter, you muſt explain it to the Nabob: For fourteen Months we have ſupported ourſelves, and how much longer muſt we wait in Expectation? It is incumbent on me to do any Thing that may promiſe a Relief from theſe Diſtreſſes; and if I am neglectful and dilatory in executing it, the whole State will be brought into Danger. I have never been guilty of the ſmalleſt Neglect, and yet I am without Reaſon blamed and accuſed, and I have continually written all Particulars; but the Will of God is ſuperior to every Thing. The Nabob muſt read with Attention every Syllable of the Perſian Letter which I have written to him, and muſt write back his Intentions. At this Time it is not adviſable to ſend the Army into Cantonments, and ſtill more imprudent to recall it, as nothing but Loſſes can be expected from acting contrary to the Plan which was determined on: Something muſt therefore be done. Should the Nabob think me inexcuſable for writing in one Manner, and acting in a different Manner, Diſtreſs for Money is my Excuſe, and for that I have no Remedy:—But if I was eſcaped from this Whirlpool, and was able to keep myſelf alive, my ſole Attention and Endeavors would certainly be employed in cultivating the Friendſhip of the Nabob, which I hope never to loſe; or ſhould the Nabob, forgetting this, give me the Name of Enemy, it is my Misfortune, nor can I remedy it; but ſtill I never give up my Friendſhip for him. The Expences of the Army have rendered me without Reſource. War and Hoſtilities are going on in two or three different Quarters; from one of theſe it is neceſſary to be free, and at the ſame Time Faith and Truth are to be obſerved. All theſe Particulars you muſt fully explain. Like the common Story of the Villager, 'If I mention it, my Mother dies; if 'I conceal it, my Father will eat an * emilan Dog.' Both Caſes are difficult: In the ſame Kind of Dilemma, which I could not foreſee, am I fallen; and this the Nabob, who is unequalled in Wiſdom and Prudence, muſt reflect upon with Juſtice. I write from the Dictates of my Friendſhip; and ſhould the Nabob conceive different Ideas of what I write, I am remedileſs. Had the Treaty been written without Ambiguity, there would have been no Occaſion for all this. But it can never be conſented that Ragonaut Row ſhould remain in full Liberty to act as he pleaſes: For this Reaſon—that Madho Row Peſhwah, at the Time of his Death, putting the Hand of his Brother Narain Row into the Hand of Maha Rajah Janoojee Bhoſila, made them ſwear eternal Friendſhip; and that they would by all Means in their Power prevent the Connection from being broken: And Maha Rajah Janoojee Bhoſila procured the Releaſe of Ragonaut Row, who was at that Time in Confinement. The treacherous Conduct which Ragonaut afterwards obſerved towards Narain Row, who had a thouſand Rights veſted in himſelf, is well known. After the Murder of Narain Row, the Maha Rajah entered into new Engagements, that though he could not act in any hoſtile Way againſt Ragonaut Row, yet he would never ſuffer him to be at Liberty to act as he ſhould pleaſe. This, therefore, never can nor will be agreed to; and as it was not poſſible to be Security for ſuch an Article, the Treaty has therefore not been ſent to Poonah, but has with Letters been carefully kept here, and ſhall be diſpatched on the Receipt of your Anſwer. How can Pundit Purdhaun at this Time act inimically againſt Hyder Naig? if he ſhould, no one in the whole World would ever again confide in him: But in the Family of the Peſhwa there is no Want of Faith, that they ſhould break their Engagements with a Perſon who ſolicited their Friendſhip. Beſides, at this Time Hyder Naig has, in conſequence of his Connection with the Peſhwa, exerted all his Abilities: They muſt wait till Hyder is guilty of ſome Infringement of

* Sic in Orig.

his Engagements, which at preſent he faithfully obſerves. The Opportunity of this Attack, which I informed you of in the Month of Cautick, upwards of fourteen Months ago, and which perhaps you recollect, or have Letters reſpecting it, was ſuffered to eſcape. If the Plan had been executed agreeable to my Information, by this Time no Mark of him would have remained; but at preſent, that to maintain their Friendſhip he has exerted himſelf in this Manner, how can they act with Enmity againſt him? All this has proceeded from the War, and no Advantage has been derived from it. The Chief of Bombay gave Riſe to theſe Hoſtilities and Enmity, and has brought Matters to this Paſs. No Fault laid in the Nabob. The Nabob was compelled to protect the Honor and Reputation of the Engliſh; and had he not attended to that, it would have given Occaſion to unlucky Events. All the preſent Circumſtances are owing ſolely to his Wiſh to maintain his Honor. If all theſe Miſunderſtandings can be removed through the Mediation of the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah or Sindiah, it makes no Difference. I am certain that Nabob Amaud ul Dowlah will now not write me any Letter; for this Reaſon, becauſe Rajah Chimnajee is on the Borders of Bengal, and perhaps ſome Damages have been done by him, and which have given the Nabob ſome Diſpleaſure. Let the Nabob think what he pleaſes, I am ſtill his ſincere Friend; but Misfortunes have no Remedy."

In the Hand Writing of the Dewan.

"God knows what Diſtreſs I have ſuffered, and how great have been the Expences of 25,000 Men, which we have raiſed within theſe fourteen Months. I am now within Remedy, and am in Embarraſſment from two Quarters. On one Side there are Treaties and Engagements, and on the other a long and eſtabliſhed Connection of Friendſhip. I know not what to do. The Nabob is wiſe, and is well convinced of the Variation and Fickleneſs of Times and Circumſtances."

Poſtſcript written in Perſian.

"You write in your Letters of the 22d and 30th of Ramzan, regarding "A Negociation "taking place for Peace, the Conferences with the Council, and that after much Diſpleaſure the "Governor had approved, and come into a favorable Diſpoſition to make a Treaty, to abide by "the Engagements entered into by Colonel Upton, to withdraw entirely from Guzerat, the De-"pendencies of Surat, Conkan, and the other Places which have lately been taken poſſeſſion of, "and until a Treaty can be effected, to ſtop all Operations." All this is extremely right and laudable, and tends to perpetual Advantages. The Anſwer which you gave in the Conference with the Council, and to the Governor, was extremely proper—A hundred and a hundred Praiſes. The Wiſhes of my Heart to eſtabliſh Truth and Sincerity, and what tends to evince my Deſire of promoting the Welfare of the Engliſh, have been ſtrongly demonſtrated, and will continue to be ſo in your Meaſures and Obſervations, which were equally prudent and wiſe. True it is, that * Expence is the Touchſtone which diſcovereth the Value of a Man. All is very proper, provided that the Treaty from that Quarter is concluded with Candor and Truth, and with regard to former Treaties; and that the Places which have been taken poſſeſſion of be given up, great and ſmall; that Favor be not ſhewn to Ragoonaut Row, and that he be delivered up to the Row Pundit Purdhan. I have the fulleſt Confidence that the Governor, without further Stickling or Debate regarding any of theſe Articles, will pay a Regard to the future, and conſulting true Wiſdom, will ſend a Treaty concluded with a ſincere Diſpoſition; ſo that I may have no Doubts or Difficulties in ſpeaking or writing to the Pundit Purdan and his Miniſters, that I may take a determinate Part in enforcing their Acquieſcence, and that I may diſpoſe the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah and Scindia with Unanimity, both in Terms and in Meaning, to join in promoting theſe Meaſures. But it is above all Things neceſſary that Letters ſhould be ſent to me, addreſſed to the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, and alſo to Scindiah, the Pundit Purdan, and Balajee Row Jemarder. And it is highly requiſite that the Satisfaction of Nizam ul Dowlah, and the ſettling of his juſt Pretenſions, ſhould be effected through the Channel of this Court; ſo that with the Aſſiſtance of the ſaid Nabob and Scindiah, I may take Meaſures to lay a proper Foundation for a Treaty with Pundit Purdhan. It muſt not depend entirely on the Negociation of Mr. John Hollond; for if that Gentleman is employed, it will not be in our Power here to make ſure of the Aſſiſtance of the above-mentioned Nabob; he will be drawn another Way; and this will be the Means of interrupting the whole Buſineſs. As that Gentleman will write in one Style to Calcutta, and I in another hence, a Difference will ariſe which will occaſion Doubts and Suſpicions. It is particularly neceſſary to be careful to prevent this; for the Nabob is the firſt and moſt diſtinguiſhed of the Chiefs of the Dekan; and he is in ſome Meaſure ſatisfied with the Engliſh Gentlemen on the Reſtoration of Murtoznagur. It is therefore very adviſable that he ſhould be conciliated by Civilities and Profeſſions, and the Settlement of his juſt Pretenſions, and thereby brought over to co-operate in promoting the deſired Objects. You write, that the

* Sic in Orig.

Governor, after expreſſing many Doubts and Objections about ſupplying the Expences of the Troops which are arrived at Cuttack, and after you had ſatisfied him, ſaid, " The Gentlemen of " the Council will not agree; for my own Part, I approve of it. For the preſent I will give thus " much Money; but the Troops of this Place are going to Madras: Let near 3000 Horſe of " the Troops which are at Cuttack accompany them, ſo that they may arrive in ſafety at the " Place of their Deſtination; but let nothing be ſaid of the Chout of Bengal; for this would draw great " Diſcredit on me with the Council and the Engliſh; and where Advantages of Crores and Lacks " are in Contemplation, it is improper to look to ſuch inconſiderable Objects. Some Compen- " ſation will be found for it." The Caſe is this: In all the Correſpondence which has paſſed during two Years, not a Word has ſlipped from my Pen that has had the leaſt Relation to Avarice or Self Intereſt: But I am embarraſſed on account of the Troops which are arrived at Cuttack, from my Friendſhip to both Sides; namely, the Pundit Purdhan and the Engliſh. They are prevented from ravaging any of the Engliſh Territories from a Regard to the latter; and they are prevented from returning *from returning** from a Regard to the Plan which has been laid down by the Pundit Purdhan. I am perplexed, therefore, betwixt a Regard to my Friendſhip: I had no other Motive in what I wrote. But two poſitive Conditions are propoſed by the Governor before he will agree: The one is, to relinquiſh the Chout of Bengal, out of the Friendſhip to the Engliſh: The ſecond is, to ſend 3000 Horſe along with the Officer who has been detached to Madras. The Caſe is this: The Exertions which were made by the late Rajah to obtain the Chout, the Labors he went through, and the Valor he diſplayed, are as apparent as the Sun. In theſe Wars, Worlds were overturned, Multitudes were trampled under the Feet of Horſe—the Treaſures and Goods of Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants of that Country, were plundered and deſtroyed; and two-and-twenty of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Chiefs of this Country, together with many of their Companions and Friends, from the Treachery of the Soubah of Bengal, fell in the Service of their Maſter; till at length, our hereditary Right and Property of the Chout was fully eſtabliſhed and confirmed. Although an Union with the Engliſh, the greateſt Advantages can be obtained, yet how can we relinquiſh theſe Rights and Intentions which commemorate the Fame of our Anceſtors, without forfeiting at the ſame Time our Dignity and Rank as Princes? In the ſame Manner as the Governor ſays Diſcredit would be drawn upon him with the Council, ſo would this draw upon us the Contempt of all our Neighbours. What therefore is written regarding the Relinquiſhment of the Chout of Bengal, is no ways proper. 'It is adviſable that our Name ſhould be preſerved in that Soubah; but except this, mention any other Difficulties which occur, ſo that they may be obviated. In preſerving the Name of our Chour, great Advantages will be derived to the Engliſh. Every one will be afraid to invade their Country: This will be a great Advantage. If Troops were to be put along with the Officer of the Engliſh, Intelligence thereof would doubtleſs be carried to the Peſhwa and Nizam ul Dowlah; and they will ſay with Certainty, that Bhooſilah and the Engliſh have in their Hearts been ſecretly united, and now it is diſcovered. He is in fact, therefore, one of the Engliſh, and we muſt concert Meaſures and provide againſt him. All that has then been written to Poonah and to the Nabob, regarding Peace and the Treaty which is coming from Calcutta, will be rendered ineffectual, and a War will be occaſioned with the Chiefs of the Dekan. Then at leaſt 50,000 Horſe, beſides the neceſſary Stores and Ammunition, muſt be got ready before any thing can be done. By the Bleſſing of God whenever my Letters arrive, as many Troops as are wanted can be procured, but I am without Money. As the Courage and Bravery of the Family of Bhooſilah is well known, great Revenues would be neceſſary. Although with the Spirit and Ability of the Engliſh, the Aſſiſtance of Crores and Lacks is not ſo very great a Matter; and Men who accumulate Treaſure, accumulate it for ſuch Days as theſe: Yet when ſo many Objections are made to aſſiſt in paying the Expences of the Troops at Cuttack, how can I place my Expectations in obtaining larger Heaps?—If ſo much Spirit be ſhewn from that Quarter, I am ready; and I know well that this will not be done by the Council. As the Friendſhip of the Engliſh is at all Events the firſt and moſt neceſſary Conſideration, I will therefore exert myſelf in eſtabliſhing Peace: For the Power of making Peace with all is the beſt Object. To this, all other Meaſures are ſubſervient; and this will certainly be done by them (the Engliſh). You write, that after having laid the Foundation of Peace with the Pundit Purdaan, it is requiſite that ſome Troops ſhould be put along with General Coote againſt Hyder Naig, and take Poſſeſſion of his Country, when all theſe Engagements and Propoſals may be aſſented to. My Reaſon is confounded in diſcuſſing this Suggeſtion. At a Time when Hyder Naig is in every Reſpect in Alliance with the Peſhwa, and has aſſiſted with his Soul and Life to repel the Engliſh, for us to unite our Troops with thoſe of the Enemy, and endeavour to extirpate him, would not this fix the Stamp of Infamy upon us for ever? Would any Prince, for Generations to come, ever after aſſiſt or unite with the Peſhwa? Be yourſelf the Judge; and whether ſuch a Conduct would become a Prince or not? Why then do you mention it? Why do you write it? The Caſe is as follows: At firſt there was the utmoſt Enmity betwixt Hyder Naig and the Pundit Purdaan, and there was the fulleſt Intention of ſending Troops into Hyder Naig's Country; and after the

* Sic in Orig.

the Concluſion of the War with Bombay, and the Capture of Ragonaut Row, it was firmly reſolved to ſend Troops into that Quarter, and a Reliance was placed in the Treaty which was entered into by the Gentlemen of Bombay before the War; but when Ragonaut Row again went to them, and General Goddard was ready to commence Hoſtilities—when no Regard was paid to the friendly Propoſals made by us and the Pundit Peſhwa—when they deſiſted from coming to Poonah agreeable to their Promiſe, and a categorical Anſwer was given to the Deputies from Poonah; the Miniſters of Poonah then conſulted amongſt themſelves, and having adviſed with the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, they conſidered, that as Enemies were appearing on both Sides, and it would be difficult to cope with both, what was to be done? Peace muſt be made with one of them; and War muſt be carried on with the other. They wiſhed above all Things in their Hearts to make Peace with the Engliſh Gentlemen, and unite with them to puniſh Hyder Naig. But theſe Gentlemen had plainly refuſed to enter into any Terms of Reconciliation; it was therefore adviſable to accommodate Matters with Hyder Naig: Although he had long been an Enemy, what elſe could be done? Having nothing elſe left for it, they were compelled to enter into an Union with Hyder: But as the innate Diſpoſition of that Prince is compoſed of Ingratitude and Infidelity, and he can never ceaſe to err, it is certain that he will violate the Treaty, and yield a Pretence that will render it adviſable for us, in Conjunction with the Engliſh, to take Vengeance without incurring the Imputation of a Breach of Treaties. We muſt therefore wait for an Opportunity when he ſhall commit ſome Fault, and doubtleſs he will commit one; but the Time and Opportunity are ſtill to come; and this is the Way: After the Treaty, formed with Sincerity and Candor, arrives from your Quarter, I will ſet out for Poonah to conclude theſe important Matters, and will accompliſh every Thing as wiſhed for; I will unite Sindiah with me, and I will ſatisfy the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah; and as the utmoſt Diſguſt ſubſiſts in the Hearts of the Miniſters and Nizam ul Doulah againſt Hyder, yet, for the Sake of Appearances, as ſome Pretence is neceſſary, we muſt conſult together—find out ſome Accuſation againſt him. We muſt fix all our Thoughts on this. But ſome little Delay is neceſſary to effect all theſe Objects. This you will well underſtand; and be not impatient. Things which at firſt can eaſily and ſpeedily be accompliſhed, from the Viciſſitude of Affairs, may afterwards be difficult. At preſent the Eſtabliſhment of Peace between the Engliſh Gentlemen, the Pundit Purdaan, and the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, is highly expedient; and, as I formerly wrote, the Loſs which each Party has ſuſtained from keeping up their Armies, may be indemnified from ſome Operations carried on by them in Conjunction. This is certainly true. In former Times it might have been done immediately: If now a Delay of ſome Days muſt take place, it does not ſignify. What comes ſlowly comes well. The Root and Exiſtence of Hyder Naig will in Progreſs of Time be extirpated. To conclude—Formerly a long Correſpondence of this Kind took place with Lord Clive, which aroſe from a cordial Friendſhip on both Sides. After that no Correſpondence was kept up, till knowing the diſtinguiſhed Character of the preſent Governor, and finding that he was capable of comprehending all theſe Objects, an Intercourſe and confidential Communication has been eſtabliſhed. God, who ſeeth the Inſide of all Hearts, is a Witneſs whether this proceeds from Intereſtedneſs or from the ſincereſt Friendſhip. The Event will infallibly evince, that it would be difficult to find throughout the whole Extent of the Deckan, and of India, a Friend ſo truly attached as the Rajah my Maſter.

" Poſtſcript.

" To the Letter which you wrote to Bowanny Pundit to this Effect—that if Pundit Purdaun ſhould not be ſatisfied with the Treaty, on account of the News of Hyder Naig, *it is proper that you ſhould not be ſatisfied with the Treaty, on account of the News of Hyder Naig**, it is proper that you ſhould cultivate the Friendſhip of the Engliſh, becauſe many Advantages may ariſe from it, and the Governor reckons you his firm Friend. I hope that all theſe Advantages, agreeably to my Inclinations, will be brought about. This is the Anſwer: That after the Arrival of the true and undiſſembling Treaty from Calcutta to this Effect, to forſake Ragonaut Row, and to deliver him up to Pundit Purdhaun, and to reſtore all the Places in the Konkun and Guzerat, and the Talooks of Hind, I will go to Poonah, and will get it confirmed in Perſon, and will get a Treaty on his (the Peſhwa's) Part; and whatever is in my Heart, I ſhall get eſtabliſhed in the Treaty. But if the Peiſhwa does not agree to this equitable Treaty, and peremptorily refuſes it, I will write to you (agreeably to your Letter) whatever is proper to be written. To keep an Army, much Money is required; but I ſhall in no Reſpect be neglectful in preſerving Friendſhip with the Engliſh; and withdrawing from all others, will adhere to them."

* Sic in Orig.

Tranſlation

Tranſlation of a Letter from Rajah Seena Bahadre, to Beneram Pundit, dated the 23d Suffer, and a Duplicate to the ſame Purport. Received the 26th February.

" Having committed many Particulars verbally to Biſſumber Pundit, I diſpatched him to your Quarter. All thoſe Particulars you will have underſtood, as alſo the Letters which have ſince been written to you. From the Friendſhip of the Nabob Amaud ud Doulah, we are loaded with the Reproaches of Pundit Purdhaun, and Nizaum Ally Khaun; and out of Regard to the Friendſhip of the Nabob, no Objection or Oppoſition has been made to the March of Colonel Pearſe. But how will the Event of this appear? The Maha Rajah formerly wrote to me, that he was at a great Diſtance, but that the Nabob was near me; and that whatever was proper, I ſhould write to the Nabob, and act agreeable to his Advice. Accordingly, to this Time, I have acted in that Manner; and it is therefore incumbent and neceſſary for the Nabob, in conſideration of his Friendſhip, to think of and ſettle ſome Plan for the Relief of our Diſtreſſes. You muſt now explain fully to the Nabob this Letter, and ſatisfy him, and inform me of its Succeſs. After the Diſtreſſes of the Army ſhall have been removed, and the Foundations of our Friendſhip ſtrengthened, great Advantages will accrue, to this Time. From an Attention to my Friendſhip, I have readily ſubmitted to theſe Expences and Reproaches which have been thrown upon us by Pundit Purdhaun, and Nizaum Ally Khaun. The Nabob Amaud ud Dowlah is wiſe; it is neceſſary that he pay Regard not to the Money, but to the Friendſhip of the Maha Rajah, and that he perform what ought to be done. This Friendſhip will be of great Utility. I diſpatch this Letter under Charge of two Coſſids. Return them with an Anſwer ſpeedily."

In the Rajah's Hand. " I have ſaid to Biſſumber Shu Bheder, whatever was proper to be ſaid. He will have made every Point known to you. Send him back hither ſoon, and return a ſpeedy Anſwer."

(N° 6.)

From Bowanny Pundit Appa to the ſame, 23d Suffeer.

" Having committed ſeveral Points of Negociation to Biſſumber Pundit, I have diſpatched him to your Quarter; and afterwards other Letters were ſent, which you will have received, and underſtood the Contents: You will now learn all Particulars from the Letter of the Rajah. From the Friendſhip of the Nabob, great Expences and Diſtreſſes have come upon us, and Serement Row Pundit. Purdhaun, and the Nabob Nizam Ally Khaun, have reviled and reproached us. It is therefore incumbent on the Nabob, not to pay any Attention to the Money, but to the Friendſhip of the Maha Rajah. You are a Well-wiſher to both Sides, and muſt explain this in a proper Manner, and ſend a ſpeedy Anſwer."

In the Pundit's Hand. " Mr. Anderſon arrived; but no Opportunity offered for an Interview. He has ſent the Letter which was with him, and which I underſtand. We have done what the Nabob requeſted, and the Nabob muſt now keep his Eyes on the Friendſhip of the Maha Rajah. It is incumbent on his Friendſhip to give us Relief on the Article of the Pay to the Army. By ſo doing, the Nabob would inſure great Advantages to himſelf."

(N° 7.)

From Rajah Ram Pundit to the ſame, 23d Suffer.

" I have before this written to you all Particulars, which you will have underſtood. Biſſumber Pundit having obtained Permiſſion from the Preſence, ſent for me from Cuttack. When I arrived at the Army, by the Advice of the Pundit, and agreeable to your former Letters received at Cuttack, I explained every Particular in a proper Manner to Appa Sahib, and repreſented them likewiſe to the Rajah. I alſo ſpoke, at Biſſumber Pundit's Deſire, reſpecting the March and Stations of the Army; and got it ſettled that Colonel Pearſe ſhould march, without any Moleſtation, with his Army, ſuch Days Journies as he may chuſe. Accordingly all the Requeſts of Biſſumber were agreed to, and the Pundit has been diſpatched to the Nabob and to you. Do you now execute whatever Plan may bring Things to an iſſue. I am the leaſt of the Servants of the Sirkar. Out of regard to the Friendſhip of the Nabob, we, for ten Months, to prevent the ſmalleſt Injury being done, detained the Army in Cuttack; and to the Extents of our Abilities to bear, brought into theſe Diſtreſſes, not only ourſelves, but our Relations, Friends, and Allies, and attempted to defray thoſe Expences. Biſſumber Pundit is well acquainted with the Sentiments, Views, and Wiſhes of this Quarter, and will have explained them to you. I have, to complete the Point you propoſed to me, ſpoken to the Appa Sahib, and by procuring a free Paſſage for

the Battalions, have, with my Eyes open, ſubmitted to a heavy Reproach; and leaving only the Propriety of this Matter to you, I have executed it, as this was for the Intereſt and Advantags of both Governments: But how long is this Friendſhip to be maintained through the Intervention of others?—The Nabob, from his Wiſdom and Prudence, having conquered the whole Country, has for theſe twenty Years ſent to Europe large Sums of Money; and it is well known that for theſe twenty Years the Maha Rajah has never once ſent an Army towards this Country; and as he for ten Years did not think the Friendſhip of the Nabob adviſable, the Nabob remained in Peace, attending to the Management of his Country, and to raiſing his Glory. If I was to make an Account of the Chout, to how much would it not amount?—But Fear of God is neceſſary. For a whole Year an Army of 30,000 Horſe has remained with their Eyes towards that Quarter, and continued within their own Limits, and did not commit the ſmalleſt Injury in the Country of Bengal, to the Damage of even a dry Leaf. Much Money will be received; but it is difficult for this Seaſon, and the Advantages of Friendſhip, to be attained. I am now releaſed from this; the Blame of it belongs to the Nabob. I performed the ſame friendly Offices at Hoſhungabad, and enabled them to go on in Safety to Surat; and in this Place what could be my Motive for delivering up the Frenchman to the Nabob? God is Witneſs that it was to give Pleaſure to the Nabob. It is now univerſally known, that I procured a Paſſage for the Battalions: Should the Nabob at this Time alter his Sentiments, God will bear Witneſs. This Time is diſtreſſing: The Soldiers pray that they may be led to Battle and Plunder; and daily and nightly make this Requeſt. You will explain all theſe Particulars to the Nabob in a proper Manner; and having ſettled it, write me Intelligence of it. The Seaſon of Opportunity is gone; this may be of great Conſequence and Advantage. If he is inclined to maintain and Support his Greatneſs, let him remain firm in his Friendſhip for the Nabob: Reflect on this maturely. As I am ſatisfied as to the Pay of the Army, I will do every Thing which may be for the Intereſts of the Nabob. Having ſettled this ſpeedily, inform me of it."

(N° 8.)

From Hurry Hurr Maha Deo, 26th Saffur.

"Your Letter, dated in Suffer, was received the laſt Day of that Month. According to your Deſire, I am going with Munajee Pundit to the Army; after my Arrival there I will repreſent all Particulars to you. I have heard that Biſſember Pundit being arrived at Balaſore, is remaining there in Expectation of ſeeing Mr. Anderſon; before this, he is doubtleſs arrived in Calcutta. Colonel Pearce is arrived with his Army at Balaſore, and Burgerunt Row Nanna has had an Interview with him. At this Time, Letters are received from Rajah Seenah Bahader and Rajah Ram Pundit to Dewan Huderam, and Munjoo Chowdry, to this Purport; that between the Nabob Amaud ud Dowlah and the Maha Rajah, the firmeſt Friendſhip exiſts; that Colonel Pearce is going with an Army to oppoſe Hyder Naig; that I muſt therefore come immediately to Gunneſs Nagur Ghaut, and prepare the Ferry-boats, for the Army to croſs as ſoon as they may arrive there; and that Munjoo Chowdry, and Namdar Khaun, muſt accompany them to the Limits of Ganjam; that I muſt quiet the Inhabitants of the Town, and prevent their conceiving any Apprehenſions that the Battalions are going to Madras, and will do no Injury; and that I muſt give poſitive Orders to the ſame Effect to Shabeg Khaun and Nabur Khaun, &c. who, on the other Side of the River Gunjoory, whatever* further may learn, will repreſent to you."

* Sic in Orig.

(N° 9.)

A Second Letter from Rajah Ram Pundit to Beneram.

"Whatever I and Biſſember Pundit together repreſented to the Rajah and Appah Sahib, will have been made known to you by the Pundit who has been diſpatched from hence. Colonel Pearce has had Permiſſion to march, and ſtrict Orders have been given to the Beoparies to furniſh him with Proviſions; and having ſent an Agent from us with him, he has been forwarded to the Southward from the Neighbourhood of Cuttack. Biſſember Pundit at the Time of his Departure, petitioned from the Preſence, that they would not leave Cuttack till he ſhould addreſs an Arzie to them after his Arrival at Calcutta. The Troops here complain greatly that they came in the Hopes of enriching themſelves in the Country of Bengal; and that to this Time they had neglected all thoſe Hopes of acquiring Money and Goods; that they had now, for the Sake of Friendſhip, given a free Paſſage to Colonel Pearce; that they muſt now either give them Intelligence where to get their Money, or elſe ſuffer them to ſhew their Courage and Activity. How long are theſe Diſcourſes to laſt? We are anxiouſly expecting Letters from your Quarter: We have performed the Duties of Friendſhip. To this Time, you and I have, in all Caſes and Seaſons, exerted ourſelves in repreſenting all Matters, and pointing out the Opportunities. The Execution of every Thing depends upon the Nabob. He will do whatever is right.

From

(N° 10.)

From Bowanny Pundit Moonſhy to Modajee Bhoſilah, to Beneram Pundit: Dated 20th Mohurrem, and received in Calcutta the 22d Suffer, 21ſt February.

" Your Letter, dated the 6th Zeheidja, arrived on the 9th Mohurrem, under Charge of the Coſſids of Teekchunder Meerdha, together with Hindoſtanny Letters addreſſed to the Maha Rajah my Maſter and the Dewan, and the Receipt of it made me acquainted with all Particulars, and gave me the greateſt Satisfaction. You write, that at firſt you could not agree in any Point of your Converſations, till after the Arrival of the Letters from the Preſence, and from Dada Sahib, when, on the contrary, every thing was unanimouſly aſſented to; and the Paper of Advice and Requeſts, and all the other Points were approved of agreeable to what they had written. That upon theſe Particulars being determined on, Kareetahs and Letters from the Nabob, with a Treaty under the Seal and Signatures of the Council, written in Engliſh and Perſian, and with Letters from you, were diſpatched by the Way of Benares, and by that of Cuttack, and that the Letters from hence were returned by the ſame Conveyance; that as yet no Anſwer had arrived to any one of them, which Circumſtance had thrown you into the greateſt Terror and Apprehenſions, leſt theſe Papers, containing Secrets of ſuch Importance, ſhould not have arrived ſafe at the Preſence, but ſhould have been loſt in the many Dangers of the Road. That you requeſt the Receipt of them may be acknowledged as ſpeedily as poſſible, in order to reſtore Tranquillity to your Mind. That you have, agreeable to the Contents of the Letters from the Preſence and Dada Sahib, dated the 20th of Ramzaun, repreſented to the Nabob the Means of ſupporting the War on all four Sides, which requires the Preſence of an Engliſh Army in every Quarter, and will be attended with a conſiderable Expence; and that you enquired of him, in caſe he ſhould not adopt this Plan, and ſhould not chuſe to incur ſo great an Expence of Money, in that Caſe, what Advice and Reſolution he would take, and what he would determine on for us; and if he does not act in that Manner, what other Plan he has adopted. That the Nabob is accordingly meditating on the above-mentioned Points, and has begun to ſettle about the Money, which would be entirely adjuſted after the Arrival of the Anſwers from hence. That the Nabob declares, that he has given up the aſſiſting of Ragonaut Row ſolely out of Friendſhip for the Maha Rajah, for, that otherwiſe, there are many Chiefs and Miniſters in Decan who are ambitious, and who would give Money and Treaſure for Aſſiſtance. That at this Time Keeſo Butt, a truſty Servant of Ragonaut Row, is come for this very Purpoſe, on the Part of ſeveral Perſons of Credit and Diſtinction, and promiſes Money on Condition of Ragonaut's being placed on the Throne; but that he pays no Attention to ſuch Promiſes, being reſolved to maintain the Friendſhip of the Maha Rajah, and never to aſſiſt Ragonaut Row; and that now he has ſent the Treaty, he can never think of giving any Aſſiſtance; and that he is anxious for the Receipt of the Anſwers from hence. That you ſaid in Anſwer, that the Maha Rajah alſo was, in every Situation, attentive to his Friendſhip, and would, without Doubt, act agreeable to what the Nabob had written. That it is adviſable to ſend an Anſwer as ſpeedily as poſſible, becauſe, in ſhort, to this Time, every Converſation and Negociation has been founded on a Deſire for Friendſhip and Alliance; but what is learnt from the Letters of Bowanny Pundit Bukſhy being of a contrary Nature, and Rajah Chimnajee Baboo * *of a contrary Nature, and Rajah Chimnajee Baboo* having left his Cantonments and encamped, and intending to enter the Engliſh Dominions, Colonel Pearſe, an Engliſh Chief, has been ordered to march with eight Battalions by Land: That they are waiting in Expectation of the Anſwers from hence; if theſe arrive ſoon, it is well; if not, they will not long remain patient, but will march forwards and begin Hoſtilities; and the Valour and Courage of the Engliſh, which is univerſally known and extolled, will give a bad Iſſue to the Matter, the Receipt of the Money will be prevented, and Plunder and Rapine muſt be expected in the Room of it. That it is therefore moſt adviſable to remain on friendly Terms with the Engliſh, and to enter into Alliance and intimate Counection with them, and at all Events to effect a Reconciliation between them and Pundit Purdhaun. That you have, agreeable to the former Letters from hence, ſet on Foot a Negociation reſpecting the Money, of which there are required ſeveral Lacks, and that you will inform us of whatever may be determined after the Arrival of the Anſwers from hence. What you write conformably to the Letter from hence, dated the 2d Zekaida, that although the Favors which the Nabob ſhews to you encreaſe daily, and although he has a ſincere Affection for you, yet, if it is the Pleaſure of the Preſence that you ſhould remain, you muſt be informed of it, otherwiſe you will go to Benares. All theſe Particulars are perfectly underſtood; and from the Newſpapers of the Royal Durbar the Manner and Method of all the Affairs at the Durbar, and the open and undiſtinguiſhed Proceedings in tranſacting all the Concerns of the Sultanut and Country, were likewiſe fully learnt; and the Paper containing the Preparations of the Engliſh in collecting Troops at Benares, Illahabad, Fizeabad, the Neighbourhood of Gwalior, and in the Carnatic, was peruſed, and the full Particulars of your Letter, together with the Abſtract and Abridgement of ſeveral ſecret and important Points, were, in a proper and complete Manner, explained to the Maha Rajah and his Miniſters, and the informing us of all Occurrences, and of the Situation of Affairs, which you, at this Diſtance, ſend continually and repeatedly, the explaining the concealed Parts of all Matters, the Diſcovering the Whole of our Views and Wiſhes, the foreſeeing the End of every Thing at the very Commence-

* Sic in Orig.

Commencement of it, the holding faſt in your Hand the Chain of Caution and Circumſpection for the Intereſts and Advantage of your Maſter; the being from your Heart and Soul employed in maintaining Truth and Faith, and in obſerving the Duties of Gratitude; your keeping up at the Durbar of the Engliſh, a Diſtinction and Superiority above all the Reſt, have gained you the Favor and Affection of the Maha Rajah and his Miniſter; and the Advantages to reſult from that will, by the Bleſſing of God, ſhortly appear to the utmoſt of your Wiſhes. Knowing it to be incumbent on my Friendſhip to give you the earlieſt Intelligence of this lucky Event, I have written it to you.

The Kareetahs and Treaties which were ſent in Duplicate by the Way of Benares, are all ſafe arrived, and Letters from you were received accompanying them, beſides a ſeparate Letter conformable to what you wrote; but, by the Way of Cuttack, no Kareetah or Letter was received. In Anſwer to theſe, Kareetahs and Letters were diſpatched at two different Times, under Charge of the Coſſids which came from your Quarter, accompanied by others from hence, firſt, from Ram Teez the 15th Zeheidja, and afterwards from Naigpore the 2d Mohurrem. Doubtleſs, they have arrived in ſucceſſive Order, and have made you acquainted with all the Contents. You need not be under any Apprehenſion reſpecting the Arrival of the Letters of the Nabob and Nizam Ally Khan, which you ſent back, as they were ſafely received at the ſame Time as the Letter for Zuffer ud Dowlah; but two Papers of News, written by Kiſhin Row Billall remain with you; thoſe likewiſe you will without Doubt ſend. The Letter which I wrote to you under Date the 6th Mohurrem, and diſpatched under Charge of Coſſids belonging to the Sirkar, was written conformably to the Orders of the Maha Raja, and the Directions of the Dewan, and was free from all Obſcurity and Diſguiſe; was full of Truth and Sincerity, and had not the ſmalleſt Degree of Doubt, Excuſe, or Diſſimulation: And at this Time alſo, whatever I heard from the Maha Rajah my Maſter, and from his Miniſter, I have written in the fulleſt Manner: It is as follows; that what the Nabob has ſaid, namely, that notwithſtanding the Engliſh Forces are ſtationed in all Quarters from Benares and Illahabad as far as Gualior, and from Cokun to the Carnatic, for the Settlement of the War, and Diſputes from the four Quarters, and for the Recovery of their Military Reputation, and for ſupplying the Expences required by theſe Meaſures; and that notwithſtanding that many of the Chiefs and Miniſters are inclined towards Ragonaut Row, and promiſe to ſupply large Sums of Money in caſe of his being reſtored to the Throne; yet he has, ſolely with a View to pleaſe the Maha Rajah, ſent of himſelf a Treaty, and has deſiſted from all Aſſiſtance of Ragonaut Row, for that otherwiſe, to this Time, he had no Inclination to enter into Peace and Alliance with them; that he is anxiouſly expecting the Anſwer of the Maha Rajah. The Caſe is this, that in the Commencement of War, the Event of it, which muſt be either Defeat or Victory, is known only to God, who ſees the Inward as well as Outward. It is firſt neceſſary to quit the Guard of one's own Country before one can carry Fire into the Dominions of another; and while the other does not commit any Breach of his Engagements, to bind on without Cauſe the Girdle of Enmity, and to act in Oppoſition to all Faith and Treaties, is contrary to the Opinion of all wiſe Men, and is the Height of Infidelity; beſides this, General Goddard's being at Hoſhungabad was conſidered and pointed at through all Parts of Decan, as a Proof of the Friendſhip and Alliance between theſe two Countries: For this Reaſon, in the Letters from hence, it was adviſed and requeſted conformable to our Friendſhip and good Wiſhes, that Peace and Reconciliation be effected; and, in conſequence of that not being approved of, a Kareetah was ſent to you containing the Means of ſupporting this arduous War. In Anſwer to this, the Nabob wrote, that he had dropped that Intention, and wiſhed for nothing but Friendſhip. From this you muſt reflect, that if the Letters from this Quarter to that Quarter had had any Weight, out of thoſe two Propoſals, one would certainly have met with his Approbation. Enough of this. When after the Bombay Defeat the Dewan went to Poonah, and Hyder Naig had no other Kind of Connection with Pundit Peiſhwa, except the ſending an Army into his Country, and General Goddard from himſelf had propoſed Peace and Friendſhip; and when his declining to aſſiſt Ragonaut Row, and his promiſing to come to Poonah, was ſolely for the Purpoſe of a Reconciliation; at that Time, although the Dewan in Perſon exerted and employed the moſt powerful Arguments for this Purpoſe, yet they had no Effect. Having no other Reſource, the People of Poonah entered into an Alliance with Hyder Naig; and whatever was to be done in conſequence has been done, and is ſtill doing. At that Time why did not the General act for the Maha Rajah's Satisfaction? It is now become abſolutely neceſſary for us to approve the Plan and Scheme, and to raiſe an Army, and ſend it into Oriſſa; otherwiſe we ſhould never have had Occaſion to ſend an Army, or to ſubmit to an Expence of Lacks and Crores of Rupees. All this has been the Conſequence of General Goddard's coming to Hoſhungabad, and our Wiſh to maintain the Friendſhip of the Engliſh. You muſt be juſt, and conſider well from what have proceeded the Difficulties of this War, and the preſent Alarms. Afterwards, when the Dewan returned to Naigpore, the Army which is arrived at Cuttack was put into Cantonments, ſolely for the Friendſhip of the Engliſh Gentlemen. Kareetahs and Letters were ſent from hence, containing many political and friendly Sentiments, and adviſing that, as Peace was a thouſand Times preferable to War, and as Obſervance of Treaties and Engagements was the Standard of Faith,

Peace

Peace ſhould be effected; or that if this was not agreed to, then the Proſecution of War on the four Quarters, the ſtationing of Engliſh Battalions on all Sides, and the providing Money for the Expences, muſt be thought of. When Letters from hence to this Purport were repeatedly received in that Quarter, yet the Nabob, rejecting all the Rights of Friendſhip and Affection, ſaid to you, that we were partial to Pundit Purdhaun, and wiſhed for his Friendſhip and Alliance; that he would decline our Alliance—that it was of no Uſe for you to remain with him, but that you might return Home. Reflect, what Wiſh to give Satisfaction to this Quarter was there in ſuch Expreſſions? It would have been right in him to have ſaid that he had not the ſmalleſt Intention of making Peace with Pundit Purdhaun. That we are his Friends, and are pointed at by all the People of Dekan on account of our Friendſhip with him, who are not amicably inclined towards us, and wiſh to ſee no other Intercourſe between us than that of Diſputes: That we have therefore ſent an Army into Oriſſa, and that it was neceſſary for us to unite ourſelves with him; by which Means the Army at Cuttack would become his: That as for the oppoſing his Enemies, a large Force was requiſite. It was therefore neceſſary for him to collect Troops; and that for that Purpoſe he would give us ſuch a Sum of Money, and would pay us **ſo much a Sum, and would pay us* ſo much for the Support of the Army of Cuttack. If he had ſpoken in this Manner it would have ſet our Minds at Eaſe, and we ſhould, in Hopes of Aſſiſtance from him, have determined on Plans and Meaſures to be purſued. But he rejecting theſe Words, which would have been conſiſtent with the Advice required by the Circumſtances, ſaid to you only this, That you might return Home. At that Time where was his Wiſh to give us Satisfaction, which he now writes has alone prompted him to make Peace, and to ſend the Treaty? As in Friendſhip and Alliance ſuch a Diſpute is not proper nor becoming, we have therefore aſſented and approved that he makes Peace †merely to pleaſe us, but only in Caſe the Treaty is made conformable to the former Engagements. This will be an Obligation conferred on his Friends, and will reſtore Tranquillity to the Inhabitants, will extinguiſh the Flames of War, and will eſtabliſh the Reputation of our true Friend the Nabob Amaud ul Dowlah. But when we have aſſumed the Name of Amaud ul Dowlah, why ſhould he render it abortive and of no Effect, on account of theſe Expreſſions about our Satisfaction? What we do for him we do for ourſelves, but only on Condition that the Treaty be plain and undiſguiſed, and conformably to former eſtabliſhed Engagements. When the Articles of it had been maturely conſidered, in the Point of Ragonaut Row's being at Liberty to reſide wherever he may think proper, in that of the Fort of Ahmedabud and the Share of Gujeraut being and maintained in the Poſſeſſion of Futty Sing Guicowar agreeable to your Engagements, and in the like Article ſecuring Gwalior to the Ranna of Gohed, there appeared a Variation from former Treaties, and a Neceſſity for an Alteration, beſides the Article engaging to attack and ruin Hyder Naig in Concert; all which Articles, as we knew, could never be aſſented to by the Poonah Miniſter: We therefore wrote in Anſwer whatever was right, and was required by Faith and Obſervance of Treaties, with the greateſt Sincerity and Truth, and diſpatched the Kareetahs and Letters to your Quarter, where I have no Doubt but they are ſafe arrived. If Truth, and Faith, and Obſervance of Treaties, and Peace, and Reconciliation ſhould be their Wiſh, they will then give their Aſſent to every Thing which has been written from this Quarter, and will conſider it to have been dictated by Friendſhip. Whatever they may have determined upon will be beſt; but I ſwear by the Almighty and by my holy Religion, that the Maha Rajah my Maſter and the Dewan, notwithſtanding their Plans and Counſels above written, have not availed or been approved of, have no other Thoughts or Views but the Intereſts and Advantages of the Engliſh Gentlemen, and the Glory of the Nabob Amaud ud Dowlah; and how great and of what a long Standing muſt their Friendſhip be, which, notwithſtanding repeated Denials and Contradictions, has received no Injury; this will by Degrees be tried and plainly ſeen by the Nabob. At preſent many Things veil it and keep it under Darkneſs, as a Cloud does the Sun; but at laſt the Light of the Sun breaks forth by its own Vigor. As the illuſtrious and noble Family of Bhoſila are famed for their Obſervance of Faith and Sincerity, and have been brought into the Plan and Meaſures of Pundit Purdhaun, they are therefore without Remedy and Reſource, and are wiſhing to extricate themſelves from their Engagements with the Poonah Rulers. The Maha Rajah had, for this Purpoſe, imagined and ſettled a Scheme which he explained to me himſelf, and ordered me to write it to you in my Letter of the 6th Mohurrem; from which Letter you will have thoroughly comprehended it. In this Caſe, if the Dependencies of the Engliſh have ſuffered from the Army at Cuttack; or if, from the Dread of the Engliſh Battalion, the Provinces of Oriſſa have received any Damage; or even if any ſmall Hoſtility has happened between them, it makes no Difference; becauſe wherever the Hearts are ſincerely unanimous, no outward Appearance of Miſunderſtanding can be of any Effect: From that a Plea may be procured for ſeparating ourſelves from the Connection with Pundit Purdhaun, but it muſt not be looked upon as an Act of Enmity. This you muſt explain to the Nabob, and convince him that the ſole End propoſed from this Meaſure is, to ſeparate ourſelves from Pundit Peiſhwa; and that after extricating ourſelves from our Engagements to him, and from this diſtreſſing Plan of his, every Meaſure will be ſettled with the Aſſiſtance and Advice of the Engliſh Gentlemen. But the Means of ſupporting the Expences of the Pay to the

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

the Army at Cuttack, and to the new Troops which this Plan will require to be raiſed, depend altogether on the Aſſiſtance of the Nabob Amaud ud Dowlah. Having ſettled this Point in a binding Manner, you muſt write us ſo.

" The Reaſon of determining on this Plan is as follows: When Copies of the Treaty had been ſent to the Poonah Miniſters after two Months; when Baſſein had been loſt, and War had commenced in Boreghaut with the Engliſh, they ſent Anſwers to this Purport: That they could place no Kind of Dependence on the Promiſes and Engagements of the Engliſh, who had repeatedly entered into Treaties, and as often broke them: That we ought to examine what Want of Faith they had ever ſhewn, that the Engliſh ſhould commence ſuch Hoſtilities againſt them, and ſhould employ themſelves for the Aſſiſtance of Ragonaut Row, and then ſay that any Breach of Treaty which happened was committed by the Chief of Bombay; but after the Defeat of the Bombay Army, from what Side have the preſent Hoſtilities and Devaſtations ariſen? That the preſent Treaty therefore can be no more relied on; that it is therefore neceſſary for the Army at Cuttack to loſe no more Time in uſeleſs Delays, but to enter the Engliſh Dependencies. The Maha Raja therefore, to extricate himſelf from theſe Meaſures, has of himſelf imagined this Plan, and has made me write it to you, that you might repreſent it in a proper Manner.

" Poſtſcript. While this important Plan is under Diſcuſſion, it is adviſeable and neceſſary that you remain with the Nabob, who, doubtleſs, will willingly and with Pleaſure retain you. Why do you therefore mention any Thing reſpecting your coming to Benares? You muſt exert yourſelf in the Service of your Maſter, and in your Attachment to the Nabob, for the proſecuting the Points now in Conſideration, and the other important Concerns, to the promoting the Friendſhip between the Nabob and the Maha Rajah, that it may derive inwardly Advantage from theſe ſeeming outward Contradictions. To write more to you who are wiſe, would be uſeleſs.

" Poſtſcript. This is the Seaſon to fix ultimately the Plan propoſed, that from the four Quarters, Armies be ſent to the Engliſh Dependencies, and War be commenced; and ſhould Peace be thought adviſeable, let it be by the Intervention and Knowledge of every one; namely, the Nabob Nizam Ally Khan, Pundit Peiſhwa, and the Maha Rajah; and, at this Time, in conſequence of his Connection with Pundit Purdhaun, Hyder Ally Khan has entered himſelf into this Negociation, and like the Elephant at Cheſs, has claimed this Plan on the four Sides; that one of them without the others cannot act in the Meaſure: But this Connection, and the Conditions of the Engagements between Hyder Ally Khan and Pundit Peiſhwa were entered into without the Knowledge of the Nabob Nizam Ally Khan, for which Reaſon he has conceived Diſpleaſure and Enmity againſt Hyder; and Hyder, from the Pride of having a large Army, and a conſiderable Treaſure of ſeeing his Country in Security, and of having effected a ſmall Part of his Scheme in an Attack on ſome Engliſh Battalions, conceived Thoughts very far diſtant from his Situation and Rank; and ſent a Vakeel to the Preſence, to the Vizier Nejif Khan, and repreſented that as he had ſhewn ſuch Courage and Conduct in the War againſt the Engliſh, he hoped from the Royal Favor, that he might receive as a Reward the Sunnuds for the Soubahs of Dican; and that if he obtained ſuch his Deſire, he would lay at his Majeſty's Feet every Thing which his Loyalty and Obedience could require. Accordingly the Vakeel was admitted to his Majeſty's Preſence and to an Interview with the Vizier; and a Firmaun containing the Praiſes and Virtues of Hyder, and promiſing him his Requeſt, together with a Turban from his Majeſty's Head, and a Khellaat from his Wardrobe, were ſent to Hyder. We ſhall ſoon ſee what more his Negociations there will effect. As this ſame News muſt have been contained in the Papers ſent to your Quarters, any more on this Subject would be ſuperfluous. In ſhort, the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah being enraged at theſe Tranſactions, is watching for an Opportunity to revenge himſelf. It is therefore moſt adviſable for the Nabob Amaud ud Dowlah to exert himſelf by all Means to give Satisfaction to the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah and not to refuſe ſending him Preſents and Gifts, but at any Rate to gain, thro' Mr. Hollond, the Friendſhip of ſo great a Chief, who is the Support of the Throne and is poſſeſſed of ſuch Armies and Reſources: And when this ſhall have been firmly ſettled, and this powerful Chief has been gained over, beſides the Maha Rajah and the Nabob Zuffor ud Dowlah, who are ſincerely attached to the Engliſh, and likewiſe united with Nizam ul Dowlah both in Schemes and Counſels, and in the Management of War and Hoſtilities, what Power or Ability would then remain to the Chiefs and Rulers of Poonah to act Hoſtility againſt the Engliſh Gentlemen, without the Permiſſion of the Nabob and Maha Rajah? On the contrary they would certainly be reconciled, and would act in every Thing by the Directions of the Nabob and Maha Rajah; and at that Time, Treaties and Engagements, ſuch as are wiſhed for, will be effected.

The Abſtract of this long Letter is that, by this prudent Management and Conduct, the Iron Chain, which is ſtrongly bound on the Feet of the Elephant, will be removed; and what remains, which is only the Chain from Hyder's Foot, muſt be ſeparated by the Strength of the Sword, and he muſt be deſtroyed by the combined Force of the others, and his Country ſhared according to Agreements which will then be made; and being relieved from all Dangers by the Guarantee of the Nabob and the Maha Rajah, they will then remain in Peace and Security at Home.

You will therefore *this** in a proper Manner, repreſent the above written Particulars to the Nabob Amaud ud Dowlah; but till this important Point can be adjuſted and finally effected, you muſt write to us in an explicit Manner from Calcutta. Till that Time the ſeeming Preparations on both Sides to enter each other's Dominions, ſome ſmall Hoſtilities, and even a Degree of plundering on both Sides, is to be recommended as adviſable, and as a Veil over the Plan. This muſt be conſidered as ſweet to the Taſte, and muſt not be looked upon as better, as a bitter Medicine is of the moſt Service to the Body; you will therefore exert your utmoſt Abilities to effect this Plan, and will at any rate ſatisfy and convince the Nabob that all what I have written are Secrets entruſted to me by the Maha Rajah and his Miniſter, and I take God to witneſs that it is true: You muſt conſider this as a Secret more precious than your own Life, and muſt tear the Letter, as it would be of the greateſt Detriment ſhould any one elſe be acquainted with it. For the keeping of this Secret, you are bound by your moſt binding of all Oaths, your Duty to your Maſter. I need write no more, the reſt depends on your Management and Conduct.

*Sic in Orig.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Dewan Dewagur Pundit to Beneram Pundit, dated the 20th Mohurrum —Received the 8th March.

" Your Letter has been received, and the Contents underſtood. You write that the Nabob Amaud ud Dowlah has diſpatched a Treaty, full of Oaths and Engagements, with ſeparate Kareetahs, addreſſed to Row Pundit Purdhaun, to Nanna Purnavees, to the Maha Rajah, to the Nabob Zuffer ud Dowlah, and to me; but that as yet no Anſwer has been received to any one of them, which he is anxiouſly looking for. You further mention that a Kareetah has been ſent from Calcutta to the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah, which, with other Contents of your Letter, is underſtood; and the Treaty and Kareetahs have been carefully and attentively peruſed; and agreeable to what the Nabob Amaud ud Dowlah wrote, we have kept with us the original Treaties and Kareetahs, and have written the Particulars and Contents of them to Pundit Purdhaun. What was written reſpecting the Oath to prevent any Deviation from the Treaty, that it ſhould be neither encreaſed nor diminiſhed, has been fully comprehended; the Caſe is this: That in the firſt Place the chief Article for Pundit Purdhaun, namely Ragonaut Row, is not written in a plain Manner, neither are the Articles reſpecting Gualier, Gujeraut, the Guiewar, and the Forts, and many other Points which ought to have been rendered ſatisfactory, written with any Plainneſs; otherwiſe I ſhould have gone in Perſon, and exerted myſelf to adjuſt every Point. I have therefore not ſent the Treaty, but have kept it carefully in my Poſſeſſion. At the Beginning the Opportunity was ſuffered to eſcape; that is to ſay, the Time when I was at Poonah, when I wrote Letters to General Goddard, and Anſwers were received, if at that Time an Interview had taken place between Pundit Purdhaun and General Goddard, all Miſunderſtanding would have been cleared up and reconciled, and the Engliſh and Pundit Purdhaun would have become of one Mind and one Soul, and would have ruined Hyder Naig, and conquered his Country. But this did not take place, and the General and Sindia prepared for War; and Pundit Purdhaun entered into Alliance with Hyder Naig, and gave him a Country of 80 Lacks of Rupees on the other Side of the Keſhna, with this View, that he might carry Deſolation into the Country belonging to the Engliſh. Engagements were entered into; agreeable to which the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah ſettled a Plan, and, having written to Pundit Purdhaun, forced me into theſe Difficulties. Had I not agreed to the Plan, it would have cauſed Injuries to the Rauje and great Damage to me, who am united with the Rauje. It being therefore neceſſary for me to aſſent to the Plan propoſed, I was compelled to raiſe 30,000 Men, and to ſend them under the Command of Rajah Cheemnajee Sahib towards Bengal. A Year and a Half have nearly elapſed; during which theſe Troops have brought us under a Load of Expences, amounting to 1½ Crore, and have remained all the Time on our Confines without acting in any Manner. My earneſt Wiſh is, that at any rate Peace and Friendſhip may be effected between the Nabob Amaud ud Dowlah and Pundit Purdhaun, and that our Friendſhip to both Parties may remain entire. With this View I have taken all theſe Pains; and the Maha Rajah has adopted the Name of Amaud ud Dowlah, and has continually written that he is the Friend, the Friend, the Friend, and he has determined to effect and compaſs the Point. But Rajah Cheemna Sahib is in great Diſtreſs for the Expences of his Army. My Wiſh was, that in caſe of Peace taking place, Pundit Purdhaun would contribute ſomething, that ſome Part might be procured from the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah, and another Share from the Nabob Amaud ud Dowlah, which we ſhould have ſubmitted to bear the Remainder, by which Means all our Difficulties would have been removed. I had great Dependence on this; but Peace does not take place between the Nabob Amaud ud Dowlah and Pundit Purdhaun. How long am I to wait in Expectation? Great Difficulty is come upon me from the Plan which had been ſettled; and Rajah Chemnajee Bahadre from the ſame Plan is fallen under great Diſtreſs; ſo that we muſt do whatever appears likely to remove theſe Difficulties. I am a ſincere Friend, and never omit any Duties towards him with whom I enter into Friendſhip. From the Want of Reconciliation between the Nabob Amaud ud Dowlah and Pundit Purdhaun, am I fallen into this Dilemma. Be convinced that this is true. I have,

to

to preſerve my Friendſhip with the Nabob Amaud ud Dowlah, been backward in the Proſecution of the Peace which had been ſettled. I have readily ſubmitted to whatever is come upon me, and ſolely from my Deſire to effect a Reconciliation between the Nabob and Pundit Purdhaun have theſe Difficulties ariſen: Yet notwithſtanding all this, he is not my Friend. I am fallen into the Dilemma of that Plan, and have no Remedy. The Nabob Amaud ud Dowlah is juſt, and will reflect on this with Juſtice: How long muſt I repeat the ſame Thing? What has happened muſt neceſſarily have happened from that Plan, and we muſt ſubmit to it. The Maha Rajah is connected by Treaties with Pundit Purdhaun, and the Family of Bhoſila is known for their Faith and Obſervance of Engagement; they never did nor never will vary a Hair's Breadth from any Treaty. Many Powers have attempted to injure them, but their Government has remained firm, and gains daily Strength, ſolely from their exalted Faith and remarkable Fidelity. The Nabob Amaud ud Dowlah is wiſe, and will be convinced that to this Time I have never been guilty of any Neglect in the Duties of my Friendſhip, in which it is neceſſary to explain every Thing ſincerely and plainly, and to avoid all Appearance of Diſtinction."

In the Dewan's own Hand:

" I am convinced and ſenſible of the great Zeal and Conduct which you have ſhewn in the Maha Rajah's Service, and in promoting the Friendſhip and Alliance of the Engliſh. I have accordingly before written to you in Perſian on that Subject; and now the Moonſhy will inform you of every Thing which the Maha Rajah ſaid reſpecting it. You will repreſent to the Nabob that his Poſſeſſions and thoſe of Maha Rajah are one, and have no Kind of Diſtinction; but there is a Treaty and Engagement which circumſcribes us, and from which it is neceſſary we ſhould be releaſed. This alone diſtreſſes us; for there is no other Cauſe. There is already one Crore of Rupees due to the Army, and it is daily increaſing. The Cauſe of all theſe Difficulties is the Arrival of General Goddard at Hoſhungabad, and our performing the Duties of Friendſhip and Hoſpitality to him, which it is unneceſſary to write or repreſent; by this we are become the Mark to revery one to point at, and by this, Affairs are brought into this State. The Nabob Amaud ud Dowlah is wiſe, and is thoroughly convinced that we have never been forgetful or negligent. There is no Remedy againſt the Neceſſity of the Times. In future no Variations ſhall ever happen in our Friendſhip, in which we are firm and ſtedfaſt.

Examined,
Th. Chauvet.

A true Copy,
E. HAY, Secy.

Read,

Read, from Book 229, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 12th May 1775, beginning at Page 716 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 12th May 1775.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

" Queſtion put—Whether the Facts alledged by Cumul ul Dien, particularly that of his having taken 26,000 Rupees from him colluſively, is aſcertained by the Anſwer made to it by Gunga Govind Sing. Queſtion put for the Board's Determination, regarding the Charges againſt Gonga Govind Sing.

" Mr. Francis.—He has acknowledged the having deducted 23,379 Rupees from the Advances made to Cumul al Dien on Account of the Salt Farms. Admitting that this Money was applied to make good a former Balance due on Account of Rent from Cumal al Dien Cawn for a Land Farm (which I by no means believe to be the Caſe), ſtill I conceive that his with-holding any Part of the Advances was unauthorized, and muſt be highly prejudicial to the Company's Intereſt, as it tends to deſtroy the Source of future Production of Revenue; and I ſee no Relation between Cumul al Dien's Engagements as a Salt Contractor, and his Leaſe as a Land Farmer; the Rents ſhould have been exacted as the Monthly Kiſts became due.

" Mr. Barwell.—The Land Revenue and Salt is different at Hidgilee from any other of Bengal, and have been united for Ages. Whether the Government obliges a Man to pay its Dues by compelling it out of his Hands, or by ſtopping a Payment to be made to ſuch a Debtor, I can conceive it is the ſame, and that no Intereſts can be ſacrificed by it. The Claims are mutual; one demands on one Account, the other on another; and if the Revenue run behind Hand, as it appears that it has done, I conceive Gonga Govind Sing fully acquitted of any Charge againſt him on this Account. But I do not underſtand the Petition before the Board in the Light of a Charge againſt Gonga Govind Sing—It is brought before us againſt the Intention of the Petitioner, of the Perſon whoſe Name is annexed to it, and his declared Oppoſition to its being carried before the Board. To enter into any Enquiry, or to take up Complaints that are dropt, in my Opinion, muſt needleſſly engage the Time and Attention of the Board, as well as carry with it an Appearance of ſome partial Aim. The Board, by adopting the Petition in the Manner they have, make it in fact their own, and they are equally the Proſecutors and Deciders upon the Point; for the Man, whoſe Name is written at the Foot of the Petition, has poſitively averred he has no Complaint to make, nor did he ever authorize the Preſentation of the Petition to the Board.

" Mr. Monſon.—Gonga Govind Sing acknowledges he has withheld upwards of 23,000 Rupees, for Advances due to Cumal al Dien Cawn on his Tuka Collieries, which Sum he ſays was due to the Company from the Farmer of his Malguzany Rent.—By his having transferred the Company's Property in this Manner from one Account to the other, in order to make the Balances appear leſs on the Revenue Department, and to increaſe them on the Salt Farms, is ſubjecting the Company to a certain Loſs; for unleſs the Advances are regularly made to the Salt Farm, it is impoſſible for the Farmer to deliver the Quantity of Salt which he has contracted for, by which means a conſiderable Deficiency is made in his Deliveries, on which the Company are conſiderable Loſers, and the Balances are irrecoverable; as is now the Caſe with the Renter being in Arrear to Government on his Salt Farm, upwards of 1,47,000 Rupees, as appears by the Account ſent in by the Calcutta Committee. I think this Proceeding of Gonga Govind Sing deſerves Reprehenſion and Cenſure. With regard to the Petitions now before us, by which this Tranſaction is made known, I think they come in a regular Method before the Board. Cumul al Dien Cawn delivered them to the Perſon who ſent them to the Board, with the Intention that they ſhould come to the Knowledge of Government, as appears from the Evidence of Radachurn, to whom he delivered them. The Motives that induced him to retract theſe Petitions are beſt known to himſelf; but I have Reaſon to believe his Intentions were altered by having more flattering Proſpects held out to him, than the Recovery of ſo inconſiderable Sum from Gonga Govind Sing.

" General Clavering.—I muſt confeſs I am very much diſtreſſed in forming my Judgment on the Petition before us, and the Anſwer to it. The Petitioner Cumul ul Dien Cawn is a Man of deſperate Fortune, whoſe Declaration before this Board has already been contradicted by Three poſitive Witneſſes upon Oath. From the Accuſations which he has ſeparately brought againſt ſeveral Perſons, and for ſome of which he is now bound over to proſecute at the next Aſſizes, it appears that he has changed his Profeſſion, from being a Salt Farmer to that of a more lucrative one, of becoming a public Accuſer. With regard to what he has advanced againſt Gonga Govind Sing, I can therefore only admit it as far as it is confeſſed by the other Party; and as this Practice of deducting from the Advances of the Salt Farmers, to benefit Perſons in high Stations in this Government, has been admitted, and proved by more than one Inſtance, I am rather inclinable to give him Credit for what he has therein ſaid. The moſt profligate Liars may ſometimes ſpeak the Truth. His Intention of preſenting this Petition to the Board has been confirmed by the Evidence of

Radachurn, and indeed it could not have been given to him for any other Purpoſe: On theſe Grounds I am of Opinion, that Gonga Govind Sing is guilty of that Charge brought againſt him.

" Governor General.—I do not underſtand that the Matter of the Petition in Queſtion has undergone ſuch an Inveſtigation as can enable the Board to paſs any Judgment on the Charges contained in it.

☞ " Mr. Francis.—[I move that Gonga Govind Sing be diſmiſſed from his Employment in the Company's Service.

" I pay little regard to the Evidence of Cumul a Dien Cawn. The Confeſſion made by Gonga Govind Sing convicts him of a ſpecific Offence, for which, in my Opinion, he ought to be diſmiſſed from his Employment. His general Character, as I am well informed, is infamous in an uncommon Degree. That Reaſon alone, independent of any particular Charge, would induce me to exclude him from any Office of Truſt in the Company's Service.

" Mr. Barwell.—During my long Reſidence in this Country, this is the firſt Time that I have heard * the Character of Gonga Govind Sing being infamous. No Information I ever received, though I have heard many People ſpeak ill of him, ever pointed to any particular Act of Infamy committed by Gonga Govind Sing. I have no intimate Knowledge of Gonga Govind Sing. What I underſtand of his Character has been from Natives as well as Europeans. I am againſt his Diſmiſſion.

* Sic in Orig.

" Mr. Monſon.—Cumul ul Dien Cawn I underſtand to be a Man of an equivocal Character; I therefore ſhould not regard his Charge againſt Gonga Govind Sing, if I had not heard, ſince my ſhort Reſidence in this Country, that Gonga Govind Sing is a Man of a moſt rapacious Diſpoſition; which Character, I think is confirmed by the Wealth and Affluence he now enjoys, being eſteemed one of the moſt wealthy Inhabitants of Calcutta. I think a Perſon of an avaricious Diſpoſition and high Ambition is not proper to be intruſted in the Company's Service, eſpecially with that Degree of Influence which I am told he poſſeſſes over the Minds of many principal People in this Country; I therefore think he ſhould be removed from his preſent Employment.

" General Clavering.—The Cauſes of the Decreaſe of the Revenue, and the great Increaſe of the Balances, I have endeavoured to account for, in my Minute on the Petition of the Rajah of Rajeſhaby. I ſhould be wanting in the Performance of that Truſt and Confidence which the Legiſlature placed in me, when it appointed me one of the Council of Bengal, if I did not uſe my beſt Endeavours to remove thoſe Cauſes to which the Company are to attribute the Loſs they have ſuſtained in the Revenue; a corrupt Duan of the Province is the great Channel through which all thoſe Evils have paſſed of which I have ſpoken; and I think it incumbent on me to declare, that in this Inſtance, and every other where I have Proof or Suſpicion that a Duan is corrupt, I will give my Vote to remove him.—On the Evidence therefore before me, I think Gonga Govind Sing ſhould be removed from his Place of Duan of the Calcutta Provincial Council.

" Governor General.—I am againſt the Queſtion, becauſe I know of no Fault that he has committed, and have very good Reaſon to believe that he by no Means merits the Character which has been reported of him to Mr. Francis.—He had many Enemies at the Time that he was propoſed to be employed in the Company's Service, and not one Advocate among the Natives, who had immediate Acceſs to myſelf; I think, therefore, if his Character had been ſuch as has been deſcribed, the Knowledge of it could hardly have failed to have been aſcertained to me by ſpecifick Facts. I have heard him loaded, as I have many others, with general Reproaches, but have never heard any one expreſs a Doubt of his Abilities.

" Reſolved he be diſmiſſed from his Station of Naib Duan to the Provincial Council of Calcutta; and the Council adviſed accordingly (*a*).]

" Mr. Francis.—I beg Leave to recommend Roy Ramchunder Sein to fill the Office of Naib Duan. He is a Man of whoſe Talents and Character I have heard a good Account, and I have been particular in my Enquiries; at the ſame Time I will not pretend to anſwer for him, or any other Black Man.—If, upon Trial, he ſhould be found to follow the Steps of his Predeceſſors, I ſhall be the firſt to move for his Diſmiſſion. I do not in general think, that the Appointment or Diſmiſſion of the Black Officers in the Civil Company's Service is a Matter about which we need be over and above delicate. The Character of the Natives of Bengal in general, eſpecially of thoſe who have been employed under Government, is not ſuch as obliges us to conſider any Thing in their Appointment or Diſmiſſion, but the immediate Service of the Company. If there be Objections to this Man, I am not aware of them.

" Mr. Barwell.—I can have no Objection to a Man I am unacquainted with. I think, however, that the Recommendation would with greater Propriety have proceeded from the Chair.

" Mr. Monſon.—I am not acquainted with the Perſon recommended by Mr. Francis. I have heard him ſpoke of as a Man of Abilities, and think that * I I have been told that he has filled ſeveral Offices in Government; but if he ſhould prove unworthy of the Charge to which he has been

* Sic in Orig.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1187.

recommended, I ſhall readily ſecond the Propoſition made by Mr. Francis for his Diſmiſſion. I therefore agree to the Motion.

" General Clavering.—The Perſon of Roy Ramchunder Sein is unknown to me, to the beſt of my Knowledge, but I have heard him ſpoke of as a Man of Talents. In regard to the Integrity of all thoſe who have been in Employment in Bengal ſince the Engliſh Influence prevailed, I am almoſt afraid to ſay, that there is little Choice amongſt them. We muſt depend ultimately upon the Virtue of the Provincial Councils; and hoping that they will follow the Example which has been ſet them by this Adminiſtration, I am willing to flatter myſelf, in a Courſe of Time, many of the Black Officers may be formed to a Practice of Virtue. At all Events I will contribute my Endeavours to change this Man, or any other whom I may have voted into Office, as ſoon as I hear that he has been guilty of corrupt Practices.

" Governor General.—I object to this Appointment, not having been left an Option in it.—I know not the Man, and therefore cannot give my Conſent to his Appointment.

" Reſolved, that Ram Chunder Sien be appointed the Naib Duan to the Provincial Council of Calcutta; and that the following Letter be written to them.

" To Mr. Henry Cottrell, Preſident, &c. Revenue Council of Calcutta.

" Gentlemen,

" Having thought proper to remove Gonga Goving Sing from his Office of Naib Duan to your Board, we have appointed Ram Chunder Sein to ſucceed him therein.

" We are, &c.

(Signed) " Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Rich[d] Barwell,
P. Francis." (*a*)

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe they ſhould next read an Extract from a Plan of Mr. Francis reſpecting the Collection of the Revenues, the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and the Rights of the Zemindars or Landholders, dated Fort William, 22d January 1776, being Part of Paragraph 64 of the ſame.

Then the Witneſs produced a Book endorſed, " Plan of Governor General, Mr. " Barwell, and Mr. Francis, relative to the Syſtem to be adopted in letting or diſ- " poſing of the Lands in Bengal."

The ſame was delivered in, and an Extract read from the ſame, as follows:

" With reſpect to the preſent Provincial Councils, I am of Opinion that the Inſtitution was fundamentally wrong. There ſhould be but one deliberative Council in the State. The Powers delegated by that Authority ſhould be purely miniſterial. It ſeems contrary to all Principle to unite Execution with Debate. It looks like forcing Two Powers, moving on Principles diametrically oppoſite in their Nature, to keep Pace with each other. A Government ſo conſtituted will neither deliberate nor diſpatch. Setting aſide the obvious Conſideration of an inevitable Slowneſs of Proceeding, tedious Diſputes, and voluminous Conſultations, one great and fatal Objection to Provincial Councils is generally felt and acknowledged by themſelves. Their local Situation makes them unable from their own Knowledge to judge of the State of the diſtant Diſtricts, or to hear Complaints, or to yield timely Redreſs, or in ſhort to enter into the Detail of Government. (*b*)

(Signed at the End)

" P. Francis."

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe they would next proceed to ſhew, that Application was made to the Court of Directors in the Year 1772, with reſpect to the Allowance made to Colonel Ironſide as Mr. Haſtings's Military Secretary.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Appendix, N° CLI. (*b*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXXVII.

Read,

Read, from Book 668, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 4th June 1772.

" Fort William, the 4th June 1772.

Pub. Dept. Thurſday.

" At a Conſultation; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Preſident;
William Alderſey,
Philip M. Dacres,
Thomas Lane,
Rich[d] Barwell,
James Harris,
James Lawrell,
Henry Goodwin,
} Eſquires.
Mr. Graham at the City.

" The Book of Standing Orders upon the Table.

" The Preſident repreſents to the Board, that he has found it neceſſary to appoint a Military and Civil Secretary to aſſiſt him in conducting the immediate Buſineſs of his Department; that he has choſen Lieutenant Colonel Ironſide for the former, and Mr. Stewart to act for him in the latter, until the Station aſſigned to him by the Directors ſhall become vacant; that he cannot find any Precedent or Rule eſtabliſhed for the Salary or Allowances of the Governor's Secretaries, which have been variable under different Governors; and he believes have depended as much on private Advantages as upon the public Allowances. He finds the only public Appointments which appear to be the Military Secretary's are Captain's Pay and Batta, with the Advantage of an Apartment in the Government Houſe; the latter he has it not in his Power to afford him, having only that Houſe. As he thinks Captain's Pay and Batta diſproportionate to the Station Lieut. Colonel Ironſide holds in the Service, the Allowance he would propoſe for him is Pay and Batta according to his Rank, together with Houſe Rent; but, as this may be deemed an Innovation, and as he knows not how far the Directors may approve it, he begs Leave to ſubmit the Propriety of it to them, and in the mean Time he will continue to make this Allowance to him until their Orders ſhall be received concerning it.

" With reſpect to Mr. Stewart, he propoſes Captain's Pay and Batta for him as his Civil Secretary, and makes the ſame Reference to the Court of Directors.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Wm Alderſey,
Thomas Lane,
Rich[d]. Barwell,
H. Goodwin."

Read, from Book 180, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal to the Court of Directors, dated the 1ſt March 1773, beginning at Paragraph 55 of the ſame Letter.

" To the Honble. the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies.

" Honble. Sirs,

" Par. 55. The Multiplicity and Weight of Affairs with which the Preſidency of your Council here is charged, requiring the Aſſiſtance of a Civil and Military Secretary, Mr. Haſtings, on his Succeſſion to the Chair, was pleaſed to appoint Mr. Stewart in the Firſt Capacity, and Lieutenant Colonel Ironſide in the Second, and propoſed the uſual Allowance of R[s] 300 per Month, for his Civil Secretary; but as Colonel Ironſide, whoſe Services the Preſident thought neceſſary in the Military Line, enjoyed the Rank of a Field Officer in the Army, he thought the Allowance of Captain's Pay and Batta, * with a ſpecial Reference to your Pleaſure on the Subject of both Appointments; and as this regards a fixt Eſtabliſhment, we beg Leave to have your particular Orders regarding it.

* Sic in Orig.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Fort William,
1ſt March 1773.

" Warren Haſtings,
Wm Alderſey,
John Reed,
Thomas Lane,
Rich[d] Barwell,
H. Goodwin."

The

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, they would next give in Evidence certain Documents reſpecting the Expences of the Aid de Camp of the Governor General.

Read, from Book 45, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 8th April 1782, beginning at Page 59 of the ſame Book.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote K. B. abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

" The Governor General delivers in the following Minute on the Subject of his Staff.

" The Governor General.—It is with great Reluctance that I call upon the Board for Aſſiſtance in a Matter which may be conſidered as of a private Nature, although inſeparable from the Station of every Member of this Government, and more eſpecially from that of the Chief Magiſtrate. The Object which I allude to is, that of Patronage in the Military Line, which the Members of the Board can only exerciſe the Privilege of collectively, and that not in many Inſtances, or individually by their Influence with the Commander in Chief, in Proportion to the Degree of Cordiality which may ſubſiſt between them. I do not mean to cenſure an Inſtitution which has been judged expedient by our Superiors; I ſhall only requeſt the Attention of the Board to my own Situation. Called upon continually by Perſons of high Rank and Station, both in the national and in the Company's Councils, to protect and prefer their Friends in the Army, and by the Merits and Services which have come under my perſonal Knowledge and Obſervation, I ſuffer both Pain and Humiliation at the Want of Power to reward the Meritorious, or to ſhew a proper Attention to the Wiſhes of my Superiors, without having Recourſe to Means which muſt be conſidered as incompatible with the Dignity of my Station.

" The ſlender Relief which I intreat of the Board from this State of Mortification, is the Authority to augment the Number of my Staff, which will enable me to ſhew a marked and particular Attention in Circumſtances ſuch as above ſtated, and will be no conſiderable Burthen to the Company. This Power I am willing to flatter myſelf, that the Board will not think me inclined to abuſe, and it is my Intention to confine it within as narrow Limits as poſſible.

" Agreed, that the Governor General be allowed to augment his Staff, in ſuch Manner as he may think proper.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Ed. Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, they would next produce a Minute of Mr. Haſtings, touching the Eſtabliſhment and Maintenance of the Pundits.

Read, from Book 670, the following Extract of a Conſultation of 18th April 1781, beginning at Page 34 of the ſame Book.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edw[d] Wheler Eſquire.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. abſent on Command at the Preſidency of Fort St. George.

" The Governor General lays before the Board the following Minute.

" Governor General.—In the Month of September 1780, a Petition was preſented to me by a conſiderable Number of Muſſelmen of Credit and Learning, who attended in a Body for that Purpoſe, praying that I would uſe my Influence with a Stranger of the Name of Muged O'den, who was then lately arrived at the Preſidency, to perſuade him to remain there for the Inſtruction of young Students in the Mahometan Law, and in ſuch other Sciences as are taught in the Mahometan Schools, for which he was repreſented to be uncommonly qualified. They repreſented that this was a favourable Occaſion to eſtabliſh a Madriſſa or College, and Muged O'den the fitteſt Perſon to form and preſide in it. That Calcutta was already become the Seat of a great Empire, and the Reſort of Perſons from all Parts of Hindoſtan and Decan: That it had been the Pride of every poliſhed Court, and the Wiſdom of every well regulated Government, both in India and in Perſia, to promote by ſuch Inſtitutions the Growth and Extenſion of liberal Knowledge: That in India only the Traces of them now remain, the Decline of Learning having accompanied that of

the Mogul Empire: That the numerous Offices of our Government which required Men of improved Abilities to fill them, and the Care which had been occaſionally obſerved to ſelect Men of the firſt Eminence in the Science of Juriſprudence to officiate as Judges in the Criminal, and Aſſiſors in the Civil Courts of Judicature; and (I hope this Addition will not be imputed to me as Oſtentation, on an Occaſion in which the Sincerity of what I ſhall hereafter propoſe for the public Patronage, will be beſt evident by my own Example), the Belief which generally prevailed that Men ſo accompliſhed uſually met with a diſtinguiſhed Reception from myſelf, afforded them particular Encouragement to hope that a Propoſal of this Nature would prove acceptable to the actual Government.

" This was the Subſtance of the Petition, which I can only repeat from my Memory, having miſlaid the Original.

" I diſmiſſed them with a Promiſe of complying with their Wiſhes to the utmoſt of my Power. I ſent for the Man on whom they beſtowed ſuch Encomiums, and prevailed upon him to accept of the Office deſigned for him. He opened his School about the Beginning of October, and has beſtowed an unremitted Attention on it to this Time, with a Succeſs and Reputation which have juſtified the Expectations which had been formed of it. Many Students have already finiſhed their Education under his Inſtructions, and have received their Diſmiſſion in Form; and many diſmiſſed unknown to me, the Maſter ſuppoſing himſelf limited to a fixed monthly Sum, which would not admit a larger Number. Beſides Day Scholars, he has at this Time Forty Boarders, moſtly Natives of this Province, but ſome Sojourners from other Parts of India; among them I had the Satisfaction of ſeeing, on the laſt New Year's Day, ſome who had come from the Diſtricts of Coſhmeer, Guzarat, and One from the Carnatic.

" I am aſſured that the Want of ſuitable Accommodation alone prevents an Encreaſe of the Number, for this Reaſon I have lately made a Purchaſe of a convenient Piece of Ground near the Beita Connah, in a Quarter of the Town called Pudpoker, and have laid the Foundation of a ſquare Building for a Madriſſa, conſtructed on the Plan of ſimilar Edifices in other Parts of India.

" Thus far I have proſecuted the Undertaking on my own Means, and with no very liberal Supplies: I am now conſtrained to recommend it to the Board, and through that Channel to the Honble. Court of Directors, for a more adequate and permanent Endowment.

" By an Eſtimate of the Building, which with a Plan and Elevation of it ſhall accompany this Minute, the whole Coſt of it would be 51,000 Arcot Rupees; to which I ſhall beg Leave to add the Price of the Ground, being 6,280 Sicca Rupees; the Amount of both is 57,745 Arcot Rupees. It ſhall be my Care to prevent an Exceſs of this Sum, which I requeſt may be placed to the Company's Account, and a Bond allowed me for the Amount; and that I may be enabled, by the Sanction of the Board, to execute this Work.

" I muſt likewiſe propoſe that a Parcel of Land may he aſſigned for the growing Charge of this Foundation.

" The preſent Expence is as follows:

The Preceptor, ℔ Month	—	—	—	—	300
40 Scholars, from 7 to 5 R^{s} ℔ Month		—	—	—	222
A Sweeper	—	—	—	—	3
Houſe Rent	—	—	—	—	100
				S^{a} R^{s}	625

" The Day Scholars pay nothing in the Proportion of the above Expence. An Eſtabliſhment of 100 Scholars may be eſtimated at 1,000 Rupees per Month, at the utmoſt. I would recommend that the Rents of One or more Mawſas or Villages in the Neighbourhood of the Place be aſſigned for the Monthly Expence of the propoſed Madriſſa, and that it be referred to the Committee of Revenue to provide and make the Endowment, and to regulate the Mode of Collection and Payment, in ſuch a Manner as to fix and aſcertain the Amount and Periods of both, and prevent any future Abuſes of one, or Miſapplication of the other. For the preſent, an Aſſignment of Half the eſtimated Sum will be ſufficient.

" Fort William, 17th April 1781. (Signed) " Warren Haſtings.

" Agreed. (Signed) Edward Wheler."

" Ordered, That the Eſtimate incloſed in the above Minute be entered after the Conſultation.

" Agreed to the Governor General's Requeſt, and ordered accordingly.

" Ordered, That Copies of the above Minute, and its Encloſure, together with the Plan and Elevation of the Building therein mentioned, be tranſmitted to the Honble. Court of Directors by the

the Ships under Diſpatch, and the Subject particularly recommended to them for the Purpoſes ſet forth by the Governor General. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Edwd Wheler."

Read, from Book 29, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General at Bengal, to the Court of Directors, beginning at Page 321, of the ſame Book.

" The Honble. Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

" Honourable Sirs,

Par. 44. " We have the Honour to tranſmit a Number in this Diſpatch, and to requeſt your Attention to a Minute from the Governor General, acquainting us with the Eſtabliſhment of a College in the Town of Calcutta under his Patronage, and Orders for the Inſtructions of Students in the Mahomedan Law, and in ſuch other Sciences as are taught in the Mahomedan Schools. The Foundation has appeared to us, though yet only in its Infant State, ſo well calculated to promote the Growth and Extenſion of liberal Knowledge, and to be ſo much required in a Settlement like this, already become the Seat of a great Empire, and the Reſort of Perſons from all Parts of Hindoſtan, that we have readily and chearfully given it our Sanction, by complying with the Requeſts made by the Governor General reſpecting it; and we beg Leave to recommend the Undertaking to you for a more adequate and permanent Endowment than we have yet been able to give to it. An Eſtimate of the Expence of the Building, which we have approved of for the College, together with a Plan and Elevation of it, accompanies the Governor General's Minute.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Fort William,
15th May 1781.

" Warren Haſtings,
Edwd Wheler."

Read, from Book 675, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 3d June 1782, beginning at Page 136 of the ſame Book.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler,
and
John McPherſon, } Eſquires.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. abſent on Duty at Fort St. George.

" The Governor General delivers in the following Minute and Accounts reſpecting the Madriſſa or Charity School.

" As upon Enquiry I find that the Committee of Revenue have not yet been directed to aſſign the Rent of One or more Mowſas or Villages in the Neighbourhood of the Spot upon which the Madriſſa has been erected, for the monthly Expence thereof, as reſolved upon by the Board on the 18th April 1781, and as the monthly Expence of that Inſtitution has been ſince that Time defrayed by me, I requeſt that the Committee of Revenue may be furniſhed with the Directions recommended by my Minute of the 18th April, and ordered to repay me the Amount which I have ſince that Time paid on this Account, amounting, agreeable to the accompanying Account, to C^t Rupees 15,251 12 3.

" On comparing the Statement of the monthly Expence of this Inſtitution, contained in my Minute of the 18th April, with the Sums which I have monthly diſburſed on the Account, the former of which was taken from the Repreſentations of my Moonſhy, who does not ſeem to have been apprized of its actual Expence, I find that I have in that Minute ſomewhat under-rated the Sum required for its monthly Support; I therefore requeſt that the Board will be pleaſed to direct the Committee of Revenue to aſſign the Rent of One or more Mowſas, producing a monthly Revenue of Twelve hundred Sicca Rupees per Month, to be applied to this Purpoſe, and to commence on the Firſt of this Month.

" I find that I have been miſinformed as to the Coſt of the Ground upon which the Building has been erected, which was in that Minute ſtated at 6,280 S^t R^s, but which amounts to no more than S^t R^s 5641, agreeable to the accompanying Account of the Kowallcahs taken from the Perſons of whom the ſeveral Parcels of Land were purchaſed, which Kowallcahs accompany this Minute.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXXVIII.

" I requeſt

" I requeſt that the Board will be pleaſed to order the Sub-Treaſurer to make a Transfer of the Amount which I have advanced on this Account in the Treaſury Account of the preſent Month, charging the ſame to the Madriſſa; and crediting Money, borrowed at Intereſt, for the Sums advanced by me; for which I requeſt he may be directed to prepare Bonds in my Name with Intereſt, to commence from the Dates upon which the Sums were ſeverally advanced, agreeable to the accompanying Account thereof.

" I requeſt that the Committee of Revenue may be directed to receive Charge of Kowallcahs, from the Secretary to the Board, and to preſerve them with the Records of their Office.

" Liſt of the Rowallcahs and Receipts given for the Ground upon which the Madriſſa ſtands, and of the Sums paid for the ſame.

	B^{s}	C.				
Fokurrchund Tewarry for	2	5	at 80	S^{a} per Cattah	—	3601
Boukeer —		3	at	—	—	240
Urrſooney Rawn —		4½	at	—	—	360
Tajoor Moorman —		2	at	—	—	160
Haywattey —		6½	at	—	—	520
Harraney Rawn —		5	at		—	400
Eliz. and Robt Oliver		6	at 60		—	360
Seven Kewallcahs	3	12		Sicca Rupees		5641
				Battah 16 per Cent.		902 8 9
						6543 8 9

(Signed) " Warren Haſtings.

" Account of Sums diſburſed by the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſq. on Account of the Madriſſa, from the 30th April 1781 to the 1ſt May 1782.

1781.

May.—Paid Molavy Muſdady for keeping a School			200	
Houſe Rent	—	—	100	
Wages	—	—	300	
		A. R^{s}	600 —	or 648
Paid Do. for keeping another School for 25 Days, at 470 per Month	—		391 10 9	
Houſe Rent, at 51 8 per M^{h}	—		42 14 9	
			434 9 6	or 469 5 9
Given to Molavey's Eſſup and Muſruf Two Kellahs, containing 4 P^{s} each		375	—	or 405
				1522 5 9

1781.

June.—Paid Molavy Muſdavy for keeping a School	—	200			
Houſe Rent	—	100			
Wages	—	300			
			600		
Do.—Do. for keeping another School		470			
Houſe Rent	— —	51 8			
			521 8		
		A. R^{s}	1121 8	or	1211 3 6
July. Do. Do.	—		—		1211 3 6
Auguſt. Do. Do.	—		—		1211 3 6
Septr Do. Do.	—				1211 3 6
Octr Do. Do.	—		—		1211 3 6
Novr Do. Do.	—		—		1211 3 6
Decr Do. Do.	—		—		1211 3 6
1782.					
Janry. Do. Do.	—		—		1211 3 6
Febry. Do. Do.	—		—		1211 3 6

" 1782.					
March.	Do.	Do.			1211 3 6
April.	Do.	Do.	—	—	1211 3 6
					15251 12 3 *

* Sic in Orig.

Amount paid to a Darogha for ſuperintending the Building, S^a R^s 350, or 406

C. R^s 15251 12 3

(Signed) " Warren Haſtings.

" Agreed to the Propoſals contained in the Governor General's Minute; and

" Ordered, that the neceſſary Orders be accordingly iſſued to the Committee of Revenue and the Sub-Treaſurer."

(No Signature to this Conſultation.)

Read, from Book 20, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal to the Court of Directors, dated 15th July 1782, beginning at Paragraph 20 of the ſame Letter.

" To the Honble. Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

" Par. 20. The Madriſſa, or College for the Promotion of Oriental Learning, which was eſtabliſhed by our Reſolution of 18th April 1781, having been placed upon a proper and regular Footing, and the Buildings for that Purpoſe completed, we have aſſigned the Revenues of certain Villages in the Neighbourhood, amounting to Rupees 1200 per Month, to its Support, and have no Doubt that it will be found fully to anſwer the End of its Inſtitution.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Warren Haſtings,
John Macpherſon."

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, that before they proceeded to the next Subject they would add one other Document to the Evidence reſpecting the Expences of the Aids de Camp.

Read, from Book 739, intituled, " Bengal Board of Inſpection, 24th September to 31ſt December 1778," the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 12th November 1778, beginning at Page 330 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 12th of November 1778.

At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent, Thurſday.

" The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;

Philip Francis, and Edward Wheler, } Eſquires.

Mr. Barwell abſent.

" Governor General.

" It is always with Reluctance that I ſubject the Company to any Expence for my perſonal Convenience, or for that of the Gentlemen of my Family in Public Stations; but I hope the Board will think the Situation of my Aids de Camp, with reſpect to Houſe Rent, deſerving of their Attention and Relief. The Allowance is only Ninety Rupees per Month, a Sum totally inadequate to any decent Accommodation. I have for Two Years paſt provided them a Houſe at the Rent of Six hundred Rupees per Month, an Expence which I cannot any longer ſupport, and from which I hope the Board will relieve me by increaſing the Allowance for Houſe Rent to Two hundred Rupees a Month for each Aid de Camp. Governor General's Propoſal for increaſing the Allowance for Houſe Rent to his Aids de Camp.

" Mr. Wheler.—I agree to the Governor General's Requeſt.

" Mr. Francis.—I acquieſce. Opinions thereon, and

" Reſolved, that the Allowance for Houſe Rent to the Aids de Camp of the Governor General be encreaſed to Two hundred Rupees per Month for each Aid de Camp. Reſolution

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
P. Francis,
Edwd Wheler."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they would next proceed to give in Evidence certain Documents touching the Budgerows which Mr. Haſtings provided for the Company.

Read, from Book 181, the following Extract of a Conſultation 7th March 1785, beginning at Page 611 of the ſame Book.

" At a Council; Preſent,
" The Honble. John Macpherſon, Governor General Preſident;
John Stables Eſquire,
and
The Honble. Charles Stuart.

" It having been reported to the Governor General that the Furniture of the State Budgerow called the Soonamookey, and of Mrs. Haſtings's Pinnace called the Mary, is the private Property of the late Governor General, and actually going to be ſold with the Reſt of his Effects;

" Reſolved, that the Maſter Attendant be directed to put a Value upon the Furniture neceſſary for the above-mentioned Veſſels, and that the Marine Paymaſter be ordered to pay the Amount to Mr. Haſtings's Attorney, charging the ſame to the Company, whoſe Property the Veſſels are; and that they be accordingly entered in his Books, and kept upon the loweſt poſſible Eſtabliſhment.

" Ordered, that the Marine Paymaſter be called upon for an Eſtimate of the Eſtabliſhment that is abſolutely neceſſary for each.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" John Macpherſon,
John Stables,
Charles Stuart."

Read, from Book 673, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 7th of April 1785, beginning at Page 237 of the ſame Book.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. John Macpherſon Eſquire, Governor General;
John Stables,
and
The Honble. Ch' Stuart.

" Read, the following Letter from the Contractor for Yachts.

" Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

" The Mary Yacht being in Fact in Place of the James as a Veſſel of Accommodation, ſhe muſt always be kept ready for inſtant Service; and having been examined, and a Liſt of her Stores and Furniture ſent to the Honble. Board, with the Stores wanted and the Repairs neceſſary to put her into a good State and Condition, which being allowed, if it ſhall pleaſe them to give her to me on the Eſtabliſhment of 500 Arcot Rupees per Month, I will engage to keep her in conſtant Repair and full manned. The Expence of Tow Boats attending her when on Service either to the Members of the Honble. Board, or any other private Gentlemen, to be paid ſeparately for by them.

" The Sonar Moorkey Budgerow is more a Veſſel of State, and probably will not always be wanted for inſtant Service. A Liſt of her Stores and Furniture alſo is ſent, with a Liſt of her Stores and Articles which require to be repaired and made, for to put her in good Condition; which if the Honble. Board approve of, I will alſo as Yacht Contractor engage to keep her in Repair and in Safety when unemployed, at 250 Arcot Rupees per Month; and when ſhe is employed, the actual Encreaſe of Expence, during ſuch Time only, to be paid for by a ſeparate Bill, begging Leave to obſerve that when it ſhall pleaſe the Honble. Governor General to have the Budgerow painted and gilded in the Manner ſhe is now done, the actual Expence of doing that to be at the Company's Expence; and the Eſtabliſhment of Unemployment to take Place from the Firſt February, as the Wages to the Crews of theſe Veſſels and other Expences incurred have already been paid ſince that Period.

" The very low Eſtabliſhments which I have propoſed taking theſe Veſſels at, makes me hope the Honble. Board will confirm them to me on Contract, for the remaining Period which the James Yatcht was to have run, to the 31ſt October 1788.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) " Page Keble,
Yacht Contractor."

" Fort William,
15th March 1785.

" Ordered, That the Liſts of Stores accompanying the above be returned to be depoſited in the Marine Storekeeper's Office, and that the Accounts of Stores and Repairs required by the Mary and Soonamookey, to the Amount of S' R' 2,849 14 6, and S' R' 2,806 1, be authorized to be furniſhed.

" Reſolved,

" Reſolved, that the Yacht Contractor be allowed 500 Arcot Rupees per Month, for keeping the Mary in conſtant Repair, and fully manned, to be ready for Service at the ſhorteſt Notice, and that 250 A^{t} R^{s} be allowed for keeping up the Soonamookey or State Budgerow in the ſame Manner, and that any additional Expence that may be required for Tow Boats when employed, ſhall be defrayed by the Gentlemen who may make uſe of thoſe Veſſels.

" Ordered, that the Eſtimate do commence from the 1ſt February, when the Contractor received Charge of the above Veſſels.

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 11th April 1785, beginning at Page 288 of the ſame Book.

" Read a Letter from the Marine Storekeeper, as follows.

" Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

" Agreeable to the Honble. Board's Order of the 7th March, I ſend a Liſt of the Furniture and Articles on Board the Soonamookey Budgerow and Mary Yacht, with the Valuation as appraiſed by Mr. Bondfield, the Auctioneer, at which Mr. Thornhill, the Maſter Attendant, aſſiſted me. I beg Leave to mention, that the Pinnace, in her preſent State, will require about 150 Rupees Expence to repair and paint her, and the Pulevar about 100 Rupees, and then they will be both good and cheap Boats. We had the Maſter Carpenters preſent when they were examined, before our Valuation of them.

" I am to requeſt the Honble. Board's Order on the Treaſury, for the Amount Valuation and Repairs to Boats, S^{a} R^{s} 1,826, to enable me to pay Mr. Larkins, and the Repairs.

" Fort William,
Naval Store Office,
28th March 1785.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) " Page Keble,
Naval Storekeeper."

" Approved the Appraiſement of the Marine Storekeeper and Maſter Attendant, to the Inventory, encloſed in the above, of Mr. Haſtings's Furniture, on Board the State Budgerow and Mary Yatcht; and

" Ordered, That the Marine Paymaſter be authorized to pay the Amount, S^{a} R^{s} 1,487, to Mr. Haſtings's Attorney, and to include the ſame in his Abſtracts.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" John Macpherſon."
John Stables,
Charles Stuart."

Then Mr. Hudſon was aſked,

Q. Does it appear from the Conſultations that Mr. Cartier ever took the Reſtrictive Oath propoſed by Lord Clive?

A. It does not appear that he did take it.

Q. Does it appear that Sir John Macpherſon or Lord Cornwallis ever took that Oath?

A. It does not.

Croſs-examined by the Managers for the Commons.

Q. Whether or no the Reſtrictive Oath, or ſomething of that Kind, was not taken ſomewhere or other by this Gentleman?

A. It appears, as I recollect, from the Conſultations, that Mr. Cartier took the Oath when he took his Seat at the Board; and it has juſt now been in Evidence To-day, that Sir John Macpherſon and Lord Cornwallis took an Oath when they took their Seat at the Board.

Q. The Queſtion means, the Reſtrictive Oath againſt taking Preſents?

A. What the Words of the Oath were I cannot tell; for they do not appear.

Q. What are the Words of the Record?

A. As well as I recollect, " they took the Oath of Office;" I recollect in Lord Cornwallis's Caſe it is ſaid, " He took the Oath of Office of Governor General, of Allegiance, and I think another Oath."

Q. The Queſtion is not, what Oath Sir John Macpherſon took, or, what Oath Lord Cornwallis took; but what Oaths were taken prior to Mr. Haſtings's Government, by Governor Cartier, Verelſt, and Lord Clive;—the Queſtion is confined entirely to them?

A. I believe it appears already in Evidence, that Mr. Verelſt when he took the Chair took the Oath of Office; and that afterwards he took the Reſtrictive Oath propoſed by Lord Clive, about Six Weeks after.

Q. What

Q. What Oath did Mr. Cartier take?

A. I believe it is in Evidence that he took an Oath when he took the Chair; but what the Words of the Oath were does not appear.

Q. *(Re-examined)*. Except the Oath which Governor Cartier appears to have taken at the Council Board, and which is called the Oath of Office, does it appear that he ever took any other Oath at the Town Hall?

A. I have examined the Conſultations from the Day that Governor Cartier took the Chair till the Middle of the Year 1771, Page by Page, and I have examined the remaining Part—not ſo carefully as the former, but I do not find that he took any Oath, after the Oath taken when he ſucceeded to the Chair.

Q. *(by Managers)*. Did he take any other Oath preceding his taking the Chair?

Queſtion objected to.

Q. Whether you find upon the Records, that Mr. Haſtings is ſtated there to have taken any Oath in the Manner in which it is ſtated that Governor Cartier took it?

A. I believe I have ſaid already, that when Mr. Haſtings took his Seat as Governor and Preſident of the Council, it does not appear that he took any Oath, from the Proceedings.

Q. *(by Counſel)*. Does it appear, that he had Six Weeks before that Time taken the uſual Oaths, when he took his Seat as Second in Council, and to ſucceed to the Government?

A. That I believe is already in Evidence.

Q. *(by Managers)*. Whether the Oath taken by Governor Cartier is not ſuppoſed by you to be taken not by the Firſt or Second in Council, but by virtue of the Office of being Preſident of the Council or Governor?

A. Certainly, I ſhould ſuppoſe ſo.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

The Counſel for the Defendant deſired Mr. Auriol might be called in.

Mr. AURIOL was accordingly again called in.

Then the Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, that there were One or Two Points in the printed Minutes of Mr. Auriol's former Evidence, which he wiſhed to correct.

Then the Witneſs ſaid,

In Page 2006 of the printed Evidence, the laſt Line but one, there are theſe Words, 'And 'the Diſaffection of the Begums, and the Aſſiſtance offered by them to the Endeavours of Cheit 'Sing:' I could not know any Thing myſelf of the Aſſiſtance 'offered,' but I believe I ſaid, the Aſſiſtance 'afforded.' The other is a Miſtake of my own, in confounding Two Interviews which I had with Sir Eyre Coote, and making them appear but One. It is in the ſame Page.

The Managers for the Commons objected to the Witneſs being permitted to explain his Teſtimony, after the Evidence on that Article had been cloſed and ſummed up by the Counſel.

The Counſel for the Defendant were heard in Anſwer to the ſame Objection.

The Houſe informed the Managers for the Commons, that the Witneſs might be permitted to explain the Matter in Queſtion.

Then the Witneſs ſaid,

A. It is immaterial to the Caſe; but, upon better Recollection, I have confounded Two Interviews with Sir Eyre Coote as One. It makes a Difference as to the Time. I have ſaid, 'I 'went down in the Lively Packet, I believe it was in April or May 1781, and viſited Sir Eyre 'Coote, who was then in Command of the Army at Cuddalore; that he told me the Army 'had then only Three Days Proviſions;' after which I will beg Leave to add theſe Words, 'but the Succeſs Galley, an armed Ship, arrived about this Time with a freſh Supply from Madras. I ſailed in her to the Southward to meet the Fleet then in its Way to Bombay, and was received by Sir Richard King, on Board the Exeter, in which Ship I came back to Cuddalore. The Fleet anchored off the Station of the Army, and aſſiſted in moving the heavy Artillery and Stores to Madras: At that Time I had a Second Interview with Sir Eyre Coote:' Then ſhould follow the Words, 'He marched out, I believe, the next Day or the Day following, and gave Battle to Hyder Ally.'

Q. From what Time to what Time was you Secretary to the Board at Calcutta?

A. From Auguſt 1775 to December 1783.

Q. Is

Q. Is it uſual to enter the Oaths taken by the Governor General and the Members of the Council in any particular Book?

A. In the Secretary's Office there is a Book of Oaths, that is to ſay, there is a Book containing the Form of the official Oaths; which Book is not ſent home to the Court of Directors, becauſe it contains nothing elſe; but upon the Acceſſion of any Governor or Member of the Board, the Oaths are invariably, I believe, adminiſtered to them, and they ſign the Book with the Day on which they take them.

Q. What are the uſual Oaths?

A. The Oath of Allegiance, of Office, the Oath of Secreſy, and, I believe, it was formerly the Practice to adminiſter the Oath of a Juſtice of Peace.

Q. Was the Book ever in your Poſſeſſion, containing the Entry of the Oaths at the Time that Mr. Haſtings ſucceeded Mr. Cartier?

A. It was the ſame Book, and remained in the Secretary's Office both before my Appointment as Secretary and afterwards.

Q. Are you able to ſay, from your Recollection, whether or not it appears from that Book that Mr. Haſtings took the uſual Oaths upon ſucceeding to Mr. Cartier?

A. As well as I can recollect a Circumſtance, at ſo great a Diſtance of Time, which I did not particularly note for future Atteſtation, I think he certainly did.

The Managers for the Commons objected to the Evidence.

Q. *(by a Lord.)* Have you any diſtinct Recollection of it?

A. I have. I was in the Office of Secretary from the Year 1770. I do not ſpeak from the Recollection about the Time, but from a poſterior Recollection. There were not many Names ſigned to the Governor's Oath, and I have a pretty certain Recollection of ſeeing the Name of Mr. Haſtings upon his Acceſſion to the Preſidency.

Q. *(by Managers.)* In what Office in the Secretary's Office was you at that Time?

A. I was appointed an Aſſiſtant in the Secretary's Office ſoon after my Arrival in India in July 1770.

Q. Whether or no you do not know, that it is the Courſe of the Service, that whatever paſſes in Council ſhould be entered upon the Conſultation?

A. Undoubtedly.

Q. Was not the Oath taken in Council?

A. Invariably: And if not minuted, it muſt have been from the Neglect of the Aſſiſtant's Secretary who drew up the Conſultation.

Q. Do you believe that ſuch Neglect took Place in the preſent Inſtance?

A. I have not ſeen the Conſultation, and therefore cannot tell.

Q. It is not in the Conſultation.

A. Then I ſhould preſume it was from Neglect; I am pretty certain that the Book of Oaths was ſigned with the Date of Mr. Haſtings's Acceſſion to the Chair.

Q. *(by a Lord.)* Do you mean to ſtate your Recollection of the Fact that you ſaw the Oath taken?

A. No; I was not preſent.

Q. *(by Counſel.)* Are you acquainted with the Nature of the Governor General's Office?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know what is the Buſineſs uſually tranſacted in that Office?

A. There is a great Variety of Buſineſs.

Q. The Examination is, of the Nature of the Buſineſs of that Office, of the Charges incurred in which, an Account (*a*) is ſent in Mr. Haſtings's Letter to the Court of Directors of the 21ſt February 1784; is it of a public or of a private Nature?

A. It is of a public Nature undoubtedly; the Buſineſs tranſacted, I believe, was chiefly copying the Minutes and Papers, either for the Board or for the Court of Directors; and for copying other neceſſary Papers, dependant on the executive Officers of Government.

Q. Do you know that a conſiderable Number of Perſons were employed in that Office during the Government of Mr. Haſtings?

A. There were a conſiderable Number of Perſons ſo employed.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1120-1 and 1129.

Q. Can you ſtate any of their Names?

Then a Liſt was ſhewn to the Witneſs; and he ſaid,

A. Mr. Henry Griffiths, Mr. Bird, Mr. Brian Glover, Mr. Pleydel, Mr. Peter Bowers, Mr. Thomſon, and there are ſeveral other Names that I do not know; but I was not acquainted with the inferior European and Native Clerks, employed in the Governor's Office, though I have often ſeen them.

Q. Were there a Number of Perſons employed in that Office beſides thoſe whoſe Names you can at preſent recollect?

A. I have mentioned that there were.

Q. Have you examined the Account of the Charges incurred in that Office, made out by Mr. Larkins, and tranſmitted to the Court of Directors; and, conſidering the Nature of the Buſineſs done in that Office, as it conſiſts with your Knowledge, do thoſe Charges appear to be reaſonable and juſt?

A. I have looked over the Account, and do not think the Charges exceſſive.

Q. Do you remember whether Colonel Ironſide acted as Military Secretary to Mr. Haſtings?

A. I remember Colonel Ironſide's Appointment as Military Secretary to Mr. Haſtings, which took place ſoon after his Acceſſion to the Government in April 1772; and I believe he continued ſo about a Twelvemonth.

Q. What Rank did Lieut. Colonel Ironſide then hold?

A. He was a Lieut. Colonel in the Company's Service.

Q. What at that Time was the Pay and Batta of a Captain in the Company's Service?

A. It varied according to the different Situations of the Army; I cannot at this Moment ſay preciſely what it was.

Q. From the Year 1778 to the Year 1783, did the Aids de Camp to the Governor General reſide in the Government Houſe, or in ſeparate Houſes hired for them?

A. In ſeparate Houſes—there was no room for them in the Government Houſe. I remember Two different Houſes which were hired for them, One of which was hired from my Predeceſſor in Office, Mr. Stewart.

Q. Do you know any Thing of any Pundits having been maintained and employed in Calcutta in compiling a Code of Hindoo Laws?

A. I know that there were Pundits employed in compiling a Code of Hindoo Laws, which were tranſlated into Engliſh by Mr. Halhed, and it is now in Print.

Q. Can you ſtate how long thoſe Perſons continued in Calcutta, or nearly how long, in the Courſe of that Employment?

A. I know it took ſome Years from the Commencement of the Meaſure to its Concluſion, but I cannot exactly ſay how long.

Q. Do you know whether any Profeſſors of the Mahometan Law were employed in the ſame Manner, in tranſlating, from the Arabic into the Perſian, the Hedaya?

A. I believe there were, but I am not certain upon that Point.

Q. Do you recollect the Eſtabliſhment of an Academy for the Study of the different Branches of the Sciences taught in the Mahometan Schools?

A. I recollect the Eſtabliſhment of the Madriſſa, or Mahometan School.

Q. Was that during the Adminiſtration of Mr. Haſtings?

A. It was eſtabliſhed by Mr. Haſtings himſelf during his Adminiſtration.

Q. Does it ſtill ſubſiſt at the Public Charge?

A. I believe it does.

Q. Are Charges neceſſarily incurred by the Governor General, in the Execution of his Office, for Boats and Budgerows made uſe of upon different Public Occaſions?

A. To complete the Anſwer to the laſt Queſtion—There was an Order of the Board that the Expences ſhould be borne by the Company, while I was Secretary.

The Witneſs deſired the Queſtion might be read. The ſame was accordingly read as follows:

Q. Are Charges neceſſarily incurred by the Governor General, in the Execution of his Office, for Boats and Budgerows made uſe of upon different Public Occaſions?

A. Certainly whenever he had Occaſion to move from the Preſidency.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Haſtings had any Budgerow which belonged to himſelf?

A. I recollect Two Budgerows, one which Mr. Haſtings bought, and another which was built for him by Captain Cumming, and coppered.

Q. Do

Q. Do you know whether the Budgerows which belonged to Mr. Haſtings were left by him for the Public Uſe, on his Departure from Calcutta?

A. I left Bengal before Mr. Haſtings, but I underſtood that to be his Intention, to leave them for the public Uſe; and I believe he did ſo.

Q. Did you at any Time in the Year 1782 receive a Letter from Mr. Larkins for the Purpoſe of being put into the Packet of the Lively, to be by that Veſſel conveyed to England?

A. I remember perfectly well, while I was in the Council Chamber ſuperintending the Arrangement of the Papers that were to be ſent Home to the Court of Directors by the Lively, early in December 1782, that a Packet, addreſſed to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, was delivered to me by a Servant of Mr. Larkins, with a Deſire that it might be included among the Papers to be ſent to the Court of Directors by that Veſſel: It was a ſealed Packet, and conceiving it to be from an Officer, or ſome Individual Perſon in the Company's Service, I returned it to Mr. Larkins, with a Note acquainting him that it was contrary to Rule to admit ſealed Packets to the Court of Directors to go Home in the Company's Diſpatches; becauſe it was uſual for every Company's Servant, addreſſing the Court of Directors, to leave their Addreſſes open for the Remarks and Explanations of the Board; and conceiving this Packet to have come within that Deſcription, I ſent it back to him.—Had I known that it was from the Governor General, I ſhould have admitted it of Courſe, becauſe it was uſual for the Governor General to ſend ſealed Diſpatches in that Way.—I heard nothing more of the Matter till ſome Time afterwards, when Mr. Larkins told me it was from the Governor General, and that being too late for the Packet, he had ſent it Home to England in a private Letter.

Croſs-examined by the Managers for the Commons.

Q. Whether it is not the Practice for the Governor General to enter his public Charges periodically in the public Accounts, monthly, quarterly, or annually?—whether it is not the Cuſtom of the Service?

A. It is the Cuſtom of the Service for the Governor General to enter his Accounts of Expences periodically; but I believe no Man was ever leſs attentive to his own perſonal Expences in India than Mr. Haſtings. I always thought that moſt of the Charges mentioned had been paid by the Company as they occurred—I now believe they were paid by Mr. Haſtings's Sircars by his Orders, and charged to him.

Q. The Queſtion is not, what Mr. Haſtings's private Œconomy was, but the Line of the Enquiry is concerning public Expences,—and therefore ſay diſtinctly, whether or no Mr. Haſtings was in the Practice conformably to the Rule of the Service, and entered his public Expences periodically, or not?

A. The Expences of the Governor General were uſually kept in the Caſh or Durbar Accounts, but a long Period of Time paſſed, when thoſe Accounts, I believe, were not regularly kept and delivered in—I mean a Period in which the Aſſiſtant, whoſe Duty it was to keep them, was not upon very good Terms with Mr. Haſtings.

Q. Who was the Aſſiſtant?

A. Mr. Richard Johnſon.

Q. Whether it is the Courſe of the Service, that when a Governor General has ſome particular Diſpleaſure with the Secretary of the Council, or the Aſſiſtant Secretary to the Council, it is the Cuſtom of the Service for him to change his public Account into a private Account?

A. I believe not;—but I beg Leave to add, I have expreſſed that the Governor General was inattentive to the Circumſtances of his private Expences, meaning to ſay, that his Time was wholly engroſſed by his public Duty. As his Secretary I attended him almoſt daily, Sundays as well as other Days, and know that he had very little Time to look into Accounts—into private Accounts; and I have often received his Directions upon public Duty from a ſick Bed.

Q. Why did you call thoſe Expences public Expences a while ago, and now call them private?

A. I call them private now, in as much as I believe them to have been paid by Mr. Haſtings's Sircars, and not by any public Officer.—I did not mean that the Nature of the Expences was, in my Opinion, altered.

Q. Do you not conceive that Mr. Haſtings entered them in his public Accounts?

A. I thought that they had been paid by the Civil and Military Paymaſters, in conſequence of Mr. Haſtings's Counter Signature of the Officers Bills.

Q. Then you do not know whether they were ſo paid, or not, of your own Knowledge?

A. I do not.

Q. Then how do you know that they were paid at all by the Sircars?

A. I think I have ſaid, or meant to ſay, I concluded they were.

Q. You do not know it?

A. I certainly do not know, either one way or the other, of my own Knowledge.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether ſeveral of thoſe Perſons whom you mention, as being upon the Liſt, were Perſons who received monthly Salaries from Government?
A. They received monthly Salaries, but I now believe thoſe Salaries were paid by Mr. Haſtings.

Q. Why do you believe ſo?
A. From ſeeing the Charges for them in the Account.

Q. In whoſe Account?
A. Mr. Haſtings's Account.

Q. *(by Counſel.)* You mean the Accounts made out by Mr. Larkins?
A. Yes.

Q. *(by Managers.)* How do you know it? Do you know it any otherwiſe than from ſome Ground furniſhed to you by Mr. Haſtings, or his Agent?
A. I do not know that the Account was made out by Mr. Larkins. I never ſaw it till it appeared here.

Q. Then you do not know, of your own Knowledge, that Mr. Haſtings made any Part of that Expenditure?
A. I know that the Expenditure muſt have been made either by the Public or Mr. Haſtings; I did not know which till lately.

Q. By what Means is it that you know by which now?
A. By ſeeing the Accounts prepared by Mr. Larkins, and concluding that Mr. Haſtings would not have charged it again, if it had been before paid by the Company.

Q. Then you know it no otherwiſe than by a Concluſion of your own Reaſoning upon Mr. Haſtings's Character?
A. Certainly not.

Q. Then, was you acquainted at Calcutta with Mr. Larkins's being employed to keep Mr. Haſtings's private Accounts, as his Sircar?
A. Mr. Larkins was not Mr. Haſtings's Sircar.—His Sircar was a Perſon of the Name of Cantoo Baboo, but I know that Mr. Haſtings did intruſt the keeping his private Accounts to Mr. Larkins.

Q. Are you to be underſtood that Mr. Larkins was concerned in a joint Commiſſion with Cantoo Baboo, to keep the Governor General's private Accounts?
A. By no means.

Q. Then in what Way are you to be underſtood?
A. I meant that the Sircar, of courſe, reported his Expenditure to Mr. Larkins, probably by the Governor's Orders.

Q. Then, you are to be underſtood, that Mr. Larkins acted as Auditor of Cantoo Baboo's Accounts of Mr. Haſtings's private Affairs?
A. I have ſtated in what Manner he acted—I did not conſider him as Auditor.

Q. In what Light did you conſider him as concerned in Mr. Haſtings's private Tranſactions?
A. I conſidered him as a Friend of Mr. Haſtings; taking that Trouble off his Hands which he had no Time to attend to himſelf.

Q. Pray is not Mr. Larkins himſelf a public Officer in the Treaſury?
A. No; he is Accountant General.

Q. Is not that an Office of a pretty good Deal of Employment?
A. It is.

Q. Is it not an Office of a very great Deal of Employment?
A. It is a very laborious Office.

Q. Whether there was not another Perſon concerned in Mr. Haſtings's private Receipts and Expenditures, beſides Cantoo Baboo—another Native?
A. Upon my Word I cannot ſay.

Q. Whether his Perſian Moonſhy was not?
A. I really do not know.

Q. Do you recollect the Name of the Moonſhy?
A. I do not.

Q. When Mr. Larkins kept theſe Accounts now referred to, did he keep them in his Character of Accountant General to the Company, or that of Auditor, or in ſome other Capacity ſuperintending Mr. Haſtings's private Affairs?
A. I have mentioned that he kept them as a Friend of Mr. Haſtings, employed by him for that Purpoſe.

Q. Which

Q. Which, the public Expences or private?
A. I believe all Mr. Haſtings's private Accounts.

Q. Did he keep them as the private Accountant, or private Auditor of Accounts of all Mr. Haſtings's Expences with Relation to the Public, ſuch as you juſt now called public Expences and Expenditures?
A. He certainly did not keep Mr. Haſtings's private Accounts in his official Capacity of Accountant General, but in the Manner I have mentioned before—whether he conſidered them as a private or public Expence, I cannot ſay.

Q. You know the Courſe of Service: What is your Opinion of the Conſequence of the Accountant General of the Company keeping the public and private Accounts of the Governor General, and transferring them from public to private, at his Pleaſure?
A. The Accountant General certainly had no ſuch Authority, and could not have done it had he been ſo inclined; for he could not charge to the Company that which had not been paid by the Company, and it could not be paid but by a public Order.

Q. How do you know that?
A. Becauſe I believe no Money was paid from the Treaſury, but by the public Order.

Q. How do you know it?
A. Becauſe I iſſued all the Orders on the Treaſury myſelf.

Q. How do you know that no Money was ever paid or received as accounted for, but by Order of the Board?
A. I do not underſtand the latter Part of that Queſtion.

The Queſtion was read by the Clerk.

The Managers for the Commons ſaid, that inſtead of the Word 'received,' the Queſtion ſhould have been 'entered' as accounted for.

A. I really do not underſtand the Queſtion.

Q. Mr. Larkins was the Accountant General. Whether you know enough of Mr. Larkins's Tranſactions, to be certain that no Money could ever be entered as accounted for by him, that was not iſſued by an Order from the Council?
A. No public Money paſſed through Mr. Larkins's Hands as Accountant General. Mr. Larkins's Duty was only to receive the Accounts from the Treaſury and other public Offices, and to enter them in the General Account Books.

Q. Do you know, from your Knowledge of the Office, whether or no, if Mr. Haſtings had deſired him to enter thoſe as public Charges, he would or would not have done it?
A. I cannot conceive that he could have entered thoſe as public Charges which were not ſo; becauſe the Books would not have correſponded with the official Documents.

Q. Were there not Times when Mr. Haſtings was ſole in Council?
A. I believe not.

Q. Do you know who was in the Council when Mr. Haſtings propoſed the Payment of the Charges of the Mahometan School?
A. The Conſultation will tell; but I think Mr. Wheler and Mr. M'Pherſon were at the Preſidency; whether they attended the Board or not, I cannot ſay: I am not certain whether Mr. Stables was there at that Time.

Q. When Mr. Haſtings propoſed to the Board to enter One of thoſe Articles upon the public Accounts, and to give him a Bond for his Expenditure upon that Occaſion, how came he afterwards to enter it in his private Accounts, and after that, to attempt to re-eſtabliſh it in a public Account?
A. I really cannot anſwer that Queſtion, I know nothing about it, I remember an Application for a Bond.

Q. Whether he did not call for that Bond as for a public Service?
A. I underſtood the Bond to be applied for in conſequence of Money paid into the Treaſury.

Q. Whether you did not conſider the Madriſſa as a public Expence for which he demanded a Bond, as you have ſaid?
A. Mr. Haſtings incurred the Expence of his own Authority, and upon its being approved and adopted by the Board, it became a public Matter; and Mr. Haſtings was to be reimburſed the Expence he had incurred, and I think he did apply for a Bond for it, but I am not ſure.

Q. When Mr. Haſtings applied at that Time to the Council for a Bond, or other Payment of this Money, it was not conſidered as a public Expence?
A. I have ſtated it became ſo.

Q. The Queſtion is, whether or no, when Mr. Haſtings applied for it, he did not conſider it as for a public Service?

A. It was incurred privately, and it would not have been a public Service unleſs it had been approved of by the Board.

Q. Then you are of Opinion, that no private Service becomes of a public Nature until it is approved of by the Board?

A. I believe that goes rather beyond my Meaning.

The Queſtion was read by the Clerk.

A. I think an Officer in the Command of a Detachment, may fail in his Operations from Miſconduct, which would not be approved of by the Board, and yet would be a public Meaſure.

Q. The Queſtion is, whether the Foundation of a College is, or is not, a public or a private foundation at the Pleaſure of the Board?

A. It is private when inſtituted by an Individual, and becomes public when taken off his Hands by the Government.

Q. Then the Expence laid out upon it, previous to its being taken off his Hands by the Government, is a private Expence?

A. I conceive the Board, in adopting the Undertaking, meant to relieve Mr. Haſtings from all the Expence of it.

Q. How came it then into Mr. Haſtings's private Accounts again?

A. I cannot tell that.

Q. Whether you have not ſtated it to be One of the Articles kept as a private Account by Mr. Larkins, or controuled as a private Account by him?

A. It appeared in the Account kept by Mr. Larkins.

Q. As Accomptant General, or as a private Accomptant of Mr. Haſtings?

A. As acting for Mr. Haſtings.

Q. Then upon what Principle was it brought forward again, as a public Account, or as a public Charge?

A. Becauſe I believe Mr. Haſtings thought himſelf intitled to a Reimburſement of it.

Q. Had he not demanded a Reimburſement of it before?

A. Not that I know of, except in recommending the Undertaking to be at the public Expence.

Q. Are you perfectly ſure that Mr. Haſtings did not demand Payment for it from the Company previous to the Appearance of Mr. Larkins's Account?

A. What I am ſure of I will ſtate.—Mr. Haſtings mentioned to the Board in a Minute his Eſtabliſhment of the Madriſſa, and I believe he propoſed it ſhould be patronized and ſupported by the Public as a public Undertaking, and that he ſhould be reimburſed the Expences he had laid out upon it. This, as well as I can recollect, was the Purport of his Minute, and the Board by adopting the Meaſure and reſolving that he ſhould be reimburſed, took all the Diſburſements upon the Company, and if he was not repaid the Whole of the Money laid out by him in the firſt Inſtance, he certainly had a ſubſequent Claim.

Q. The Queſtion is not as to the Juſtice or Injuſtice of the Claim, but whether you know that the very ſame Account, of which Mr. Haſtings demanded public Payment at a preceding Period, came to be demanded again a Second Time as a private Expenditure?

A. I do not know whether that Sum in Queſtion was expended previous or ſubſequent to the Firſt Demand; if previous, the Omiſſion then might be rectified afterwards; if ſubſequent, it could not be included in the Firſt Demand.

Q. Then you know nothing of this but hypothetically?

A. I have ſtated all I know.

Q. As it has been ſtated that Mr. Haſtings did make a Demand publicly of the Court to be reimburſed the Expence of this School, and afterwards enters it as a private Expenditure of his own, and then comes to the Court of Directors to be allowed for it as a Second Account—How do you reconcile theſe Two Things?

A. I conſider the Second Demand to be for an Expence not included in the Firſt Demand, but originating from the ſame Eſtabliſhment.

Q. How do you know that?

A. Becauſe it is ſtated to be laid out upon the Madriſſa.

Q. Whether, from your Knowledge of the Practice of the Service, you have Reaſon to ſuppoſe the Salary to the Monthly Writers employed by Mr. Haſtings, would at once have ceaſed to be paid from the Public Treaſury, for the Purpoſe of being reimburſed out of Mr. Haſtings's private Purſe?

A. I have ſtated they muſt either have been paid by the Public Paymaſter or by Mr. Haſtings.

Q. That

Q. That is no Anſwer?
A. Then I really do not know how to anſwer the Queſtion.

Q. Whether of Courſe thoſe Salaries did ceaſe which were paid by the Company when Mr. Haſtings privately employed thoſe Writers?
A. They were not Perſons in the Company's Service, they had no Salaries of any Kind before he employed them.

Q. All of them?
A. I believe all the Names I have mentioned.

Q. Do you know *de facto* that they never did receive any Monthly Salary from the Company before they were employed by Mr. Haſtings?

Then the Liſt was again ſhewn to the Witneſs, and he ſaid,

A. Mr. Griffiths was not in the Service; Mr. Bird was not; Mr. Glover was not; Mr. Pleydell was not; Mr. Bowers was not; I believe none of them were in the Company's Service at that Time.

Q. Whether you are quite ſure they did not receive Monthly Salaries upon the Company's Account?
A. I believe they had no public Salaries, but what they received from the Governor General.

Q. Did you know any Thing of Mr. Haſtings's private Receipts, as well as his private Expenditures?
A. No.

Q. Did you know of One of 58,000 Rupees given to Mr. Haſtings by a Perſon commonly called Nundoolol, in 1781?
A. I know nothing of it.

Q. Do you know who Nundoolol was?
A. I have heard the Name frequently in India, but I do not recollect the Perſon.

Q. You do not know he had any Farm of Lands?
A. I am not certain who he was, or whether he had a Farm.

Q. Do you know any Thing of Two Lacks of Rupees given by Sadanund, Cheit Sing's Buxey, to Mr. Haſtings in 1781?
A. I do not know directly of that, but indirectly from the Minute of Mr. Haſtings which has been delivered in Evidence.

Q. Then you have no Knowledge of your own upon the Subject?
A. None at all.

Q. What Minute did you know it from?
A. The Minute which I believe has been read or alluded to.

Q. Whether in that Paper to which you allude there is any Mention of the Perſons you ſtate.

The Queſtion was objected to.

Then the Queſtion was read by the Clerk.

The Queſtion was altered by the Managers for the Commons as follows:

Q. Whether in that Paper to which you allude there is any Mention of Sadanund?

The Queſtion was ſtill objected to.

Q. Do you know of any Sum paid from Nudea privately to Gunga Govind Sing, or to any other Perſon for the Uſe of Mr. Haſtings?
A. No, I do not.

Q. Whether you know of 100,000l. given by the Vizier to Mr. Haſtings in the latter End of the Year 1781, or in the Beginning of 1782?
A. No.

Q. Do you know of any Bills or Jaydaads for 100,000l. ſent down from the Vizier to Mr. Haſtings in 1782?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

A. I do not know of any Jaydaads.

Q. Do you know in 1784 of a Sum of Money privately given to Mr. Haſtings by a Perſon commonly called Rajah Nobkiſſen?
A. I left India in 1783, and I do not.

Q. Did

Q. Did you hear any Rumours of a Preſent from Kelleram to Mr. Haſtings?
A. I do not recollect to have heard ſuch a Rumour.

Q. Did you not in June 1780 hear mentioned in Council, when Mr. Haſtings was there, of a Preſent which Kelleram was authorized to make to Mr. Haſtings, for a Farm a Part of Bahar to Cullian Sing, on the Part of himſelf and Kelleram, or one of them?
A. I do not think I did.

Q. Then do you remember any Proceedings in the Council General, reſpecting Mr. Bright, a Member of the Patna Committee in June 1780?
A. I was ill Part of June 1780, but I remember ſomething of an extraordinary Letter from Mr. Bright, which was ſpoken of, I believe, about that Time; I do not know the Purport of the Letter now.

Q. Was not Mr. Bright diſmiſſed for bringing Charges of Corruption againſt Mr. Haſtings?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

The Queſtion was read by the Clerk.

The Counſel for the Defendant perſiſted in their Objection.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Anſwer to the Objection.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. I believe Mr. Bright was diſmiſſed the Service for writing that extraordinary Letter; but whether the Proceedings upon it took Place in the Revenue Department, where I had no Buſineſs, or at the Council General, I cannot ſay poſitively.

Q. Whether you do not know that Mr. Bright was diſmiſſed, among other Things, for ſtating that particular Fact about Kelleram?

The Queſtion was objected to.

Then the former Anſwer was read by the Clerk.

The Witneſs deſired to add at the End of it, the following Words:

At this Diſtance of Time.

Q. Have you not heard at that Time that there was an expreſs Charge againſt Mr. Haſtings by Mr. Bright for this very Act?

The former Queſtion and Anſwer were again read by the Clerk:

And the Witneſs added to his Anſwer, as follows:

Nor do I know or recollect the Contents of that Letter.

Q. Whether you know of any Peſhcuſh from Dinagepore in 1779, 1780, and 1781, otherwiſe than what was publickly paid by the young Rajah, and entered upon the Conſultations?
A. Theſe Conſultations were in the Revenue Department, and did not come within my Cognizance.—I know nothing of this Peſhcuſh.

Q. Whether you know, whether it was in the Revenue Department, or in any Department?
A. I conclude ſo from the Subject of it, if it was in any Department.

Q. Whether you know or have heard any Thing of a Peſhcuſh from Dinagepore in 1779, 1780, or 1781, otherwiſe than what was publicly paid by the young Rajah, and entered upon the Conſultations.

The Managers for the Commons were informed that the Witneſs had anſwered the Queſtion both Ways, that he had ſaid, that as to the Conſultation, it was not in his Department, and, in the next Place, that he knew nothing of the Fact.

Q. Then do you ſay, upon your Oath, that you have not heard of any ſuch Peſhcuſh privately paid from Dinagepore in 1779, 1780, or 1781.?—Whether you have heard of any ſuch Peſhcuſh privately received by Mr. Haſtings in thoſe Years?
A. I never heard of any Peſhcuſh privately received by Mr. Haſtings from Dinagepore while I was in India.

Q. Have you heard of it in England?
A. I have attended during the Courſe of this Trial, and have heard of all the Preſents Mr. Haſtings is alledged to have taken.

Q. Do you not know it was in a Letter of Mr. Larkins, concerning whoſe Accounts you have been examined?
A. I cannot ſay poſitively?

Q. (*by Counſel.*) Whether the Sailing of the Lively was not protracted from Time to Time by various Cauſes from July to the Month of December 1782?

A. The Lively was a Packet which was kept in Readineſs from June 1782, and I think a Letter was written to go by her in the Middle of July 1782, but ſhe was not ultimately diſpatched from Bengal till December.

Q. When you received the Letter from Mr. Larkins by his Jemmadar, was not Mr. Larkins then abſent from Calcutta on account of ill Health?

A. I believe Mr. Larkins was ill, and made a Trip upon the River for the Benefit of his Health.

Q. Was it about that Time you received the Letter?

A. I believe it was about that Time. I think it was done on the Eve of his Departure; I cannot ſpeak poſitively.

Q. (*by Managers.*) Whether you recollect the Day on which the Packet was brought to you from Mr. Larkins, the ſealed Packet?

A. I believe the public Diſpatches were dated about the 9th of December, and this Letter was brought to me while the Diſpatches were preparing to be made up; they generally take a Day or two, as there are ſo many Papers.

Q. How ſoon after did you return an Anſwer to Mr. Larkins with the Letter?

A. I returned it immediately by his own Servant.

Q. With the Meſſage you mentioned?

A. With the Meſſage I mentioned.

Q. How ſoon after did Mr. Larkins diſabuſe you of the Miſtake relative to that Letter?

A. I believe it was ſome Months after.

Q. But you are quite ſure Mr. Larkins did not inform you it was a Miſtake before?

A. No, he was abſent at that Time; he informed me perſonally after his Return.

Q. When was your firſt Converſation with Mr. Larkins upon that Subject?

A. It was after Mr. Larkins's Return; but I cannot ſay how ſoon.

Q. You ſaid ſome Months?

A. Yes, I think it was; I beg Pardon; I believe Mr. Larkins afterwards made a Voyage to Bombay.

Q. How ſoon before he went to Bombay?

A. I really do not recollect exactly when it was, but ſome Time after the Circumſtance.

Q. Was it before or after the Sailing of the Packet?

A. Certainly after the Sailing of the Packet.

Q. (*by Counſel.*) Have you any Recollection of the preciſe Time when this Letter was delivered to you from Mr. Larkins, except that, as you have ſtated, it was about the Time that Mr. Larkins was taken ill, and that he ſent you the Letter on the Eve of his Departure from Calcutta?

A. What marks it to me moſt particularly is, that I recollect I was making up or preparing the Diſpatches of the Lively, which generally takes a Day or two, and therefore I ſuppoſe it was about the Date of the Letter, or a very little Time before it.

Q. (*by a Lord.*) If an immediate Anſwer had been returned by Mr. Larkins to the Meſſage ſent by you, and the Miſtake had been explained, and Mr. Haſtings's Packet returned, whether it would or not have come in Time to go by the Lively?

A. Undoubtedly it might have come in Time to go by the Lively, if Mr. Larkins had not actually left Calcutta.

Q. Do you know of any Order or Letter from the Court of Directors that diſpenſes, or did diſpenſe, with the Preſident and Council that were there taking the Reſtrictive Oath propoſed by Lord Clive?

A. No; I do not know of any ſuch Order; I believe the Oath was obſolete before I came into Office.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

Then JOHN WOODMAN Eſquire was called in, and, being ſworn, was examined as follows:

Q. The Managers have given in Evidence an Account of Remittances made by Mr. Haſtings, between the Years 1772 and 1786, by Bills and by Diamonds, to the Groſs Amount of 238,000 l. and a Fraction; have you ſeen that Account?

A. I have ſeen that Account.

Q. Did you, during the Period between the Years 1772, and 1786 or 1785, act as Attorney to Mr. Haſtings in England?

A. I did.

Q. Was you in that Character jointly with Sir Francis Sykes and other Gentlemen in the Receipt of all the Remittances made by Mr. Haſtings in that Period, to the beſt of your Knowledge and Belief?

A. Sir Francis Sykes was not the whole Time; Mr. Waller, another Gentleman, was with me firſt, and after him Sir Francis Sykes.

Q. How much of this groſs Amount of 238,757 l. was remitted on the Account of other Perſons than Mr. Haſtings?

A. There were Forty odd thouſand Pounds more, I believe, by the Bills I examined at the India Houſe. I do not know the Sums, I did not take them down.

Then an Account was ſhewn to the Witneſs, and he was aſked,

Q. Is that the Account?

A. Yes; this is the Account; here is 66,422 l. 14s. 9d. There is another Charge made to Mr. Haſtings of 14,880 l. which there were no Vouchers for, nor nothing that I ſaw at the India Houſe relative to it, and another Sum of 2,500 l.

Q. You are underſtood, therefore, to deduct thoſe Sums of 66,422 l. 14s. 9d. 14,880 l. and 2,500 l. from the Sums belonging to Mr. Haſtings during the Time you acted as his Attorney?

A. Thoſe Sums never came into our Hands.

Q. What was the Balance, beginning in the Year 1778, and ſo down to the Period of Mr. Haſtings's Arrival in England, in each ſucceſſive Year?

A. At the End of every Year we ſent out a Statement and Account of Mr. Haſtings's Receipts and Diſburſements upon a Sheet of Paper, and that was marked Number 1; we had another Piece of Paper marked Number 2, by which we ſent an Account of the whole Property in our Hands, ſigned by the Three Attornies. On the 18th December 1778, 67,774 l. was the Balance of the Property in our Hands; the 16th of May 1780, 72,657 l.; the 12th of February 1781, 73,285 l.; the 4th of February 1783, 65,890 l.; the 25th February 1784, 64,513 l.; and the 25th of June 1785, the Time of Mr. Haſtings's Return, the Account delivered to him was 72,463 l.; I have not mentioned the odd Shillings; and at the End of the Year 1785, or January 1786, the Sum of 65,322 l.

Q. Do you know of any other Remittances during that Time made by Mr. Haſtings, or for his Uſe, than what formed a Part of ſome one of the ſeveral Accounts made out in the ſucceſſive Years reſpecting which you have al eady given Evidence?

A. I do not know of any.

Q. Do you know of any other Perſon who, during this Period, acted as Attorney for Mr. Haſtings in any of his pecuniary Affairs?

A. I do not.

Q. Are you a Relation of Mr. Haſtings?

A. By Marriage.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, that they had no Queſtions to aſk this Witneſs.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

Then Mr. HALHED was again called in, and examined as follows:

Q. Have you examined the Account given in Evidence of the Sums diſburſed by the Governor General for the Diet and Charges of the Pundits employed in compoſing the Code of the Hindoo Laws, and of the Salaries of the Perſons employed in tranſlating Books of the Mahometan Laws, and the other Charges incidental to the ſame; and the Wages and other Expences of the Madriſſa or Mahomedan Academy; have you examined that Account?

A. I have.

Q. Did ſuch Payments, as in that Account are ſtated to have paſſed through your Hands, in Fact ſo paſs?

A. They did.

Q. Have you any Reaſon to know or believe that the other Sums charged in that Account as having been paid to other Perſons upon ſimilar Accounts were in Fact paid and diſburſed?

A. I preſume they were paid.

Q. Were the Charges therein ſtated, reaſonable Charges for the Purpoſes on Account of which they purport to be paid?

A. I conceive them to have been reaſonable.

Q. According

Q. According to the beſt of your Judgment?
A. It is.

Croſs-examined by the Managers.

Q. Do you know who it was that gave you the Money to pay thoſe People?

A. I only paid a Part of them, ſuch as are ſtated in that Account; for that Purpoſe I received the Money of Mr. Larkins.

Q. As Mr. Haſtings's Money?
A. As Mr. Haſtings's Money.

Q. Then Mr. Larkins appeared to you to be the Perſon that paid Money for Mr. Haſtings?
A. When I had received Permiſſion of Mr. Haſtings to charge the Account to him, I went directly to Mr. Larkins.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

Then Mr. WRIGHT was again called in and examined as follows:

Q. Have you ſeen the Account of the Expences in the Office of the Governor General, incloſed in the Letter of the 21ſt of February 1784, from Mr. Haſtings to the Court of Directors?
A. I have.

Q. Are the Expences therein ſtated as having been incurred in that Office charged any where to the Company except in that Account?
A. I do not find they are.

Q. Have there been any Charges made to the Company of a ſimilar Nature, that have occurred in the ſame Office, by Lord Cornwallis?
A. A conſiderable Charge of that Kind has been made for Writers aſſiſting the Governor General during Lord Cornwallis's Government, at leaſt as far as the Particulars of the Accounts are received.

Q. Do thoſe Charges upon an Average appear to be more or leſs each Month than thoſe made by Mr. Haſtings?
A. More.

Q. How much more?
A. The Expences of a private Secretary, and Writers charged on Account of Mr. Haſtings from April 1772, to December 1783 incluſive, independent of the Charge in the Account accompanying the Letter of February 1784, is 97,025 Current Rupees, which for the whole Period, being 141 Months, is at the Rate of 688 Current Rupees per Month; the Amount charged in the Account before mentioned in the printed Evidence, is 149,871 Rupees, or 1,063 upon the Average per Month. Thoſe Two amount to 1,751 Rupees a Month. Expences of the private Secretary and Writers for Lord Cornwallis, from September 1786 to April 1790, being the lateſt Period to which the Particulars of the Durbar Account is received, amount to 95,983 Rupees, or at the Rate of 2,182 Rupees a Month.

Croſs-examined by the Managers.

Q. Have you an Account of Lord Cornwallis's Charges compared with Mr. Haſtings's for Houſes for his Aid de Camps?
A. No I have not.

Q. Whether Lord Cornwallis's public Charges do not appear in his periodical Accounts monthly, or otherwiſe?
A. I believe all the Charges made by Lord Cornwallis will appear either in his Durbar Accounts, or thoſe for his Military Secretary in the Military Paymaſter's Accounts.

Q. Did they appear in his monthly Diſburſements?
A. Certainly.

Q. Are thoſe remitted to the Court of Directors in ſuch a Manner as that they may exerciſe their Judgment upon them?
A. Certainly, for the Period I mentioned; that is, to April 1790.

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe they had now cloſed their Evidence on the Defence to the 6th Article, and to thoſe Parts of the Seventh and of the Fourteenth Articles upon which the Managers for the Commons had relied.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they would now, in Conformity to the Communication made to the Houſe by the Defendant when the Houſe laſt met, immediately proceed to give Evidence in his Defence to the Fourth Article of Charge reſpecting

reſpecting Contracts, without opening the ſame; as to the Eleven firſt Paragraphs of which they ſhould not trouble the Houſe with any Evidence at all, the ſame containing no Matter of Accuſation: That the Two next Paragraphs related to the Subject of the Opium Contract, as to which the firſt Evidence produced on the Part of the Proſecution was a Part only of a Conſultation of the 23d of November 1773, in Page 1303 of the printed Minutes, beginning in the Middle of a Sentence, and leaving out all that preceded it;

They ſhould proceed therefore to ſupply the Defect, and to ſhew, that inaſmuch as the Monopoly of Opium was to exiſt, Mr. Haſtings only transferred the Benefit of it from Individuals to the Company.

Read, from Book 215, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 23d November 1773, beginning at Page 3642 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 23d November 1773.

Rev. Dept. Tueſday.

" At a Conſultation; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Preſident;
William Alderſey,
Philip Milner Dacres,
James Lawrell,
Henry Goodwin,
John Graham,
George Vanſittart,
} Eſquires.
The Royroyan attending.

" Read and approved the Proceedings of the 19th inſtant.

The Subject of the Opium Trade reſumed.

" Reſuming the Conſideration of the Governor's Letter, entered in Conſultation of the 15th October, regarding the Ophium Trade in the Province of Bahar, Mr. Vanſittart delivers in the following Minute:

Mr. Vanſittart's Minute.

" Ever ſince the Eſtabliſhment of our Influence in Bengal by the Battle of Plaſſay, almoſt the whole Opium Trade of the Bahar Province has been in the Hands of the Gentlemen reſiding at Patna. Through different Gomaſtahs being employed, frequent Diſputes aroſe, and ſometimes Lives were loſt in the Frays which happened between them, as has already appeared upon the Company's Records. Since the Year 1765, it has been uninterruptedly carried on as a joint Concern under the Charge of a ſingle Gomaſtah. I believe the Quantity received in the Year of the Famine, incluſive of what was delivered to the Dutch, was leſs than 800 Cheſts; it increaſed the next Year to near 1,400, and the Year after to upward of 1,800, although Perwannahs were each Year circulated through the Province, and inforced with all poſſible Attention, that no Ryot ſhould be obliged to cultivate the Poppy againſt his Will, whether he had formerly cultivated it or not. I mention this Circumſtance as a Proof that the Mode of carrying on the Trade was not oppreſſive to the Ryots:—Indeed the Price which is now paid them is more than they uſed to receive before the Eſtabliſhment of the Engliſh Influence in the Country. It does not appear to me that, in the preſent Situation of Things, an Attempt to lay the Trade open, would be either advantageous to them, or beneficial to the Commerce of the Province.—Had every Merchant free Liberty to make them Advances, they would receive Money in Abundance, they would diſſipate a Part of it, they would be unable to manufacture Ophium ſufficient to complete their Engagements; at the Seaſon of Delivery every Merchant would be anxious to ſecure the Quantity for which he contracted; Battles would be fought, as was the Caſe before the Year 1765; the Ryots would be ſeized and impriſoned; and each Farmer would diſcourage the Cultivation, to prevent his Diſtrict from being a Scene of Diſturbances:—By this Means the Produce would be diminiſhed; moreover the Ryots would adulterate their Ophium to compenſate for their Deficiences, and both theſe Circumſtances would materially injure this Country, by having an immediate Tendency to the Deſtruction of an advantageous Branch of its Foreign Commerce.—Were Advances prohibited, none would have the Power to make them but the Gentleman at Patna, or the Farmers themſelves, who are immediately under their Authority, and the Trade would in conſequence continue on nearly the ſame Footing as it is at preſent; or were it poſſible to take effectual Meaſures to inforce the Prohibition of Advances, the Cultivation of the Poppy would be almoſt entirely prevented, and the Ryots have not Subſtance ſufficient to undertake it at their own Expence.

" G. Vanſittart.

" The Board having fully debated and conſidered the Subject, are unanimouſly of Opinion, That the Trade could not be laid open at this Juncture without being productive of evil Conſequences to the Ryots and to the Country, and if it be continued a Monopoly, they think it had better be ſo avowedly, and for the Advantage of the Company, than in a clandeſtine Manner for the Benefit of

a ſingle Factory. It is therefore ☞ [reſolved, That an excluſive Privilege be given to Meer Manneer, the Succeſſor of Meer Aſhraf, for providing Ophium in the Bahar Province: That he ſhall engage to deliver in Calcutta all which may be produced in the Bahar Province at 320 Sicca Rupees, and what he may procure from Garypore, or any other Diſtrict of the Nabob Shuja ul Dowlah, at 350, agreeably to the annexed Writing, which ſhall be ſent to Patna for him to execute; that he ſhall deliver to the Dutch the uſual Quantity with which they have been ſupplied, at the cuſtomary Price; that Half the Money ſhall be advanced immediately, and Half on the Delivery of the Ophium; that the Quantity delivered to the Company ſhall be ſold on their Account by publick Auction, and that what may be required for the Settlement of Balamgangan ſhall be reſerved for it, and invoiced at the medium Price of the Sales at the Auction.—The Board are induced to give this excluſive Privilege to Meer Manneer in Preference to any One elſe, becauſe, being the Perſon who has for ſome Years been employed by the Gentlemen of Patna in this Buſineſs, he is the beſt acquainted with the proper Mode for managing it, and will account with them for any Advances which they may have already made.—As the Succeſs of the Ophium Trade depends much upon its Quality, and the Exportation of any which is bad renders the Malays ſuſpicious of the Whole, and thereby diminiſhes the Demand for it, and is injurious to this Branch of the Commerce of Bengal, the Agent ſhall be required to be particularly attentive to this Object; and as conſiderable Quantities of a bad Quality have of late been imported from Neinpar, and other Parts of the Nabob Shuja ul Dowla's Country, it is reſolved, That as a Diſcouragement to ſuch Importation, and the manufacturing of bad Ophium, an additional Duty of One Sicca Rupee per Seer be levied upon all Ophium not provided by the aforeſaid Agent, and that Orders be in due Time iſſued accordingly] (*a*) ☞ to the Cuſtom Houſes.

Reſolution thereupon.

" Be it known to the Mutſiddies, Canoongoes, and Zemindars of the Soubah of Behar.—Whereas the Management of all the Ophium in that Soubah is ſettled on Meer Manneer and Ramchund Pundit, Account the Year 1181 Fuſſily: It is therefore ordered, That you do aſſiſt them in the Management of that Buſineſs, and on no Account ſuffer any other Perſon to interfere in it; and they, on their Parts, will make their Purchaſes of Ophium to the Satisfaction of the Cultivators, and by no Means be guilty of any Oppreſſion. 4th December 1773, anſwering to the 22d of Augun 1180 Bengal.

Sunnud ſettling the Management of Ophium on Meer Manneer and Ramchund Pundit.

" The Honble. Preſident and Council of Fort William having granted an excluſive Privilege for manufacturing Ophium in the Bahar Province, we do hereby engage to deliver to them at Calcuttâ, at 320 Sicca Rupees ☞ Cheſt, all the Ophium which may be produced in the Bahar Province.—We further engage to deliver to the Honble. Preſident and Council before mentioned, all the Ophium which we or our Agents may procure from Gazypore, or any other Diſtricts belonging to the Nabob Shuja ul Dowla, at the Rate of Three hundred and fifty Sicca Rupees ☞ Cheſt: The Riſque and Charges of tranſporting the Ophium to Calcutta ſhall be on our Account; and we alſo will be anſwerable for the Payment of the Government's and Company's Duties as at preſent eſtabliſhed. Half the Advances for the Ophium which we may be able to provide for the ſaid Honble. Preſident and Council ſhall be made us immediately, and the other Half on the Delivery of the Ophium at Calcutta. We will be particularly attentive to the Quality of the Ophium, and will engage that it ſhall all be good and merchantable; ſhould any of it be ſuſpected to be otherwiſe, it ſhall be determined by Arbitrators, Two to be choſen by us, and Two by the Honble. Preſident and Council; and ſhould they adjudge it not to be good and merchantable, we will pay to the Honble. Preſident and Council whatever the ſaid Arbitrators may adjudge to be the Difference of its Value, according to the Market Price at Calcutta.—We further bind ourſelves, under the Penalty of a Lack of Sicca Rupees, that we will not directly or indirectly diſpoſe of any Ophium to any other Perſon beſides the Honble. Eaſt India Company, excepting that we will deliver to the Dutch Factory at Patna the Quantities with which we have uſually ſupplied them.

Agreement accompanying the Board's Reſolution.

" We do further engage, That we will carry on this Buſineſs to the Satisfaction of the Ryots, and will not attempt to force any One to cultivate the Poppy againſt his Inclination.

" This is to give Notice to all Europeans, Natives, and others reſiding under the Honble. Company's Protection in Bengal and Bahar, That the Honble. Preſident and Council of Revenue at Fort William, have granted to Meer Muneer and Ramchurn Pundit the excluſive Privilege for manufacturing Ophium in the Bahar Province on Account of the Honble. Company; and all other Perſons reſiding under the Honble. Company's Protection, are hereby prohibited from purchaſing Ophium in the Province of Bahar under the Penalty of Confiſcation.

" The Honble. Preſident and Council of Revenue do alſo give Notice, That they have ordered an additional Duty of One Sicca Rupee ☞ Seer to be levied upon the Ophium not provided by the afore-mentioned Meer Muneer and Ramchurn Pundit, which may be imported from Gazypore, Gooroockpore, or any other Part of the Nabob Shuja Dowla's Dominions.

Advertiſement regarding Ophium.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1304.

" To Thomas Lane Eſquire, Chief, &c. Council at Patna.

" Gentlemen,

Letter to Patna in conſequence, &c. 577.

" Having come to a Reſolution that all the Ophium produced in the Bahar Province, ſhould be purchaſed on Account of the Honble. Company; and underſtanding from Cooſhaut Chund, the Vakeel of Meer Muneer, that his Maſter and Ramchurn Pundit, as Agents for the Family of Meer Aſhraf, are deſirous of undertaking the Proviſion of it, we have thought proper to prepare for them a Sunned for the excluſive Privilege of manufacturing that Article; and we have alſo drawn out an Agreement to be executed by them. We herewith encloſe you both the Agreement and the Sunned, and direct that you will call them before you, and deliver them the Sunnud as ſoon as they have executed the Agreement, which you will return to us. We alſo encloſe you an Advertiſement, which you will cauſe to be publiſhed at Patna, prohibiting all other Perſons under the Company's Protection, under the Penalty of Confiſcation, from purchaſing Ophium in the Bahar Province. And we have further reſolved, That an additional Duty of One Sicca Rupee ℔ Seer be levied upon the Ophium, not provided by Meer Muneer and Ramchurn Pundit, which may be imported from Gazypore or Gooroockpore, or any other Part of the Nabob Shujah Dowla's Dominions. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
W. Alderſey,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
H. Goodwin,
J. Graham,
George Vanſittart."

Read, from Book 188, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 15th October 1773, beginning at Page 3237 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, Bengal, 15th October 1773.

Rev. Dept.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Preſident;
Genl Sr Robt Barker,
Wm Alderſey,
Philip Milner Dacres,
Jno Graham,
and
Geo. Vanſittart,
} Eſquires,

Mr. Goodwin indiſpoſed.

" The Honble. the Preſident delivers in the following Letter to William Alderſey, &c. Council of Revenue.

" Gentlemen,

" The Competitions which had begun to take Place for Purchaſe of Opium in the Province of Bahar, induced me to make ſome Enquiries concerning the State of the Trade, and the Mode of conducting it. I learn, that from the Firſt Introduction of the Culture of Opium into Bahar, or at leaſt for a long Series of Years, it has always been a Monopoly, and of Courſe always in the Poſſeſſion of Power or Influence: This is the Footing on which it now ſtands. You are already informed, that Meer Monhier contracted to furniſh the Quantity required for the Company's Uſe, which is 800 Cheſts.

" In Effect he is in Poſſeſſion of the whole excluſive Trade, in virtue of the Powers granted to him by the Chief and Council at Patna; beſides the Quantity delivered to the Company, the Dutch Factory is allowed about 400 Cheſts annually, and the French Reſident puts in his Claim for 100 more. Theſe may both be conſidered as Indulgences, as it is optional in the Gentlemen of the Factory to permit or diſallow them.

" Many Individuals alſo among the Engliſh, who either hold Employments in that Province, but do not belong to the Factory, or who reſide there on the Footing of mere Adventurers, allured by the Profits of this Trade, have attempted to participate in it, and the Oppoſition which they have met with from the Power of the Contractor, Meer Monhier, has been exclaimed againſt as a grievous Oppreſſion, every one conceiving himſelf to be equally entitled to Benefits of a Trade from which they are not excluded by any authentic Act of Government.

" It is with Reluctance that I introduce any Subject which the Prejudices of the Times may convert to the Injury or Diſreputation of the Servants of the Company. I ſee ſuch a Tendency in that which I now ſubmit to your Conſideration; therefore, to obviate its Effect, it is my Duty, in Truth, to add, that this Practice is in no wiſe imputable to the preſent Members of the Council of Patna; they only tread the Path which has been beaten for them by their Predeceſſors for a long Courſe of Years. I have a perſonal Knowledge of its having exiſted ſo long ago as the Year 1761. I believe the Gentlemen who are now in Poſſeſſion of this Privilege exerciſe it with the greateſt Moderation.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Appendix, N^{o} CLXXVII.

" The

" The only Alternatives which occur to me for the Regulation of this Commerce, are the following, viz.

" 1ſt. To authorize and declare an excluſive Property in it, on ſuch Conditions as ſhall be deemed a proper Compenſation to the Company for foregoing the Advantages which it might yield them, if poſſeſſed by themſelves.

" 2d. To take it into the Hands of Government for the whole Emolument of the Company.

" 3d. To free it from all Reſtrictions, and lay it open to all Men indiſcriminately.

" By the Firſt Plan the Company would receive an annual Income, as a Conſideration for the Grant, and a cheap Rate for the Proviſion of the Quantity required for their own Uſe; it would not be conſidered by the Ryotts as a Hardſhip, becauſe they have been long accuſtomed to it, and the Rates are fixed; neither could it be attended with Oppreſſion, if proper Care were taken by the Chief and Council, that the Ryotts were not compelled to cultivate the Poppy any longer than when they find their Account in it. I am aſſured that Purwannahs have been repeatedly iſſued by the Chief of Patna, ſtrictly forbidding the Practice, and declaring the Inhabitants free to employ their Lands in whatever Culture they thought proper. This Liberty affords them an eaſy and effectual Remedy againſt new Exactions, and makes it the Intereſt of the Merchant to ſatisfy the Ryott, as an oppoſite Conduct would leſſen the Quantity of the Produce, by forcing the People to apply their Lands to other Uſes.

" The Objections of this Mode are thoſe which occur againſt Monopolies in general, that it prevents the Increaſe of this Production, and that it prevents its obtaining its due Value which would prove a Benefit to the Circulation of the Country; beſides the Deteſtation in which the Word itſelf is univerſally held, even by thoſe who do not underſtand the Meaning of it.

" The Second Plan would be attended with a certain immediate Profit to the Company. It is liable to the ſame Objections with the Firſt as a Monopoly; it is alſo to be feared that the Profits would ſoon fall to Nothing, as the Company's Agents would not give the ſame Attention to it when it was the Property of the Company as the preſent Proprietors do; becauſe it is their own, and of Courſe it would be adulterated, and in Time grow wholly unfit for the foreign Markets.

" In Support of the Third Plan, it may be argued, that it would increaſe the Produce (as has been before obſerved), that the Multitude of Competitors would raiſe the Price and bring Money into the Country, which would ultimately find its Way through the Land Revenue or Cuſtoms into the public Treaſury; that it would contribute to the general Benefit of Trade, which always languiſhes under Confinement, and that it is conformable both to the Commands of our Honourable Maſters, and the Spirit of all our late Regulations for the Liberty of Trade in every other Inſtance.

" On the other Hand it may be urged, that the Increaſe of any Production not neceſſary to Life is not an Advantage, if ſome other Commodity equally valuable muſt be given up to make Room for it; that it is not a Neceſſary of Life, but a pernicious Article of Luxury, which ought not to be permitted but for the Purpoſes of foreign Commerce only, and which the Wiſdom of Government ſhould carefully reſtrain from internal Conſumption; that the foreign Commerce will take off but a certain Quantity, not much exceeding perhaps the preſent Exportation, and the Surplus muſt of Courſe either find a Sale at Home, (which ought not to be permitted) or would lower the Price of the Whole, which would defeat the principal End of this Regulation; that the immediate Effect would be an Increaſe of the Price, which would raiſe the Price of that provided for the Company, and be an immediate Loſs to them, which may be placed againſt the Advantages of an increaſed Circulation; that this would laſt but for a ſhort Time, and as the Quantity encreaſed, the Price would fall in Proportion; that the Extenſion of this ſingle Article of Trade would not prove a Benefit to Trade in general, with which it has no Connection, but in Effect only take the Profits of it from thoſe few, who now ſolely poſſeſs it, and divide it amongſt as many as may chuſe to ſhare it; that neither the Commands of our Honourable Maſters, nor our own Inſtitutions will be more hurt by a Monopoly of Opium, than by an excluſive Manufacture of Salt Petre, or by the Farms of Salt, which have no Influence on the Production, Manufactures, Purchaſe, or Sale of any other Articles of Commerce, becauſe they have no mutual Connection with them; that the Multitude of Competitors, while the Trade continues an Object of Competition, will create numberleſs Diſorders in the Country, which it is much to be feared will occaſion a dangerous Abuſe of the Courts of Juſtice, ſince it will be difficult to deviſe any Form for them in which the Members of the Factory ſhall not poſſeſs a principal Authority, and will thereby become Judges in their own Cauſes.

" I muſt add my own firm Perſuaſion, that it is not in the Power of this Government, conſtituted as it now is, to aboliſh the Monopoly altogether, but that it will ſubſiſt by ſecret Influence; the Effects of which will be much more than thoſe of an allowed Monopoly under proper Regulations.

" I leave the Subject at large for the Deliberation of the Board, declaring, that whatever Way my Opinion may ſeem to incline, I reſerve it free and unbiaſſed to be guided by the Reaſons which a fuller Diſcuſſion may produce. The Subject is not of much Importance in itſelf, but it may prove

of great Importance to our own Characters in the Deciſion which ſhall be paſſed upon it, which muſt be my Excuſe for the Length to which I have drawn it.

" I am, &c.

(Signed) " Warren Haſtings."

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
R. Barker,
W. Alderſey,
P. M. Dacres,
J. Graham."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that the next Subject of the Article was the Contract made with Mr. Sulivan in the Year 1781, which is ſtated to have been ' upon Terms glaringly extravagant and wantonly profuſe, for the Purpoſe of creating ' an inſtant Fortune to Mr. Sulivan, at the Expence of the Eaſt India Company.' They ſhould therefore proceed to ſhew, that the Contract made with Mr. Sullivan was made upon preciſely the ſame Terms, and thoſe the beſt that had ever been made with any Perſon antecedent to that Period.'

Read, from Book 229, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 3d May 1775, beginning at Page 526 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 3d May 1775.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

" Read, the following Letter from the Provincial Council at Patna.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" In Compliance with your Orders to tranſmit to you our Opinions what Mode it will be moſt adviſeable to adopt for the future Proviſion of the Ophium; we take the Liberty of requeſting your Attention to the following Remarks, which we flatter ourſelves contain every requiſite Information.

" We ſhall begin with obſerving that we by no Means think it an eligible Plan to oblige the Farmer to deliver his Ophium in Kind, as Part of his Rents. In the firſt Place, we ſhould find a great Difficulty in prevailing on him to advance ſo large a Sum of his own (would his Circumſtances admit of it, which is ſeldom the Caſe) for the Purpoſe of manuring the Grounds, which is abſolutely neceſſary, and this would ariſe from his Apprehenſion of an inclement Seaſon, that never fails to deſtroy the Plant, and fruſtrate all Hopes of any Advantage he expected to reap from its coming to Maturity; but, ſhould he waive this Objection, and cultivate the Poppy, what Security can be had for his delivering in the Produce of it, when ſo much greater Advantages would reſult to him from ſelling it clandeſtinely, whereby the Company's Revenue would be endangered, and the Profits of the Ophium loſt likewiſe; beſides, we eſteem the Truſt already lodged in the Renters of the Revenue ſufficient without this Addition of Trouble and Riſk.

" Throwing the Trade open, we conceive, will be productive of ſtill more dangerous Conſequences, as tending to involve the Country in continual Diſorders from the Diſputes that will inevitably ariſe among the Number of Purchaſers of this Article, and be a ſtrong Inducement to the Farmer to adulterate it with a View of enlarging the Quantity, which muſt of Courſe leſſen the Eſtimation of it at the foreign Markets, and occaſion a great Reduction in the Price, which will ultimately operate to the Prejudice of the Country and the Revenues.

" The Advances are made by the Contractor from the Beginning of October to the End of January, in order to enable the Cultivators to prepare the Ground, which is done at great Expence, and the Opium collected in from the Beginning of March to the End of May.

" The Ryott or Cultivator pays to the Farmer from Six to Ten Rupees per Begah for the Land, according to its Richneſs, and delivers his Opium to the Manufacturer at the Rate of from 60 to 65 Rupees per Maund for the inferior Sort, and from 70 to 75 for the beſt, and the Difference in Quality is entirely owing to the Soil in which it is produced. The Additions to the original Price given by the Contractor are very conſiderable; he receives the Opium in its moiſt State, as it is drawn from the Head of the Poppy, and it muſt undergo a Preparation of Six Months

Months before it is merchantable. The Proceſs conſiſts chiefly in drying it in the Air; whereby it incurs a great Expence, as well from the conſtant Attention that muſt be given to it, as the Number of People employed in the overſeeing it. It ſuſtains likewiſe a conſiderable Loſs in Weight from being thus expoſed generally about One-fifth, ſo that before it is made into Cakes and cheſted, we may preſume it ſtands the Contractor from 90 to 110 Rupees per Maund, after which are to be paid the Charges of Tranſportation and Duties. The Gauzipore Opium is collected in at a ſtill greater Expence, and ſtands the Contractor about Fifteen Rupees per Maund more than what is produced in this Province; to this we muſt add, that the Contractor is liable to Loſſes from the Bankruptcies and Villainies of the Farmers and Ryotts, who often abſcond with the Money advanced, or diſpoſe of the Opium ſurreptitiouſly, which is a Practice they are much given to, and is encouraged by the Number of European Interlopers who are ſettled here; he is alſo ſubject to a Loſs of his Advances by a Failure in the Seaſon and Deficiency in the Produce.

" Theſe Obſervations are the Reſult of the ſtricteſt Inquiries, and there are many Gentlemen in Calcutta, who can do Juſtice to the Candour we have manifeſted on the Occaſion. We ſhall now proceed to tell you in what Manner we think it will be moſt advantageous to provide the Ophium in the enſuing Year; and, we hope, you will favour us ſo far as to ſuppoſe we are diveſted of all Views of any private Advantage to ourſelves in what we are going to propoſe.

" The palpable Impropriety of receiving it in Kind from the Farmers has already been ſhewn, as well as the ill Conſequences that, we apprehend, will ariſe from laying the Trade open. What we have now to offer is in Favour of a Monopoly of the Whole for the Company; and to ſecure that, we will * promiſe, that the Cuſtom-Maſter be inveſted with Authority to ſearch all Budgerows and Boats of whatever Kind going to Calcutta; as it is notorious that great Quantities have been ſmuggled down by Europeans of all Denominations for Want of ſuch a Licence; that we have full and abſolute Power to ſeize Ophium wherever we find it, that ſhall turn out, upon Enquiry, to belong to Individuals; to confiſcate the ſame; and to puniſh the Pykars and Aſſammies detected in the Sale.

* Sic in Orig.

" Theſe Conditions obtained, we have not the leaſt Doubt but it will be in our Power to ſecure annually to the Amount of 3,300 Cheſts of genuine unadulterated Ophium, provided the French, who received this Year 100 Cheſts, and the Dutch 450, are excluded from the Trade.

" Suppoſing that it can be contracted for here at the Rate of 230 or 240 Rupees per Cheſt, we need not mention what a prodigious Advantage would accrue to the Company, by withholding the Sale of it in Calcutta, and expoſing the Whole on their Account as a Supply to China. The foreign Merchants would ſoon find the Difference between that and the ſpurious Stuff they have ſo long been accuſtomed to meet with, and conſequently buy it all up annually at a Price inconceivably beyond what has been hitherto given for that Commodity, when every Grain of it was probably mixed by the Purchaſers, and confounded with ſome other Subſtance. Before we conclude we will juſt mention that the leaſt Mixture of any other Article with the Opium debaſes the Whole; and this we are induced to think has not been ſufficiently attended to by the Manufacturers, from the bad Accounts that have been lately received from China, though in future it ſhould be our Buſineſs to ſee that no ſuch Practices are adopted.

" We ſhall not preſume to determine what Effect, continuing this Article of Monopoly, will have on the Revenues; but it is certain that laying the Trade open will in a ſhort Courſe of Time diminiſh the Price of it, and render the Ophium Lands conſiderably of leſs Value than what they are at preſent.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Iſaac Sage,
Simeon Droz,
Ewan Law,
Edw[d] Golding."

Read, alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 540 of the ſame Book.

" The Governor General recommends, that the whole Produce of Opium manufactured in the Province of Bahar be appropriated to the Company's Uſe.

" That the Chief and Council of Patna be ordered to provide it on the Account of the Company by making Advances to the Ryotts and Cultivators, receiving it from them and manufacturing it in the Manner now done by the Contractor: That the Cuſtom Maſter have a Power to ſeize all Opium wherever he can find it, either on the Water or on its Paſſage by Land, and to puniſh the Pycars and Aſſaignees detected in the Sale of it, and that he be allowed one Half of all the Opium thus ſeized and confiſcated.

" That as an Incitement to the Council to attend to the due Preparation of this Article, and to the Improvement of it, a Commiſſion of * per Cent. be allowed them on the Quantity delivered by them, calculated by the medium Rate of the Outcry Price in Calcutta, after deducting the medium Rate of Coſts and Charges.

* Sic in Orig.

" If this Propoſition ſhould be objected to as throwing partial Advantages into the Hands of the Council of Patna in which the Members of the other Provincial Councils cannot participate, and it ſhall be judged more adviſeable to give the Proviſion of this Article in Charge to a ſingle Agent appointed for the Purpoſe, the ſame Principle may be applied to this Agent's Allowance and a per Centage granted him in like Manner on the Profits of the Sales, in Lieu of Salary and all other Emoluments.

" It is evident that the Amount of Commiſſion will depend equally on the Improvement of the Quality, the Increaſe of the Quantity, and the Reduction of the Charges; and this appears to be the beſt Security that can be deviſed for the Diligence and Integrity of the Agent, whether this Truſt be repoſed in the Collective Members in the Provincial Board of Patna, or in an Individual; with this Difference, that more Confidence can be repoſed in the Integrity of the former than in the Diligence of the latter.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis."

To prove that the Terms of Mr. Sulivan's Contract were thoſe which had been announced by public Advertiſement, made in the Year 1775, and found to be the loweſt of Thirteen Bidders,

Read, from Book 6, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council to the Court of Directors of 3d Auguſt 1775, beginning at Par. 18 of the ſame Letter.

" To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

" Honourable Sir and Sirs,

" Par. 18. We accordingly advertized for Propoſals to be delivered in for the ſeveral Quantities which might be procured in the Purgunnahs where it is provided, and thoſe received for Patna are from Rupees 197 to 270 per Cheſt, in which Place it was before contracted for at 320 Rupees, deliverable in Calcutta at the Riſque of the Contractor. The Propoſals for the Purnea Opium are from 235 Rupees to 350 per Cheſt, and thoſe for Rungpore Rupees 240; the State in which the Propoſals are now, you will be fully informed by our Proceedings of the 1ſt inſtant. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" W. Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Rich[d] Barwell,
P. Francis."

Read, alſo, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council to the Court of Directors, dated 24th November 1775, beginning at Paragraph 2d of the ſame Letter.

" To the Honble. Court of Directors of the Honble. United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

" Honble Sir, and Sirs,

" 2. In the 18th Paragraph of our Letter of the 3d Auguſt, we informed you of the advantageous Propoſals which had been offered for the Proviſion of the Opium the enſuing Seaſon. We have accordingly accepted of thoſe preſented by Mr. Griffith and Mr. Wilton, the former one of your covenanted Servants, for the ſpecific Quantity to be produced in Bahar, &c. of 2,980 Cheſts at 180 Rupees per Cheſt, and 2½ per Cent. Commiſſion on the Produce of the Sales in Calcutta, and the Offers of the latter, being the loweſt that were tendered to us for the Quantity of 1,000 Cheſts, to be provided in the Diſtrict of Bengal at 240 Rupees per Cheſt.

(Signed at the End)
" W. Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Rich[d] Barwell,
P. Francis."

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXXIX.

Read,

Read, from Book 235, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 23d May 1775, beginning at Page 99 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 23d May 1775.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

" Reſolved, That the following Advertiſement be publiſhed in the Engliſh, Perſian, and Bengal Languages.

ADVERTISEMENT.

" Notice is hereby given, that the Honourable the Governor General and Council in their Revenue Department have reſolved that the Proviſion of Opium ſhall be made in the enſuing Seaſon by Contract: All Perſons therefore who are deſirous of providing the whole Quantity of Opium produced in the Provinces of Bahar, Niaper, and Ghazypore, on the following Conditions, are requeſted to ſend in their Propoſals, ſealed, to the Secretary of this Department on or before the 15th June next.

" The Opium is to be delivered at the Seat of the Provincial Council in its crude State.

" It is to be brought by the Contractor to the Place appointed for its Reception by the Provincial Council, and manufactured by him, under the Superintendance of a Perſon or Perſons appointed for that Purpoſe by the Board.

" The Propoſals are only to mention the Price.

" Separate Propoſals will alſo be received for the Produce of the other Diviſions on the Terms above mentioned.

" It is further to be obſerved, that none but Perſons of undoubted Credit and Character will be permitted to hold theſe Contracts, as none but their perſonal Security will be required. (*a*)

" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis."

Read, from Book 710, the following Extract of a Conſultation of 21ſt July 1775, beginning at Page 1275 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 21ſt July 1775.

" At a Council; Preſent, Rev. Dept. Friday.
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

" The Secretary delivers in the following Abſtract of the Propoſals received for the Proviſion of Opium, agreeably to the Orders of the laſt Day.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXXX.

" Com-

" As the Extent and Improvement of the Poppy Cultivation ſolely depends on the Meaſures adopted by the Contractor, it is unqueſtionably his Intereſt (when his Engagements are for a long Term) to conduct himſelf with that Juſtice and Lenity which is the only Mode of conciliating the good Opinion and Confidence of the Riotts, and thereby encouraging them to pay their Whole and unremitted Attention to the Produce of their Lands: They will then, and not till then, heartily join with the Contractor in extending the Cultivation, and readily adopt any Mode which he may point out for the Improvement thereof. Theſe happy Effects can never be experienced while the Engagements are limited to One Year; the Contractor having no future Object finds it neceſſary to exact his utmoſt Dues from the Riott, who, as he expects a new Maſter, his whole Attention is conſequently bent on taking Advantage of the Ignorance and divided Authority of the new and old Contractors, whoſe Views and Intereſts being directly contrary moſt conſtantly claſh with and oppoſe each other; for the Contractor who makes Advances from September 'till the Month of March following is not able to collect in the Whole of his Opium 'till the Beginning of the next Year, at which Time he muſt unavoidably have ſeveral Sums outſtanding from different Ryotts who have not completed their Engagements. The old Contractor will inſiſt upon collecting theſe Balances, in conſequence of which the Ryott either abſconds or pays him the Advances which he has juſt received from the new Contractor to prepare his Land for the enſuing Crop; in either Caſe, not only the Cultivation but the Revenue of the Country muſt conſiderably ſuffer.

☞ [" The Manufacture of Opium is an Art which requires long Experience, joined with the moſt minute Attention, to become Maſter of. I had made it an Object of my particular Enquiries long before I undertook my Contract, and am convinced that great Improvements may be made on the preſent Mode; this, however, cannot be hoped for but by the continued Study and Obſervation of the ſame Contractor.] (*a*) The Manufacturers, accuſtomed to one eſtabliſhed (though perhaps erroneous) Mode, will never of themſelves change it; and though it is the Contractor's Intereſt to improve the Quality, yet this cannot be accompliſhed without many Experiments. A new Contractor takes Charge of his Buſineſs totally ignorant of the Nature and Proceſs of it; and before he has Time to become ſufficiently acquainted with it his Contract expires, which abſolutely precludes all Poſſibility of Improvement in this Branch.

" If the Conſideration of theſe Circumſtances ſhould induce you to extend my Contract to a longer Time, I ſhall make it my whole Study to realize the Expectations of Government, by a conſiderable Improvement in the Quality and Increaſe in the Quantity of the Opium.

" I am, with the greateſt Reſpect,
Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) Richard Griffith."

Letter from Mr. Wilton, Purnea, &c. Opium Contractor.

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and the Council of Revenue.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" The Seaſon was ſo far advanced laſt Year before the Contract for the Rungpore, &c. Opium was ſigned, that my People did not arrive at the different Places where it is produced 'till many Months after the Advances ought to have been made. This Circumſtance will not only conſiderably affect the Quantity of Opium, but will ſubject me to great Loſs, from the Preparations I made for fulfilling my Engagements with the Company. I ſent out an Eſtabliſhment for manufacturing 1000 or 1200 Cheſts, but the Lateneſs of the Seaſon would not permit me to get Half that Quantity; when this extra Expence therefore comes to be added to the reduced Quantity, it will greatly enhance the Price: Beſides all this, I run the Riſque of ſtill greater Loſs by outſtanding Balances, unleſs you ſhall be pleaſed to afford me Aſſiſtance.

" I have ſpared no Expence of any Kind, but fear that ſtill it will be impoſſible for me to procure a Quantity in any Manner adequate to my Expectations when I gave in Propoſals for the Contract; at the ſame Time I am ſtill perſuaded that the Quantity propoſed, or even a greater, may be procured, if it ſhall pleaſe you to extend the Terms of the Contract for Three Years longer.

" This is the proper Seaſon for making the Advances to any Advantage; my Contract does not expire till the 31ſt of December, and if a new Contract is entered into, and new People ſent up, the Confuſion and Loſs to all Parties will be endleſs; but it will fall chiefly on the Company, in the unavoidable Diſtreſs and Ruin of the Ryotts.

" This is ſo well ſet forth in a Letter from a Perſon on the Spot, that I hope you will pardon my taking the Liberty of encloſing a Copy. Every Inconvenience will be avoided by the propoſed Prolongation; and the Board may reſt ſecured that every Chittack which I can procure ſhall be moſt faithfully delivered to the Company.

" I have the Honour to be, with the utmoſt Reſpect,
Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,
(Signed) " J. Wilton."

" Calcutta,
May 10th, 1776.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1323.

" Extract of a Letter from Mr. Pagan at Purnea.

" I have already written you regarding the next Year's Contract. I have there ſaid that this is ' the Seaſon for making the Advances if the Quantity is to be encreaſed, and that it may be encreaſed to any Amount. I muſt now obſerve, that in the Advantages ariſing to Government in this Encreaſe, is to be conſidered not only the Profits they receive from the Sales, but alſo the additional Revenue they receive from the Lands, as the Malgazary paid on Opium Grounds is in moſt Places upwards of Four Times more than that paid on any other Lands. Enclosed in the foregoing Letter.

' Should Government be deſirous of encreaſing the Quantity of Opium, they muſt grant the Contract for a Term of Years, ſo that the Contractor may be able to make Advances with an Eye to Improvement, and he will find his Advantage in encouraging and protecting the Riotts; whereas a yearly Contractor will endeavour to make the moſt of it without any View to Futurity, and as he muſt inevitably have outſtanding Balances, which his Succeſſor may not chuſe to take off, the Ryotts of Courſe muſt be diſtreſſed to pay them; whereas, had he the Contract for a Term of Years, what they could not pay the Firſt Seaſon they might work off the next, which would prevent the Hardſhip and even Ruin of thoſe Aſſamies from whom Balances are collected in ready Money. Authority ought alſo to be given the Contractor to protect the Riotts from Oppreſſion, to which nothing would contribute ſo much as allowing him to collect the Revenue on the Opium Grounds at the Rate at which it now ſtands in the Company's Books. As the Riotts have nothing to pay the Revenues with but what they receive from the Contractor, his deducting the Amount of the Revenue from the Price of their Goods, and paying it to the Officers of Government, would be a much eaſier and ſimpler Method of collecting it than the preſent; beſides the immenſe Advantages the Riotts would receive, in being freed from the Oppreſſion of every petty Zemindar, Mutſuddy, &c. of Government, who collect under the Name of Duſtours, &c. a conſiderable Amount above the real Mulgarraree; and who, the Inſtant they take a Pique againſt any of the Contractor's People, confine the Aſſamies under Pretence of collecting the Revenues, to the utter Ruin of their Crops, and of Courſe the Loſs of the Contractor's Advances; ſhould the Contractor's People interfere, any Deficiency in the Collections is then imputed to this Interpoſition."

" Reſolved, That the Application of the Opium Contractors is premature; that the Board will reſolve on the Propriety of prolonging of the Contracts when they ſhall have had Experience of the Punctuality with which they have fulfilled their actual Engagements. Reſolution on Opium Contractors Letters.

" Ordered, That this Reſolution be communicated to them by the Secretary. (a)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation) Adviſed the ſame.

" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Rich[d] Barwell,
Philip Francis."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that upon the 3d September 1776, at a Conſultation, in which there were preſent the Defendant, General Clavering, Mr. Barwell, and Mr. Francis, the Contract was renewed with the ſame Gentlemen for one Year more, upon the ſame Terms, without any freſh Advertiſement; but the Book containing the Conſultation not being at Hand, they would prove it by a Letter written to the Court of Directors on the 20th September 1776, ſigned by thoſe Gentlemen.

Read, from Book 205, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Board to the Court of Directors, beginning at Page 358 of the ſame Book.

" To the Honble. the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

" 13th. You will have been informed by the Saliſbury of our Reſolution to provide the Opium for the laſt Seaſon by Contract. Having determined to continue the ſame Mode of Proviſion for the enſuing Seaſon, and the preſent Contractors having repreſented to us the great Loſs they may ſuffer if they are not allowed to continue in their Contracts, we have conſented to extend them for another Year, with this Alteration only in the Patna Contractors Engagements, that the Ghazipore Opium will not be included therein. (b)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Rich[d] Barwell,
P. Francis."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that the next Subject of Evidence was the making of the Contract in the Year 1777 with Mr. Mackenzie, upon the ſame Terms, only with the Addition of 10,000 Sicca Rupees a Year; on which Subject they would

(a) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CLXXXVI.

(b) Vide Appendix, N. CCCLXXXI.

give

give in Evidence Two additional Paragraphs of a Letter, already in Part given in Evidence by the Managers for the Commons. (*a*)

Read, from Book 400, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal to the Court of Directors, dated 18th November 1777, beginning at Page 883 of the ſame Book.

☞ [" Par. 120th. In the 13th Paragraph of our Letter of the 20th September 1776, we informed you of our having continued the Contract for the Proviſion of this Article with the Contractors of the preceding Year.

" 121. Mr. John Mackenzie having offered to provide this Article on the ſame Condition as thoſe Gentlemen, for the Term of Three Years, and to pay to Government, at the Cloſe of every Year of his Contract, Ten thouſand Sicca Rupees, on Condition that, if he ſhould require larger Advances than the Half, which the Terms of the former Contractors entitle him to, he ſhould receive the ſame at his Requiſition; and that he would give ſufficient Security for the Public Money.

" 122. We reſolved therefore to grant the Contract to that Gentleman for Three Years certain, unleſs Orders from you ſhall be received within that Time to relinquiſh your excluſive Property in the Trade of Ophium, and to make it free; in which Caſe it is ſtipulated, that the Contract ſhall, notwithſtanding, remain in Force till the Expiration of the current Year, included within the Months of October and September, and then ceaſe (*b*).]

16th May. 20th May. Debates. " 123. Same Debate having ariſen on a Motion made by General Clavering, that it ſhould be a ſtanding Rule of this Government, that all Contracts that might hereafter be made ſhould be annulled in caſe the Company might diſapprove them, we beg Leave to refer you to our Proceedings of the 16th and 20th May.

10th June. " 124. The Board of Trade, in their Letter of the 23d May, thought it neceſſary to remonſtrate againſt our Acceptance of Mr. Mackenzie's Propoſals for the Reaſons therein ſtated; but as it was not without having duly and attentively weighed the Order that had been received from you, reſpecting the Proviſion of that Article, that we granted it by Contract to Mr. Mackenzie for the Space of Three Years, and as your Orders, under Date the 15th December 1775, were iſſued in conſequence of a Reference formerly made to you upon this Subject, in which all the Arguments on both Sides of the Queſtion were minutely detailed, we cannot ſuppoſe that a Deciſion ſo formally paſſed is likely to be repealed by you by the Effect of a Recapitulation of their Pretenſions, and did not think it neceſſary, therefore, on ſuch Grounds, to inſert the Clauſe which they propoſe, that the Continuance of it ſhould depend on your Orders.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" Warren Haſtings,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis."

Read, from Book 711, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 16th May 1780, beginning at Page 920 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 16th May 1780.

Rev. Dept. Tueſday. " At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
Philip Francis,
and
Edward Wheler, } Eſquires.

Mr. Mackenzie's Opium Contract executed. Penalty fixed at One Third of the preſent Amount. " The Contract of Mr. Mackenzie for the Proviſion of the Opium of Bengal and Behar, with the Clauſe ordered to be annexed to it on the 11th ultimo, is now laid before the Board and executed.

" Agreed, that the Penalty of the above Contract be fixed at One Third of the preſent Amount, being Current Rup^{s} 1,54,265 : 5 : 4. (*c*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
P. Francis,
Edwd. Wheler."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that the Contract made with Mr. Mackenzie in the Year 1777 for Three Years, ended in 1780: That in the Interim, namely, in the Year 1779, a Letter had been received from the Court of Directors, and which had been adduced (*d*) on the Part of the Proſecution, to criminate the Contract with

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1305.
(*b*) Vide ſupra, ibid.
(*c*) Vide Appendix, N^{o} CCCLXXXII.
(*d*) Vide ſupra, Page 1305.

Mr. Sulivan, becauſe ſubſequent to the Receipt of the ſame: they ſhould therefore ſhew, that immediately after the Receipt of that Letter, Mr. Mackenzie's Contract was again renewed for a Year by the Board, conſiſting of Mr. Haſtings, Mr. Francis, and Mr. Wheler.

Read, from Book 29, the following Extracts of a Letter from Bengal to the Court of Directors, 29th November 1780, beginning at Page 186 of the ſame Book.

" To the Honble. the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

" Honble. Sirs,

" Par. 30. In conſequence of an Application made to us by Mr. Mackenzie, in the Month of April laſt, we thought proper to prolong the Contract held by him for the Proviſion of the Opium produced in the Provinces of Bengal and Bahar for another Year, from the 1ſt of September 1780, on the ſame Terms as the Three preceding Years. Rev. Dept. Conſ. 11th April.

" 31. We ſoon after received a Propoſal from the Provincial Council at Patna, for the future Proviſion of Bahar Opium; but as we had granted Mr. Mackenzie a Continuance of his Contract, we could not conſiſtently with that Engagement, and without Injuſtice to him, enter into the Conſideration of their Propoſal. Conſ. 12th May.

" 32. Upon a Repreſentation from the Contractor, for the Inconvenience and Loſs with which the packing and diſpatching of the Opium by the Commercial Chief at Patna had been attended for the laſt Two Years, and a Requeſt that the Management of this Part of the Buſineſs might, for the future, be committed to him; we were of Opinion, that as it was the Contractor's Intereſt the Opium ſhould be brought early to the Preſidency, and that it might yield the greateſt poſſible Advantage in the Sale of it, he was the fitteſt Perſon to be entruſted with that Charge: We therefore gave Orders accordingly, and directed the Contractor to conſign the Opium to the Superintendant of the Khalſa Records, whom we inſtructed to advertiſe it immediately for public Sale, after its Arrival. Conſ. 16th May.

" 33. The Board of Trade thought proper to remonſtrate againſt the latter Part of this Reſolution, conceiving themſelves deprived by it of a Privilege which, upon a Reference to you of our former Difference concerning the Management of the Opium Buſineſs, you had been pleaſed to veſt in them; but as they propoſed at the ſame Time, that if we ſtill declined leaving the Sale of the Opium to them, the Proceeds might be applied to the Uſe of the Inveſtment, we readily acquieſced in their Requeſt, and directed the Superintendant of the Khalſa Records, to pay them immediately as they were received, to their Order, in Part of their ſtipulated annual Supply; which Arrangement, we conceive, will completely anſwer your Intention, as well as that of the Board of Trade. Conſ. 6th June.

" 34. The Letter from the Board of Trade, with our Reply in which the Reaſons are fully aſſigned for reſerving the Sale of the Opium under our own Charge, are recorded in the Proceedings noted in the Margin. Conſ. 6th June.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Fort William,
29th November 1790.

" Warren Haſtings,
E. Wheler."

Read, from Book 711, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 11th April 1780, beginning at Page 220 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 11th April 1780.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;

Philip Francis,
and
Edward Wheler,
} Eſquires.

" Read the following Letter from the Opium Contractor.

" Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

" The Seaſon for making Advances to the Cultivators of Opium Land being arrived, I am under the Neceſſity of calling upon your Attention, and of expreſſing my Hopes that the Experience you have had of the Punctuality with which I have hitherto fulfilled my Engagements with your Honble. Board, will induce you to prolong my Contract to a further Term.

" Should you be pleaſed to continue the Management of this Buſineſs in my Hands, I beg Leave to aſſure you, that I will make it my principal Study to give you Satisfaction.

" Calcutta,
11th April 1780.

" I am, &c.
(Signed) " John Mackenzie."

" Agreed, that the Contract of Mr. Mackenzie for the Proviſion of the Opium of Bengal and Behar, be prolonged for One Year on the preſent Terms, and that the Provincial Councils of Patna and Dinagepore, and Collector of Boglepore, be adviſed thereof as follows.

" To Mr. William Maxwell, Chief, &c. Provincial Council at Patna.

" Gentlemen,

" This ſerves to adviſe you, that we have thought proper to prolong the Contract held by Mr. Mackenzie, for the Proviſion of the Opium produced in the Province of Bahar, which expires on the Firſt of next September, for another Year from that Time, on the ſame Terms as the preſent.

" Fort William. " We are, &c.

" The ſame to Dinagepore and Boglepore, inſerting the Word ' Bengal,' inſtead of ' Behar.'

" Ordered, That a Clauſe be annexed to the Contract for Opium accordingly.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
P. Francis,
Edwd. Wheler."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they ſhould next proceed to ſhew, that Mr. Haſtings had no Reaſon to believe the Terms of Mr. Sulivan's Contract were not ſuch as were fair and reaſonable to be made with an Individual; for which Purpoſe, they ſhould firſt produce a Conſultation of the 23d May 1775, containing the Sentiments of Three of Mr. Haſtings's Opponents upon that Subject.

Read, from Book 235, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 23d May 1775, beginning at Page 91 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 23d May 1775.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

" Mr. Francis.—5. I do not doubt that they might provide the Opium on cheaper Terms than any private Contractor could do; but as I am convinced that ſuch Terms can only be made good at the Expence of the Ryot and the Farmer, I ſhould think it unadviſeable to engage on very low Terms with any Contractor, and particularly with Perſons who have the Power in their Hands to indemnify themſelves at any Rate; and from whom the Ryots and Farmers would in Fact have no Appeal.

" 11. Upon the whole, I am of Opinion, that if it be not thought adviſeable to lay the Trade open, the beſt Method, both for the Company and the Country, will be to contract with ſome native Merchants of known Credit and Character, upon ſuch fair Terms as may enable them to make a reaſonable Profit, without ſqueezing the Farmers or Ryots, who cultivate the Lands. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they would next refer the Houſe to the Terms of the Contract itſelf, in the Appendix to the printed Minutes Page 951, and alſo to the Firſt Contract given in Evidence, Page 1303-4, to ſhew the Reduction that took place in the Price of the Cheſts between the Year 1773 and 1781; and alſo, to the Opinion of the Patna Council, given in Evidence this Day, (*b*) ' that 230 or 240 Rupees per Cheſt would be the proper Price, if it could be obtained.'

Then, Mr. EWAN LAW was called in, and, being ſworn, was examined as follows:

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Appendix, N° CCCLXXX.
(*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 2221, Extract from Conſultation 3d May 1775.

Q. Were you a Member of the Patna Council in 1773, and antecedent to that Period?
A. I was.

Q. What Price per Cheſt did you and the other Members of the Council, who had Occaſion to purchaſe Opium upon the Spot at Bahar, pay for it?
A. To the beſt of my Recollection, the Price we uſed to pay for Opium at that Time, was about 200 Rupees per Cheſt.

Q. For the Bahar Opium?
A. Yes; for the Bahar Opium.

Q. Do you know what was the Difference between that and the other Opium procured from Bengal or Gauzipore?
A. With the Price of the Purnea and the other Opium procured in Bengal, I am not acquainted; the Price of the Gauzipore Opium was higher than that of the Bahar Opium I think, but I do not recollect what was the Difference.

Croſs-examined by the Managers for the Commons.

Q. When did you quit the Council at Patna?
A. I left Patna in the Month of September 1779.

Q. Do you know who had the Profit of the Opium in Indoſtan?
A. Till the Contract was made for the Benefit of the Company, the Profit of the Contract was received by the Council of Patna, and other Members of the Factory.

Q. Whether, while the Council held it, they managed it by themſelves, or by their immediate own Agents; or whether they ſold it for the ſame Money to any other Perſon?
A. The Purchaſe was managed by their immediate Agents; the Quantity procured was divided among the ſeveral Perſons holding Shares in that Concern, and we diſpoſed of them, each as he thought beſt for his own particular Advantage.

Q. Whether your Opinion is, that if you had ſold it for any given Time of Contract, you could have got £40,000 for the Purchaſe for Three Years?
A. I ſhould imagine a great deal more.

Q. Do you know whether the Perſon who took it ſo, could have undertaken to ſell it again if he had paid 40,cool?
A. I have already ſaid, that the Perſon could have afforded to have given a great deal more than 40,oool. for it.—The Difference between that and what he would have got for the Opium, the Price varying in different Years, would have been his Profit.

Q. What was the Price per Cheſt at which they ſold the Bahar Opium?
A. I had a Concern in the Bahar Opium for a great many Years; the Price varied almoſt every Year; the higheſt I think I have known it ſell for, was ſomething under Five hundred Rupees per Cheſt.

Q. What was the current medium Price?
A. The medium Price might be about Four hundred.

Q. And if the Company had put up the Contract to the higheſt Bidder, would he not have bid for it more than 40,000 l. at the firſt Hand?
A. I really do not know for what Time the Queſtion goes to?

Q. A Period of Three or Four Years.
A. The Queſtion does not ſtate what the Price was to be that the Company was to have paid the Contractor; without knowing that, I cannot ſay what he could afford to give.

Q. Have you heard of the Particulars of the Price of the Contract in Queſtion?—Mr. Sulivan's?
A. I really do not know it.

Q. Recollect it.
A. I cannot recollect it; I do not know I ever heard it.

Q. At 190 Rupees per Cheſt, and to ſupply a Quantity of Three thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty Maunds, to be yearly produced and made in the Province of Bahar, at the Price or Sum of Ninety-five Sicca Rupees per Maund for every Maund thereof; and alſo a further Sum of Two Rupees and an Half ℔ Cent. on the net Proceeds of ſuch Opium, at the Medium of the Sales thereof in Calcutta; and alſo, with an Advance to him of the Sum of Fifty Sicca Rupees for each and every Cheſt or Two Maunds of Opium, which ſhould be produced and delivered to the Company, above the Quantity of Three thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty Maunds, as a Premium, and excluſive of and over and above the ſaid Price or Sum of Ninety-five Sicca Rupees ℔ Maund, and Two Rupees and an Half ℔ Cent. herein-before mentioned. Upon thoſe Terms of that Contract, which has been ſhewn you, could any one have afforded to give a greater Fine?
A. This Contract is for Opium procured, not only in Bahar, about which I know ſomethng, but in every other Place, about which I can give no Anſwer at all.

Re-examined

Re-examined by Counſel.

Q. You were aſked a Queſtion about 40,000 l. ? Whether you ſpeak of the Difference between 200 Rupees per Cheſt, and the Price at which it was ſold, which you have ſaid was ſometimes 500 and 400 Rupees a Cheſt ?

A. I certainly meant that the Purchaſer ſhould buy on the beſt Terms he could, and ſell for his own Profit in the Manner as ſtated by the Council.

Q. (*by Managers.*) What Advances did the Company make to you to enable you to carry on the Buſineſs when you was in the Council ?

A. The Company made no Advance to the Patna Council ; it was a private Concern of their own, which Mr. Haſtings deemed a proper Source of Revenue to the Company, and deprived them of.

Q. Was you in the Country when Mr. Haſtings made that Contract with Mr. Sulivan ?

A. I was not.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that with reſpect to the Contract in Queſtion, Three Circumſtances were ſtated, from whence an Inference of Partiality to Mr. Sulivan had been drawn, and that he was enabled to defraud the Company with Impunity ; Firſt, from the Reduction of the Penalties ; Secondly, from the Board of Inſpection being aboliſhed ; and Thirdly, from the Omiſſion of the Clauſe, making the ſame liable to be determined by the Orders of the Company.

With reſpect to the Firſt, they ſhould refer to the Extract of a Conſultation of the 22d May 1781, already in Evidence (*a*), for the Reaſons there aſſigned ; and that with reſpect to the Second, they ſhould ſhew that Inſpectors were ſubſtituted at the Place of the Delivery, inſtead of at the Place of the Manufacture of the Article.

Read, from Book 230, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 6th of November, 1781, beginning at Page 326 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 6th November 1781.

Rev. Dept. Tueſday.

" At a Council ; Preſent,
Edwd Wheler, } Eſquires.
John Macpherſon, }
The Governor General abſent on a Viſit to Oude.

Board's Minute.

" As by the late Regulations of the Board, the Bengal and Bahar Opium is now diſpatched to the Preſidency by the Contractor without the uſual Certificates of the Quantity and Quality of it,

Mr. Williamſon appointed to the Charge of the Opium diſpatched to the Preſidency. Commiſſion of One per Cent. allowed him.

" Agreed, That Mr. Geo. Williamſon be appointed to receive the Charge of the Opium from the Committee of Revenue on its Arrival in Calcutta, and to report to the Board the Quantity and Condition of all the Opium which may be delivered by the Contractor ; and that he be further entruſted with the Charge of repacking and ſhipping ſuch Quantities as may be ordered for Exportation, drawing for his Trouble the ſame Commiſſion as has been allowed him on the Company's Sales, as a Compenſation for the Loſſes he would otherwiſe ſuſtain by the Exportation of the Opium, and in Lieu of all other Expences incidental to his preſent Eſtabliſhment of Public Vendue Maſter. (*b*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Edwd Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

Read, from Book 248, already delivered in the following Extract of a Revenue Conſultation of the 26th July 1782, beginning at Page 157 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 26th July 1782.

Rev. Dept. Friday.

" At a Council ; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident ;
and Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Mr. McPherſon indiſpoſed.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" As we are of Opinion that the Opium Buſineſs would be better conducted, and greater Advantages derived from that Branch, if a ſeparate Office under our Direction were to be eſtabliſhed for the Management of it ; we take the Liberty of recommending the encloſed Plan to

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1314.

(*b*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXXXIII.

your

your Conſideration, and requeſt that, if it meets with your Approbation, you will be pleaſed to appoint a Company's Servant to act under us in the Capacity of Superintendant of the Opium Manufacture.

" We have the Honour, &c.

" Fort William, 11th July 1782.

(Signed) Sam[l] Charters, &c. Committee."

" Plan of the Superintendance of the Opium Manufacture. Encloſure.

" 1ſt. A ſeparate Office to be eſtabliſhed for conducting the Opium Buſineſs, and a Company's Servant to be appointed Superintendant of the Opium Manufacture.

" 2d. The Superintendant to receive all Advances for Opium by Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Committee of Revenue on the different Diſtricts where the Opium is manufactured; which Bills will be indorſed by him to the Contractor or his Agents.

" 3d. The Superintendant to receive the Opium, when manufactured, from the Contractor, and lodge it in the Warehouſes.

" 4th. The Superintendant to make the Sale of Opium, under the Direction of the Committee of Revenue, and receive the Money from the Purchaſers.

" 5th. The Superintendant to keep a Set of Books for the Opium Buſineſs, and to tranſmit his Accounts and Books to the Committee of Revenue.

" 6th. The Superintendant to be paid by a Commiſſion of * per Cent. on the Sales of Opium, out of which all the Charges of Office are to be defrayed. * Sic In Orig.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
Edw[d] Wheler."

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Revenue Conſultation of the 9th Auguſt 1782, beginning at Page 251 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 9th Auguſt 1782.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;

Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.

" Read again the Letter from the Committee of Revenue dated 11th July, and entered in Conſultation the 26th of the ſame Month. Committee's Letter 11th July, read again.

" Agreed, That the Plan recommended by the Committee for conducting the Opium Buſineſs at the Preſidency be approved, but in Addition to the Duties to be aſſigned to the Superintendant,—the Board are of Opinion, that it ſhould alſo be entruſted to him to inſpect and report to the Committee, from Time to Time, the Quality of any Quantity or Parcel of Opium that he may receive. (a) Plan for conducting the Opium Buſineſs approved, and Board's Opinion that further Duties be entruſted to the Superintendant.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
Edw[d]. Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

Read, from Book 543, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Revenue Conſultation of 26th November 1782, beginning at Page 178 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 26th November 1782.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;

Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.

Mr. Stables abſent.

" Read again, the Letter from the Committee of Revenue, dated 11th of July, and Plan accompanying, for the Superintendance of the Opium Manufacture, at the Preſidency, recorded in Conſultation of the 26th of the ſame Month. Letter, Plan for the Superintendance of the Opium Manufacture, from Committee of Revenue, read again.

(a) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXXXIV.

" Reſolved,

Commiſſion fixed at 5 per Cent. on the net Produce of the Opium Sales.

" Reſolved, that the Commiſſion to be allowed to the Superintendant of the Opium Manufacture, according to the Plan agreed upon in Conſultation of the 9th Auguſt, be fixed at 5 per Cent on the Nett Produce of the Opium Sales after deducting all Charges.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
Edwd. Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables."

Read, from Book 20, the following Extract of a Letter from the Board to the Court of Directors, dated 4th April 1783.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" Par. 23. We ſhall be careful in the next Contract entered into for ſupplying the Company with Opium to conform moſt literally to the Orders contained in the 53d Paragraph of your Letter, dated 12th July, with the ſingle Exception of the Appointment of an Inſpector at Patna, whoſe Office when it exiſted, being only to aſcertain the State of the Opium when it was delivered to the Board of Trade, an Inſpector there becomes unneceſſary, ſince in conſequence of the late Regulations an Inſpector has been appointed at the Preſidency. (*a*)

" Fort William, 4th April 1783.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Warren Haſtings,
Edwd. Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables."

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXXXV.

Die Lunæ, 27° *Maij* 1793.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor ſaid;

" Gentlemen, you who are of Counſel for the Defendant, may proceed in his Defence, and the Lords will be pleaſed to give Attention."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that the Subject upon which they were giving Evidence, on the laſt Day of the Trial, was the Contract with Mr. Sulivan for Opium; and that the particular Allegation of the Article to which they were addreſſing their Evidence, was that which accuſed Mr. Haſtings with having " taken away " ſundry Reſtrictions uſually and providently impoſed upon the Contractor in Con- " tracts of that Nature, and among other Things, that he did aboliſh the Office of " Inſpector into the Quality of the Opium." That, in Addition to the Evidence offered on the laſt Day of the Trial, to ſhew that the Plan of Inſpectors at the Place of Delivery, inſtead of at the Place of Manufacture, was better calculated as a Check upon the Purity of the Manufacture; they ſhould refer to the Teſtimony given by Two of the Witneſſes who were examined upon this Subject on the Part of the Proſecution, namely, to the Teſtimony given by Mr. Young in the printed Minutes of Evidence, Page 1325-6; to the Evidence of Mr. Benn, Page 1320, and alſo to the printed Evidence, Page 1315-16, for an Inſtance adduced on the Part of the Proſecution, to prove that every one of the Inſpectors approved of the Practicability of the Plan ſubſtituted by Mr. Haſtings.

The Counſel further ſtated, that they would next ſhew, that the ſuppoſed general Clauſe rendering the Contract determinable at the Pleaſure of the Court of Directors, was not inſerted in the preceding Contract, but that the Contract was 'for Three Years certain, unleſs the Directors ſhould determine to relinquiſh their Monopoly, and to ſet the Trade free;' for which Purpoſe they would refer to the Board's Letter to the Court of Directors, dated 18th November 1777, already given in Evidence by the Managers for the Commons, Page 1305.

To ſhew, that ſuch general Clauſe as before ſtated was rejected, when propoſed by the Board of Trade,

Read, from Book 400, the following Extract from the Letter above referred to, from the Governor General and Council in Bengal to the Court of Directors, of the 18th November 1777, beginning at Page 883 of the ſame Book.

" Honourable Sirs,

" Par. 124. The Board of Trade, in their Letter of the 23d May, thought it neceſſary to remonſtrate againſt our Acceptance of Mr. Mackenzie's Propoſals, for the Reaſons therein ſtated; but as it was not without having duly and attentively weighed the Order that had been received from you reſpecting the Proviſion of that Article, that we granted it by Contract to Mr. Mackenzie for the Space of Three Years; and as your Orders, under Date the 15th December 1775, were iſſued in conſequence of a Reference formerly made to you upon this Subject, in which all the Arguments on both Sides of the Queſtion were minutely detailed, we cannot ſuppoſe that a Deciſion ſo formally paſſed is likely to be repealed by you by the Effect of a Recapitulation of their Pretenſions, and did not think it neceſſary therefore, on ſuch Grounds, to inſert the Clauſe which they propoſe, that the Continuance of it ſhould depend on your Orders. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Warren Haſtings,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis."

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CLXXVIII.

To ſhew, that ſuch qualified Clauſe as did exiſt in the preceding Contract, was become unneceſſary, by the Court of Directors having expreſſed their Opinion of the Neceſſity there would probably be for the Continuation of this Monopoly of the Article of Opium,

Read, from Book 221, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 23d December 1778, beginning at Paragraph 86 of the ſame Letter.

" Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal, dated 23d December 1778.

Ophium Contract.

" Par. 86. In the 77th Paragraph of our Letter, dated the 24th of December 1776, we authoriſed you to aboliſh the Monopoly of Ophium, in caſe you ſhould be of Opinion it would contribute in any great Degree to the Relief of the Natives; and in ſuch Caſe you were to reſerve a reaſonable Duty thereon to the Company.

" Par. 87. Concerning the Contract granted to Mr. Mackenzie for the Proviſion of Ophium for Three Years, (unleſs the Company ſhall, within that Time, relinquiſh their excluſive Property in the Trade), we remark generally, that if any Means could be deviſed to prevent the Monopoly of Ophium, and at the ſame Time to ſecure a proper Revenue to the Company from that Article, we ſtill prefer the opening of the Trade; but we find it repeatedly urged on your Proceedings, that a Monopoly of Ophium cannot be * prevented, that it will exiſt, in Spite of every Effort of Government to aboliſh it; and, if this be true, we muſt of Neceſſity conſider it as an Evil to which no adequate Remedy can be applied, and acquieſce in giving the Company a Preference which may be leſs oppreſſive in their Hands than in thoſe of Individuals. (*a*)

* See General Clavering's Minutes on Revenue Conſultations, 3d September 1776, Fol. 867, and 16 May 1777, Fol. 595.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" R[d] Hall,	G. Wombwell,
W[m] Mills jun[r],	W[m] James,
J. Stables,	L. Sulivan,
Tho[s] Cheap,	Jn[o] Woodhouſe,
W. Devaynes,	Jn[o] Michie,
W. G. Freeman,	Joſeph Sparkes,
Rob[t] Gregory,	John Roberts,
John Smith,	H. Fletcher,

Samuel Peach."

To ſhew, that the Monopoly of Opium has been continued down to the preſent Time,

Read, from Book 249, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 11th of July 1785, beginning at Page 33 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 11th July 1785.

Rev. Dept.

" At a Council; Preſent,
John Stables Eſquire,
and
The Honourable Charles Stuart.
The Governor General indiſpoſed.

Gov. General's Minute. Preparing Publications to be made for a new Opium Contract.

" Having fully examined the Two former Modes, the laſt is to be explained, viz. a Monopoly of the firſt Purchaſe of the Opium from the Ryotts, as is now practiſed. I entertained my Share of the general Prejudices which prevail at Home againſt every Syſtem that bears the Appearance of Monopoly.—Much has been ſaid againſt the Monopoly of the Opium; nor does the immediate apparent Gain upon it as a Monopoly, appear of Magnitude enough as an Inducement to perſiſt in it. But the Value of the Commodity to theſe Provinces is a different Conſideration, and I very much believe that it never was and never can be ſecured to this Country on any Footing but that of a Monopoly of ſome Kind or other; ſuch are the Diſpoſitions and Habits of the Natives, and the peculiar Cuſtoms of the Country.

" It is a Miſtake to imagine that Monopolies were not practiſed under the old Country Government—they always did exiſt in various Degrees. It is well known that the Salt Collaries of Bengal were actually farmed out to a few ſubſtantial Merchants, who, on agreeing for the Rents and to pay a certain Duty at the Cuſtom Houſes, had the entire Salt Trade in their own Hands; and the whole Opium and Salt Petre at Bahar was held for many Years by a Merchant named Fokir ul Toojaar, who had the excluſive Privilege of ſupplying the different European Companies with thoſe Articles, for which he paid an Annual Peſhcuſh or Rent to Government.

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CLXXIX.

" Monopolies

" Monopolies were of the earlieſt Date in this Country, and a principal Means of raiſing the Revenue long before it came into the Company's Poſſeſſion.—It was upon the Principle of Monopolies that Foreign Companies were firſt admitted in theſe Provinces and protected in particular Branches of Trade. The farming of the Revenue to particular Zemindars and Renters was a Part of this Syſtem, and I fear that it will be found in the End that it is only by ſome Species of Monopoly that the Opium can be made any certain Source of productive Revenue. If this Doctrine is admitted and followed, Government muſt reſerve to themſelves the firſt Purchaſe of the Opium from the Ryotts, and then manufacture it on the Footing of a Contract or Agency in its own Hands. The former Method has been followed for theſe Thirteen Years paſt, and with evident Succeſs. The Improvement of the Quality of the Commodity is eſtabliſhed by the ready Sale it always meets with; the Price has progreſſively riſen at the Company's Sales from Year to Year, while the Quantity has almoſt doubled: An evident Proof that it is either become an Article of more general Conſumption than formerly, or that new Markets have been opened for it.

" An Opinion has prevailed that the Cultivation of the Poppy is oppreſſive to the Ryot, who would rather cultivate any other Article. I have endeavoured to aſcertain the Truth of this Opinion, and I find it is ill founded. Every Ryot is glad to grow Opium, becauſe a Degree of Protection is derived from it againſt undue and unauthoriſed Exactions, but too frequently made on them in the Rents of their other Lands. It is the Intereſt of the Opium Contractor or Agent to ſupport the Ryot and repreſent their Grievances, which muſt excite the Jealouſy of the Collectors of the Revenue. The Ryot who cultivates Opium does not apply himſelf to that Article alone; perhaps for One Begah (or Third of an Acre) of Opium he ſows Ten with other Articles. Originally indeed it was the peculiar Occupation of a particular Caſt of People, called Quiries, but ſo beneficial has it been found of late that even Rajepoots and Bramins now apply themſelves to it, which may be conſidered as the principal Cauſe of the great Increaſe of the Quantity. The whole Quantity of Land ſown with the Poppy is after all but inconſiderable; for the laſt Four Years, it has not exceeded Forty thouſand Begas, the Rent of which varies from Four to Ten Rupees a Begah, according to the Quality of the Soil, to which the Produce bears a Proportion. The ſame Lands uſually produce another Harveſt of Grain, during the Rains, for which no additional Rent is paid. One Pergunnah has been mentioned to me as an Example to ſhew how far the Cultivation of the Poppy can be ſuppoſed beneficial or oppreſſive to the Ryot. The following is given to me as an exact Detail.

" In Pergunnah Foolwarry in Behar, the Firſt Year of the preſent Opium Contract, 1895 Begahs (or Thirds of an Acre) were cultivated, the Produce was 324 Maunds of 80 Sicca Weight, for which the Contractor paid 29,297 : 8 Rupees; the Second Year 1856 Begahs, the Produce was 379 Maunds, which coſt Rupees 37,183 : 15; the laſt Year the Quantity of Land cultivated was 1287 Begahs, which produced Maunds 352, for which 34,131 : 8 were paid. The whole Pergunnah is computed to contain 30,000 ſquare Begahs of Land, very little of which is uncultivated. The Revenue paid to Government for the ſame Period has been about 34,000 Rupees at a Medium; and it will appear from this Statement, that the Ryots receive for the Article of Opium alone a Sum of Money equal almoſt to the Whole Revenue of the Pergunnah.

" If the Board are of Opinion the Company ought to reſerve the Cultivation of the Poppy and preparing the Opium in their own Hands, for the Purpoſe of realizing a Publick Revenue, there are but Two Modes of conducting the Buſineſs; an Agency or a Contract: Whichever Mode is adopted it ought to continue under One Management for more than One Year. This is eſſentially neceſſary in order to give the Managers Weight and Conſequence in the Country, and to ſecure the Conſequence of the Ryots, on which the Succeſs of the Buſineſs depends. If a Contract is preferred, it ought to be for a Term of not leſs than Four Years; for as the Competition to obtain it will probably cauſe the Propoſitions to be very low, it would not be worth while for any Man of Subſtance, or a Company of Merchants, to undertake it for a ſingle Year. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Jn° Stables,
Cha' Stuart."

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, and ſame Minute, beginning at Page 26 of the ſame Book.

" The different Plans which we have already tranſmitted to the Company upon the Subject of the Opium, muſt have drawn their Attention to it, and will render them anxious to know our final Reſolution relative to this principal Support of their China Trade, or rather what ought to form its moſt valuable Supply. Governor General's Minute.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Jn° Stables,
Cha' Stuart."

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXXXVI.

Read, from Book 560, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 27th March 1787, beginning at Paragraph 198 of the ſame Letter.

" Par. 198. By your Revenue Letter of the 15th October 1785, we were adviſed of the Concluſion of the Ophium Contract for Four Years, with Meſſrs. Young and Heatley, with the Proſpect of a conſiderable Profit to the Company beyond the former Contract, and which encreaſed Profit, by your ſubſequent Proceedings in your Inſpection Department of the 8th November following, is ſtated at the ſpecific Sum of Current Rupees 3,80,002, Three Lac Eighty thouſand and two per Annum.

" 199. In our Letter of the 12th July 1782, we expreſſed a Wiſh that this Monopoly might be aboliſhed, and the Article of Ophium left upon the ſame Footing with every other Produce of the Country. But, for the Reaſons ſtated by Sir John Macpherſon, in his Minute upon this Subject, as entered upon your Revenue Conſultations of the 11th July 1785, we are inclined to think with him, that this Branch of our Revenue muſt be conducted by a Monopoly in ſome Shape or other. Relying therefore upon the Aſſurance in your Inſpection Letter of the 29th April 1785, that the Ophium muſt be manufactured on the Footing of a Monopoly, or the Revenue fail; we hereby confirm the Contract you have made with Meſſrs. Young and Heatley, the ſame having been concluded according to the Rules repeatedly laid down for your Guidance reſpecting Contracts in general, and they being the loweſt Bidders.

" Par. 200. But although we have adopted your Opinion relative to the general Principle of conducting this Branch of Revenue by a Monopoly, and notwithſtanding we are unwilling to diſturb the preſent Contract (which appears to have been made in the moſt fair and open Manner) ſo long as the Terms of it are adhered to on the Part of the Contractors, we nevertheleſs coincide in Opinion with Sir John Macpherſon, as expreſſed in the Minute before mentioned, that an Agency, if ably conducted, would be the moſt eligible Mode by which this Monopoly can be managed. For in the Firſt Inſtance, by appointing a Perſon to the Agency poſſeſſed of full and complete Knowledge in this Branch, the Company would be eaſed of an Annual Expence of Current Rupees 42,800, which they now pay to the Superviſor; and by allowing the Agent a certain Commiſſion on the Sale at Calcutta, he would be intereſted both in the Quantity and Quality of the Ophium, and ultimately the Profit which is now enjoyed by the Contractor, would remain in the Company's Treaſury.

" We are ſtrengthened in this Opinion by a Peruſal of the ſeveral Propoſals by Meſſrs. Davidſon, Wodſworth, and Brooke, entered upon your Revenue Conſultations of the 19th Auguſt 1785. The Firſt ſtates, that in conducting this Buſineſs by Agency, a Saving might be made in Four Years, being the Term of the Contract, of Six Lacks of Rupees, and upwards. The Second eſtimates a Saving in the ſame Period of at leaſt 50,000 l. And the laſt aſſerts, that this Article is capable of producing greater Advantages to the Company by an Agency, than they can poſſibly derive from it in any other Mode; that the Company have not yet reaped all the Benefit which this Trade is capable of yielding, nor under the preſent Syſtem, can its real Value, and the Beneſit which ought to be derived from it, be aſcertained.

" 201. We have from Time to Time expreſſed a general Diſapprobation of Agencies, and of the high per Centage at which the ſame have been managed, and have been uniform in our Inſtructions that ſuch Parts of the Company's Buſineſs as could be managed by a Contract, ſhould be ſo managed. However, particular Caſes may require Deviation, and it is impoſſible for us not to pay due Attention to the Opinions of thoſe, who, by their local Knowledge and Experience, may be ſuppoſed to have good Grounds for what they have aſſerted. And, although we ſtill enforce our former Directions as to Contracts for a general Rule of Proceeding, there ſeems Cauſe to doubt its Expediency in the Inſtance now before us. Suſpending, therefore, our final Judgment, we direct that you take the Subject into your particular Conſideration, and after forming your own Opinions, from the beſt Information you can poſſibly procure, you will report to us the beſt Mode which, in your Judgment, ought to be adopted for the future Management of the Ophium Farms, that you may receive our final Inſtructions thereon before the Expiration of the ſubſiſting Contract in 1789. In this Enquiry, preſent Advantage to the Company is not to be the only Object of your Conſideration; you muſt extend your Views to the Proſperity of the Country as connected with the Eaſe and Happineſs of the Ryotts who are the Cultivators of the Poppy, and who, according to Sir John Macpherſon's before-mentioned Minute, have a Property in the Crop, and are therefore jealous of their eſtabliſhed Rights and ſuſpicious of Innovation. In the mean Time, due Attention muſt be paid to the Quality of the Ophium upon which the Succeſs of this Branch of our Revenue ſo much depends, and for preventing every Species of Adulteration. It will likewiſe be expedient to conſider the Right of the Company to aſſume this Trade, to the Excluſion of all other European Nations, as well as the probable Effects either of continuing or laying it open to the internal Proſperity and Foreign Trade of the Britiſh Provinces; and any Evidence tending to prove that it was not a free and open Trade, under the actual Government of the Mahommedan Princes, ſhould be entered upon your Conſultations, to be employed as Arguments to defend our Rights, in any Diſcuſſions which may ariſe in Europe, in caſe it ſhould be determined to retain the excluſive Trade to the Company.

" 202. Thu

" 202. Thus far we have conſidered Opium as an Article of Internal Revenue. We ſhall now view it as an Article of Foreign Commerce, and we know not how it can be ſo beneficially applied as in the Aid of our China Trade.

" 203. We have very attentively peruſed all your Proceedings upon this Subject ſince 1782, and various are the Methods which have been ſuggeſted for that Purpoſe. With reſpect to the Quantity of Ophium manufactured, we do not find that in any one Year it ever exceeded 4,000 Cheſts. Sir John Macpherſon, in his Minute upon this Subject, of the 9th April 1785, ſtates the Annual Produce, upon an Average of Five Years, at no more than 3,500 Cheſts, and he ſuppoſes that the Dutch at Batavia would annually take off 1,000 Cheſts, that 1,000 may be annually diſpoſed of at Tringana, and that a Vend for 1,200 more would be found at Macoa and China.

" 204. With reſpect to the probable Conſumption of this Article in China, Colonel Watſon in his Propoſal entered on your Conſultations of the 16th November 1785, ſtates it as an undoubted Fact that the Inhabitants of the Southern Provinces are in the increaſing Habit of uſing Opium, and that they may require a Supply of 1,500 or 2,000 Cheſts annually.

" 205. Having already given our Opinion that this Article is undoubtedly a proper Object of Encouragement for foreign Commerce, and remaining of the Opinion contained in our Letter to you of the 12th July 1782, that the Company cannot on any Account engage directly in an illicit Traffic in it to China where it is prohibited; it remains to be conſidered in what Manner, conſiſtent with thoſe Opinions, this Produce of our Provinces can be moſt beneficially converted to the Purpoſes of foreign Commerce, and particularly of a Supply to our Treaſury at Canton.

" 206. Of the Three Modes propoſed by Sir John Macpherſon in his Minute of the 9th April 1785, for the future Diſpoſal of Ophium, viz. 1ſt. By a Society of Merchants; 2dly. Under the Management of our own Servants on the Company's Account, and 3dly. To be diſpoſed of at public Sale; we have endeavoured to form an Opinion. The ſpecific Advantages of the firſt, which has for its Object the annual Payment in an encreaſing Proportion of from 400,000 to 800,000 Spaniſh Dollars, into the Treaſury at Canton, appears at firſt Sight to be very flattering; but from the Propoſals which were afterwards made to you, in conſequence of your own Advertiſements, we doubt whether as to the Rate of Exchange of Spaniſh Dollars, 41½ (Forty-one and a Half) for 100 current Rupees, the ſame would be altogether practicable; the Propoſals being in general at 40, and you yourſelves having acquieſced in Spaniſh Dollars 41 per 100, (Forty-one per One hundred) current Rupees.

" 207. The Quantity propoſed to be annually exported is at leaſt 3,500 Cheſts. If no better Terms could be obtained, we ſhould feel great Satisfaction at parting with the ſame at the medium Price of current Rupees 477 : 6 per Cheſt, to be paid for at Canton, at the uſual Rate of Spaniſh Dollars 41 per 100 current Rupees, which would furniſh a moſt ſeaſonable Supply to our China Treaſury of Spaniſh Dollars, 685,033 (Six hundred and eighty-five thouſand and thirty-three) without any Riſk to the Company.

" 208. The Second Propoſal is liable to the Objection already ſtated, as it engages the Company in an illicit Trade with the Inhabitants of China, which on no Account would we wiſh to be concerned in. Were we once poſſeſſed of a firm Eſtabliſhment to the Eaſtward, there would be little Doubt of the Succeſs of the Undertaking, we might therefore meet with a Market for the whole Produce of our Opium Farms, to be paid for in Dollars, or in Tin and Pepper, and in ſuch other Articles as might be very profitably diſpoſed of at Canton; and whatſoever Opium might be in Demand by the Chineſe, the Quantity would readily find its Way thither without the Company being expoſed to the Diſgrace of engaging in an illicit Commerce.

" 209. We obſerve by a Letter from Bencoolen, entered on your General Conſultations of the 2d June 1784, that great Advantages might be derived to the Company by making Fort Marlbro' a Mart for the Sale of Ophium to the Malays. It is therein aſſerted that, before the Capture of the Betſey, it ſold at 1,300 Rix Dollars per Cheſt, and that under proper Reſtrictions 500 might at leaſt be eaſily got for it; we therefore direct that from One to Two Hundred Cheſts be annually ſent to Bencoolen, on the Company's Account, the Proceeds of which to be appropriated to the Proviſion of Pepper.

" 210. The 3d Propoſal appears to us more conſiſtent with the general Freedom of Commerce than the other Two; and if, as we have already obſerved, you can enſure to us the annual Amount before mentioned to be paid into the Canton Treaſury, we ſhould not heſitate to direct you to continue the Sale of the Ophium in that Manner.

" 211. Having thus given you our general Ideas upon this Subject, and having acquieſced in the Principle that the Proceeds, except in the Inſtance before mentioned, ſhould be applied excluſively to the Benefit of the China Trade; we hereby give you a Latitude to adopt ſuch a Plan as in your Eſtimation will beſt anſwer that deſirable Purpoſe, and at the ſame Time be moſt advantageous to the Company in other Reſpects.

" 212. We cannot conclude this Subject without expreſſing our Approbation of your Conduct in the ſeveral Steps you have taken for putting the Opium Trade upon a beneficial Footing for the Company, and towards ſupplying our Supracargoes with Specie, excluſive of your annual Remittance, without draining the Provinces; and we are pleaſed to find by your Letter of the

31ſt December 1785, that you have been ſo far ſucceſsful as to engage for the Payment at Canton in Dollars, for the Value of Opium delivered to the Amount of 8½ Lacks of Current Rupees.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" George Tatem, John Michie,
John Travers, John Motteux,
Abram Roberts, Jn° Woodhouſe,
Wm. Elphinſtone, John Hunter,
Paul Le Meſurier, Jn. Townſon,
Tho' Cheap, George Cuming,
Jacob Boſanquet, Hugh Inglis,
Charles Mills, Tho' Parry,
John Roberts."

Read, the following Extract of a Revenue Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal, to the Court of Directors, dated 10th Auguſt 1789, beginning at Paragraph 40 of the ſame Letter.

" Honble. Sirs,

Rev. Dept. Opium.

" Par. 40. The Contract concluded with Meſſrs. Young and Heatly, for the Proviſion of the Opium in Bengal and Bahar, expiring on the 31ſt of this Month, we took early Steps for obtaining ſuch Information as might enable us to adopt ſuch Meaſures for the future Proviſion of that Article, as might prove equally advantageous to Government, and the Cultivation of the Poppy.

" 41. With this View, ſo early as April 1788, we ſtated ſundry Queſtions to the ſeveral Collectors, and alſo to the Reſident at Benares, whoſe Replies, together with the Opinion of the Board of Revenue on the Subject, are recorded on the Proceedings referred to in the Margin.

" 42. Before we proceeded to the Diſcuſſion of the Two Syſtems of Proviſion by Agency or Contract, we thought it neceſſary to conſider a Third Queſtion, viz. Whether it would be expedient to to relinquiſh the Proviſion of the Opium altogether, and to throw open the Trade in that Article.

" 43. Although we cannot, upon general Principles, but diſapprove of all Monopolies, eſpecially when in the Hands of Government, many Conſiderations induced us to reject the Abolition of the Monopoly in Queſtion: Of theſe the following are the principal.

" 1ſt. Were the Trade to be laid open, we are of Opinion, that the Quality of the Opium would ſoon be ſo much debaſed, as to deſtroy the Reputation of the Commodity in the Eaſtern Markets, and thereby leſſen the Demand for it, which might ultimately affect the Cultivation of it in Bengal and Bahar, to the Detriment of the Revenues.

" 2d. The Relinquiſhment of the Monopoly would occaſion an immediate Defalcation in your Reſources, equal to the Amount of the Profits now derived from it, nor could the Loſs be made up by any other Means; but a very ſmall Part of it could be recovered by impoſing an Increaſe of Rent upon the Poppy Lands, without oppreſſing the Cultivators, who would, in conſequence, relinquiſh the Cultivation altogether; and the late Arrangements made in the Cuſtoms, render the impoſing any Duties on the Exportation of it leſs practicable than heretofore.

" 3d. The Opium now ſerves as a Remittance to China, to anſwer the Bills drawn on Canton for the Proviſion of your Inveſtment. Were the Trade to be laid open, it is probable that this Reſource might, in ſome Meaſure, fail, and occaſion the Exportation of large Sums in Silver from this Country, already too much drained of its circulating Specie.

" 44. Theſe Conſiderations may, in a Courſe of Time, have leſs Weight; but in the preſent State of your Affairs, they appeared to us of ſufficient Importance to induce us to give up all Thoughts of relinquiſhing the Monopoly, more eſpecially as we had little Doubt, but that by increaſing the Price to be paid to the Cultivators, aboliſhing the Loſſes impoſed upon them by former Contractors, and defining the Rights of the Ryotts, and limiting the Authority of the Contractor, the Cultivation of the Poppy would be rendered equally advantageous to the Ryotts, as any other Article of Produce.

" 45. The next Queſtion to be determined, regarding the Opium, was the Mode in which it ſhould in future be provided, whether by Contract or by Agency. After duly conſidering the ſeveral Papers and Information before us, we determined in Favour of the Former; our Reaſons for which are recorded on the Proceedings referred to in the Margin.

" 46. You will obſerve alſo, that we have extended the Principle to the Zemindary of Benares, the Opium in which, for the Year 1787-8 and the Current Year 1788-9, has been provided with much Succeſs, under the immediate Superintendance of the Reſident. From his Letter recorded on our Proceedings above referred to, you will perceive that the Cultivation of the Poppy has been greatly extended, in conſequence of his good Management. Could we always be certain of the Services of a Perſon poſſeſſing equal Zeal and Ability with Mr. Duncan, we might poſſibly

have preferred the Mode of Proviſion hitherto obſerved in Benares; but as this cannot be expected, we, upon the Whole, thought it preferable to provide it by Contract, taking Advantage of Mr. Duncan's Preſence upon the Spot, and his intimate Knowledge of the Buſineſs, to define and fix the Rights of the Ryots and the Contractor, and to adopt ſuch Meaſures as might effectually prevent any future Encroachment or Deviation by either Party. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Fort William,
10th Auguſt 1789.

" Cornwallis,
Cha' Stuart,
J. Shore."

Read, from Book 714, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council to the Court of Directors, dated 29th April 1785, beginning at Paragraph 1, of the ſame Letter.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" Since our Addreſs to your Honble. Court of 25th March, in the Secret Department of Inſpection and Retrenchments, a Copy of which is ſent a Number in this Packet, our Attention has been principally engaged in endeavouring to form Arrangements for the permanent Support of your Trade and Credit at Canton, and to eſtabliſh ſuch a Syſtem on the ſolid Principles of Commerce as would ultimately relieve you from the heavy Burthen of your Bonded Debt, at your different Preſidencies in India, retain the Current Specie in theſe Provinces, and ſecure to the Parent State laſting Advantages from the Trade of Aſia.

" 2d. In conſidering the beſt Means of maintaining and improving your Trade with the Chineſe, we have ſuppoſed that the Meaſures which were lately adopted in England for the Reduction of Duties upon Tea, will inevitably lead to the Encreaſe of your Sales in that Branch of Commerce, and that you will of Courſe deſtine a greater Number of your Ships than uſual to the Port of Canton; and it follows, as a natural Conſequence, that your Credit in China will demand a more enlarged Support, nor is there any Quarter from which that Support can be had more obviouſly than from your Government of Bengal.

" 3. Your Supra Cargoes at Canton have only made to us a general Repreſentation of their Wants. We underſtand from private Information, that the Native Merchants in that City are in Advance to them in no leſs a Sum than 290,000l. Sterling. It is therefore eſſential for your Intereſt that the Credit of the Company ſhould be maintained completely in the Eſtimation of the Chineſe Merchants. A further Exportation of Specie from theſe Provinces can on no Account be attempted, nor can any of your other Preſidencies afford to ſend the Aid of Commercial Supplies to your Factory at Canton; and we have Reaſon to apprehend that private Remittances, which have hitherto furniſhed a very conſiderable Fund for the Support of your China Trade, have of late been very inſufficient for that Purpoſe.

" 4th. Having taken all the Circumſtances into our particular Conſideration, and being ſincerely anxious to enable you to realize your Expectations from your Commerce with China, and with a view to preventing heavy Drafts upon your Treaſury in Europe, we have iſſued a Publication, and circulated it through all your Settlements, offering the Opium of November next for Caſh paid into your Treaſury at Canton, to ſupply the Cargoes for your China Ships of the approaching Seaſon.

" 5th. How far this Propoſal, and the Encouragement which it holds out, will be productive of the Relief intended by them, we cannot yet venture to pronounce; but we are determined, in caſe you ſhall approve the Meaſure, to apply the Proceeds of the Opium Manufacture, in future, to the excluſive Benefit of your China Trade.

" 6th. We have the Honour to encloſe a Copy of a Minute, which your Governor General has delivered on this Subject, with Copies of the Plans incloſed in it, and to recommend them to your particular Attention. Our Opinions on them will attend you with the next Diſpatch.

" 7th. The next Object that has claimed our Attention, and been already mentioned in the Firſt Part of this Addreſs, is the Eſtabliſhment of ſuch a Syſtem on the ſolid Principles of Commerce, as would ultimately relieve you from the heavy Burthen of your bonded Debts at your different Preſidencies in India, retain the Current Specie in theſe Provinces, and ſecure to the Parent State laſting Advantages from the Trade of Aſia.

" 8th. We are clearly of Opinion, that by funding all theſe bonded Debts, if the Bond Holders will agree to this Meaſure, and by applying the Amount of the Intereſt, with a Part of the Principal annually, for the Purchaſe of an Inveſtment of Goods properly ſelected, and provided at the cheapeſt Rates, the whole Debt may be gradually liquidated in Europe on a reduced Intereſt, and with infinite and equal Advantage to Great Britain and this Country.

" 9th. You will find this important Subject fully diſcuſſed in a Second Minute, which is encloſed from your Governor General, and which we ſhall take into our early Conſideration.

" 10th. On Plans of ſuch Importance, it is neceſſary to proceed with Caution, to collect the beſt commercial Information, and to weigh the Diſadvantages, together with the propoſed Advantages of the ſeveral Parts. The Principle of each Plan is evidently good, yet the Obſtructions which will of Courſe ariſe in carrying them into Execution, are but too manifeſt, but the beſt

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXXXVII.

Proſpect for overcoming thoſe Obſtructions, is preſented by the abſolute political Neceſſity that preſſes for the Adoption of decided Meaſures, to connect the Maintenance of your Credit, with the Extenſion and Improvement of your Commerce.

" 11th. In regard to the Opium Plan, the Objections that will naturally be made to it as a Plan of Monopoly, are Objections which can never be obviated, while any conſiderable Revenue is deſired to be derived from it. The Opium, like the Salt, muſt be manufactured in theſe Provinces on a Footing of a Monopoly, or the Revenue muſt fail. It will be obſerved that the Sale of the Opium might be exempted from the unfavourable Checks of a Monopoly Syſtem, and left open for every Bidder at the Calcutta Market. Had we poſſeſſed a Port to the Eaſtward, to which Opium, ſold by public Sale to the Bengal Merchants, might be carried, and ſecurely diſpoſed of, to the trading Inhabitants of the Eaſtern Iſlands, it would certainly be more conſonant to the Advantages of an open Trade, that the Opium, if even manufactured by Contract, ſhould be ſold to the higheſt Bidder at Calcutta, but the Want of ſome ſafe and certain Eſtabliſhment to the Eaſtward, as an Emporium to the Merchants of the Place, expoſes every private Adventurer in the Article of Opium, to the greateſt Riſques, and renders it neceſſary to concentrate a general Intereſt, to give as much Security as poſſible to the Succeſs of our Opium Sales in the Eaſtern Seas.

" 12th. The Riſque to which private Adventurers in Opium are ſo much expoſed, oblige them to export, ſecretly, a conſiderable Quantity of Specie, together with their Opium, to make good, at all Events, their Engagements to pay Money in China.—This is an Evil which we wiſh to obviate, in every Degree—Indeed we conſider the further Exportation of Specie from theſe Provinces, as public Credit now ſtands, in ſo alarming a Point of View, that we imagine it would be more for your Intereſt to transfer the Opium intirely to the Dutch, on the Condition of paying its Value, in Money, into your Treaſury at Canton, than to have it on its preſent uncertain Footing.

" 13th. We ſhall endeavor to concert Meaſures with the Governor General and Council of Batavia, for the Security of the Opium Trade—In conſidering this Subject, we are induced to expreſs our Wiſh, that it were poſſible to exchange Negapatnam for the Fort of Malacca. A ſecure Eſtabliſhment, in ſo favorable a Poſition, would give a real Vigour to our Eaſtern Trade, and throw within the Command of Bengal, a regular Supply to your Treaſury at Canton, with every Advantage to this Government, while it would procure to the Company a permanent Superiority, in Europe, in the China Commerce.

" 14th. The Exchange of Negapatam for the Fort of Malacca can be effected only by Negociation, and by the Authority of his Majeſty's Miniſters. The Object is important, and we earneſtly recommend it to your ſerious and immediate Conſideration. We think it neceſſary at the ſame time to hint, that if the Exchange be not effected ſpeedily, and before the States General are fully informed of the Conſequences it might have relative to their Eaſtern Trade, Difficulties would probably encreaſe to prevent their according to the Meaſure: They conſider Negapatam of much greater Importance to them than Malacca; but their Poſſeſſion of Negapatam could be of little Detriment to our Intereſts upon the Coaſt, and the Fort and Town of Malacca would be a moſt important Acquiſition to Bengal.

" In regard to the Second Plan, that relative to your Bonded Debts in India, it may be juſtly conſidered as intimately connected with the Plan for ſupporting the Trade with China. It will give new Life to the valuable Part of your Commerce from the Coaſts of Coromandel and Orixa, it will furniſh Supplies for the Mocha, Surat, and Malabar Returns, and ſecure ſome valuable Cargoes from the Coaſt of Sumatra. But the whole Succeſs of it depends upon the Integrity and judicious Selection with which the Goods for the encreaſed Inveſtment and a proper Attention to the Employment and Deſtination of your Charter Party Ships, for receiving Goods in India, and tranſporting them to England in proper Seaſons.

" In 1781-2, when this Government found it neceſſary to draw Bills upon the Company, to purchaſe what has been called the Subſcription Inveſtment; the evident Neceſſity which appeared for making the Produce of that Inveſtment in England equal, amidſt all the Riſques of War, to the full Amount of the Bills drawn, produced that Reduction in the prime Coſts of the Goods of that Inveſtment which has ſo juſtly merited your Approbation, may be deemed a moſt valuable Saving to the Company; a ſimilar Neceſſity will produce ſimilar and improved Effects, and we truſt that ſuch precautionary Meaſures may be adopted for lowering the Prime Coſt, and improving the Quality of an increaſed Bonded Debt Inveſtment (to deſcribe it by a particular Name) as will anſwer the moſt ſanguine Expectations than can be founded upon the Plan.

" It will naturally occur to you, that almoſt all your your Servants, and every Britiſh Subject connected with the Company, have a general Intereſt in the Succeſs of this Undertaking, and ought to be watchful of every Step leading to that Succeſs. We ſhall ſay no more upon the Subject at preſent, but ſubmit the Whole to your Diſcuſſion and Determination; we doubt not but his Majeſty's Miniſters will pay every liberal Attention to Propoſitions which, on the cleareſt Grounds of Public and Commercial Advantages, open ſo favourable a Proſpect to the State at large, and to the local Proſperity of theſe Settlements.

" Fort William,
Secret Department of Inſpections,
29th April 1785.

(Signed) " John Macpherſon,
John Stables,
Cha' Stuart."

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, that it having been ſtated that this Contract was made in Time of War, they ſhould next ſhew, that it never had been deemed adviſable, even in a State of Tranquillity, to confine it to a ſingle Year: That Eight Years had elapſed ſince the Expiration of Mr. Sulivan's Contract, which had been divided into Two Contracts, of Four Years each.

For which Purpoſe they would firſt refer to the before mentioned Minute of Mr. Macpherſon, on the Conſultation of 11th July 1785, given in Evidence this Day; (*a*) and,

Read, from Book, intitled, 'Bengal Letters received, 10th Auguſt 1789, to 16th 'April 1790,' (No Number), the following Extract of a Letter from Lord Cornwallis to the Court of Directors, dated Auguſt 2d 1789, beginning at Paragraph 23 of the ſame Letter.

"Honble. Sirs,

"Par. 23. As the Opium Contract terminated this Seaſon, Propoſals for a new Contract for the Term of Four Years, as before, have been called for by public Advertiſement. (*b*)

"Fort William, Auguſt 2, 1789. (Signed) "Cornwallis."

To ſhew that the Aſſignment of Mr. Sulivan's Contract to Meſſrs. Benn and Young was made without the Privity of the Defendant, and that he had no Concern in it, the Counſel ſtated, that they ſhould refer to the Evidence given on the Part of the Proſecution, namely, Mr. Benn's Evidence in the printed Minutes, Page 1317, 1318, and to that of Mr. Young, in the printed Evidence, Page 1325.

The Counſel for the Defendant further ſtated, that the next Allegation in the Charge reſpected a ſuppoſed ſmuggling Adventure to China, and alſo to a Loan of Money in the latter End of the Year 1781, and charged to be 'in Order to favour certain Individuals;' a Liſt of whom incloſed in a Letter from Mr. Haſtings, from Banares, dated 22d October 1781, having been given in Evidence by the Managers for the Commons in Page 1330 of the Printed Minutes, they ſhould ſhew that the Loan was publicly advertiſed for in the Month of July preceding, and that it was general for all the Servants of the Company, Civil and Military, who were willing to partake of the Remittance; for which Purpoſe they ſhould rely upon the Conſultation of the 30th July 1781, already given in Evidence in the printed Minutes, Pages 1330 and 1331, in Addition to which they ſhould read the Reſt of that Conſultation which applied as well to the Adventure as to the Loan.

Read, from Book 427, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 30th July 1781.

"Fort William, the 30th July 1781.

"At a Council; Preſent, Pub. Dept.
Edward Wheler Eſquire.
The Honble. Governor General abſent on a Viſit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

"Read, the following Letter from Mr. Cudbert Thornhill.

"Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

"Underſtanding that it is your Intention to export the Honble. Company's Opium now on Hand, I humbly beg Leave to ſubmit to your Conſideration a Plan of a Voyage to the Eaſtward, and China; and ſhould it meet with your Approbation, I beg Leave to make a Tender of my Ship the Betſey (ſent to Bombay for the Purpoſe of being ſheathed with Copper, and expected here next Month) to carry the Opium, and to recommend the preſent Commander of that Ship, Captain Geddes, as a proper Perſon to be entruſted with the Navigation of the Ship, and the Sale of the Opium. I engage that the Betſy ſhall carry 22 Guns 6 Pounders, and 100 Men, 20 Europeans, if to be had, beſides the Officers, and 80 Laſcars. I take the Liberty to propoſe to your Honble. Board, that the Ship ſhould firſt go to Rio, and diſpoſe of 700 Cheſts of Opium, taking in the Quantity of Tin, Pepper, and Dollars, ſpecified in the Plan now ſubmitted; and ſhould ſhe not be able to diſpoſe of that Number of Cheſts at Rio, or not be able to complete her Cargo of Tin, Pepper, and Dollars, to proceed to Tringany, where ſhe will, no doubt, be Cudbert Thornhill, dated 28th July.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2236. (*b*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCLXXXVIII.

able

able to effect the Whole; which done, to proceed to China with remaining 700 Chests, and her Cargo of Tin, Pepper, and Dollars, all of which to be disposed of at Canton, and the net Proceeds of the 1490 Chests to be paid into the Hands of the Supercargoes of the Honble. Company at that Place.—Should your Honble. Board be pleased to approve of the General Outlines of the Plan, and to order the 1490 Chests of Opium to be delivered to me at the proper Time, I will, if it should meet with your Approbation, ship them in all next Month on Board the Betsey, draw up the necessary Instructions for the Captain to be submitted to your Consideration, and in general to take upon me, under your Orders, the Management of the Detail of the Voyage, and, upon the Receipt of the Opium, execute whatever Papers may be necessary for the due Execution of the Trust reposed in me.

" If your Honble. Board should wish to adopt the same Plan of Exportation for 1500 Chests of the Opium which is expected in December next, I beg Leave to offer you my Services to take Charge of it myself, and go with it on any Ship that may be found fit for the Purpose, in the Month of January next, on the same Voyage as proposed for the Betsey: By following her at the Ports she may touch at, I shall be able to finish whatever may be left unsettled of her Cargo, and by proceeding to China after her, I shall be able to settle every Account respecting both Ships, see that the whole Proceeds of both Cargoes have been duly paid into the Hands of the Supercargoes, and, in short, settle every Part of the Voyage to Canton in a Manner that I hope will give Satisfaction to your Honble. Board.

" I am, &c.
(Signed) " Cudbert Thornhill."

" Calcutta,
28th July 1781.

" Ordered, That the Enclosure in the above Letter be entered after the Consultation.

" Mr. Wheler.—The above Letter and Plan offer Two Points to the Consideration of the Board; viz'.

" The Disposal of the Company's Opium, and the Means of remitting a considerable Sum to the Supercargoe in China. With respect to the First, there is little Prospect of selling the Opium here at a reasonable Price: the Endeavours of the Board to dispose of it even so low as at 400 Rupees have been in vain; no Purchasers have offered, and there is little Prospect of any offering. Opium is purchased by Individuals for the Purpose of exporting it to Batavia, the Eastern Islands, and China. The War which has lately broke out with the Dutch puts a Stop to the Exportation to Batavia, and the Voyages which are undertaken in small Vessels with Opium to the Eastern Islands, are become, from the same Circumstance, so very dangerous, that few or no Individuals will engage in them.

" These Two Channels of Export being stopped, it is but natural to suppose that the Price of Opium will fall, from the Demand being lessened.

As to the Second Point which Mr. Thornhill's Plan offers to the Consideration of the Board, the Supply for China, it appears to be a very advantageous one. The usual Supply has been by a Remittance of Bullion to China. The great Aids that this Government has afforded to the other Presidencies have already been a very considerable Drain to this Country of its ready Money; it therefore becomes an Object of the first Consequence with the Board to put a Stop, as far as they are able, to a Method of Supply so ruinous to these Provinces. It is evident that it is much easier for this Country to export its own Manufactures than its Specie, and when practicable, it should always be done when Supplies are to be sent to the other Presidencies. Upon the Whole, it appears that Mr. Thornhill's Plan furnishes the only Means that can be thought of for disposing of the Company's Opium to Advantage, and of sending a Supply to China that will be less felt by this Country than the usual Remittance in Bullion. With respect to the Exportation of a Second Quantity of Opium in January next, the Board do not think it necessary to determine therefore for the present.

" Resolved, That Mr. Thornhil's Proposals for the Exportation of 1490 Chests of Opium, in the Betsey, be accepted, and that the Management of the Detail of the Voyage be left to him; but that he submit to the Board the Letter of Instructions for the Captain, and that he do not give any Directions respecting the Voyage or Disposals of the Opium, without first submitting them to the Board for their Approbation.

" Ordered, That the necessary Papers be prepared for Mr. Thornhill to execute; that the Committee of Revenue be directed to deliver the 1490 Chests of Opium to him when the Ship shall be ready to take them in; and when shipped, that Mr. Thornhill do deliver the Bills of Lading to the Secretary.

☞ [" Ordered, That the Treasury be opened for the Receipt of C" 10,00,000, to be taken up on the above Remittance to China, and on the Terms mentioned in the following Advertisement.

" Advertisement, 30th July 1781.

Advertisement relative to the Remittance to China.

" The Honourable the Governor General and Council having resolved to export the Opium now in their Warehouses to China, to serve in lieu of the usual Remittance in Bullion, they hereby give

public Notice, that they will open their Treaſury for the Receipt of Current Rupees 10,00,000, from the Civil and Military Servants of the Company, the Repreſentatives of thoſe relieved from the Service and gone to Europe, or the Adminiſtrations to the Eſtates of deceaſed Perſons. Certificates will be granted by the Honourable the Governor General and Council, which will entitle thoſe who pay in Money to exchange them for Bills to be drawn by the Supra Cargoes at Canton, for the Proceeds of the above Opium, on the Court of Directors in Leadenhall Street, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 214 and 4 Pice ℔ 100 Spaniſh Dollars, and the Dollar to be rated at whatever may be the Exchange fixed by the Supra Cargoes for the Seaſon in which the Bills ſhall be drawn. Subſcriptions will be received at the Secretary's Office from all Servants of the Company, Civil or Military, who are willing to partake of this Remittance, provided they be delivered in before the 25th of next Month; a Diſtribution will then be made of the Remittance; the Shares to be regulated by the Rank which the Subſcribers hold in the Service; which Diſtribution will be lodged at the Treaſury, and the Amount allotted to each Subſcriber to be paid into the Treaſury on or before the 10th of September, after which the Treaſury will be cloſed.

" The Riſk of the Voyage to be on Account of the Company, and ſhould any Accident happen to prevent the ſafe Arrival of the Ship on which the Opium is to be loaden in China, the Money ſubſcribed will be repaid at the Treaſury in Fort William, with an Intereſt of 8 ℔ Cent.; or ſhould the Ship not carry Funds to China equal to the Amount ſubſcribed, the Supra Cargoes will curtail from the Drafts allotted to each Subſcriber on the Court of Directors a Sum equal to the General Deficiency on the whole Remittance; and whatever Sum may be ſo curtailed will be repaid at the Treaſury in Calcutta, with an Intereſt of 8 ℔ Cent. a Voucher being produced from the Supra Cargoes that ſuch Deductions were made.

" Ordered, That the above Advertiſement be immediately publiſhed, and a Copy ſent to the Subtreaſurer, with Directions to receive the Amount ſubſcribed, whenever the different Shares ſhall be determined agreeable to the Terms inſerted therein.] (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

Edwd. Wheler."

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1331;—and Appendix, N° CLXXXIX.

To the Amount of an Invoice of 1,490 Cheſts of Opium Patna, at A. Rs ℔ Cheſt, is	—	A. Rs 5,96,000			
Batta 8 ℔ Cent	—	47,680			
			6,43,680	0	0
To the Amount Freight on the above 1,490 Cheſts, at Sa Rs 50 ℔ Cheſt, is	—	Sicca Rs 74,500			
Batta 16 ℔ Cent.	—	11,920			
			86,420	0	0
To the Amount of the following Articles to be provided at the Eaſtern Ports for China; viz.					
Tin, Peculs 5,000, at Spa. Dollars 14½ ℔ Pecul, is	—	72,500			
Pepper 2,000, at Do 14	—	28,000			
	Spaniſh Dollars	— 100,500			
Exchange, at 41 Spaniſh Dollars ℔ 100 Ct Rs is	—		2,45,121	15	3
To Captain and Officers Privilege	—	—	6,480	0	0
			9,81,701	15	3
To Profit and Loſs	—	—	3,12,551	10	6
	Current Rupees	—	12,94,253	9	9

By the Amount Sales of 700 Cheſts Opium Patna, at the Eaſtern Ports, at 300 Spaniſh Dollars ℔ Cheſt, is Sp. D. 210,000					
Deduct Commiſſion and Port Charges, at 10 ℔ Cent. 21,000					
	Spaniſh Dollars	—	189,000		
Exchange, at 41 Sp. Dollars ℔ 100 Ct Rs is		—		4,60,975	9 9
By the Amount Sales at Canton of the following Articles; viz. Opium Patna 790 Cheſts, at Sp. Dollars 300 per Cheſt, is Sp. Dollars 237,000; Exchange, at 72 Tales ℔ 100 Dollars, is	—	—	Tales 170,640		
Tin, Peculs 5,000, at Tales 13 5 ℔ Pecul, is			67,500		
Pepper, Do 2,000, at 12 5 Do	—	—	25,000		
	Tales	—	263,140		
Deduct Charges Merchandize.					
Port Charges, — —	Tales	4,000			
Commiſſion, at 5 ℔ Cent.	—	13,157			
			17,157		
	Tales	—	245,983		
Exchange, at 7 Tales ℔ 100 Dollars, is Sp. Dollars 341,643; Exchange, at 41 Sp. Dollars ℔ 100 Ct Rs, is		—		8,33,278	0 0
	Current Rupees	—		12,94,253	9 9

To ſhew, that the above mentioned Liſt of Subſcribers was in conſequence of the public Advertiſement 30th of July 1781, and ſent down in conſequence of there being a conſiderable Balance of the Fund ſubſcribed for unpaid, in order to make up the Deficiency, the Counſel ſtated that they ſhould rely upon the Conſultation of the 5th November 1781, in the printed Minutes of Evidence, Page 1332.

They ſhould next ſhew, that after thoſe Names had been received upon the 5th of November 1781, there was a Neceſſity for a freſh Advertiſement for a freſh Loan for 10 Lacks of Rupees more, which Advertiſement invited all Perſons to ſubſcribe to the ſame, and for this Purpoſe they would rely upon the Conſultation of the 22d of November 1781, in the printed Minutes of Evidence, Page 1331.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that in Anſwer to the Allegation of the Charge, that the above Loan was for the Purpoſe of advancing Money to the Contractor, no Evidence having been given on the Part of the Proſecution, in Proof of the ſame, they ſhould rely upon the Evidence adduced this Day, to ſhew that the Treaſury was at that Time, which was a Period of Diſtreſs, open to receive a Loan for the general Exigency of the State.

The Counſel for the Defendant then ſtated, that as to the next Article of the Charge, viz. the Adventure to China and the Eaſtern Iſlands, the ſame took Place in the latter End of the Year 1781, in the Abſence of Mr. Haſtings, and was executed by Two Ships, the Nonſuch and the Betſey; as to which they ſhould firſt proceed to ſhew, that the Loſs charged by the Article aroſe upon that Part of the Adventure in which the Betſey was concerned, and was owing to the accidental Capture of her by the Dutch; that otherwiſe the Company would have reaped conſiderable Advantage from it; for which Purpoſe they ſhould refer to that Part of a Letter from the Supra Cargoes of Canton, dated 28th December 1782, which had been given in Evidence by the Managers for the Commons, in the printed Minutes, Page 1333.

To ſhew, the Account given by the Captain of the Betſey of the Capture, of the Sale he had made antecedent to it, and the favourable Proſpect he had if that Accident had not taken Place,

Read, from Book 223, the following Extract of a Conſultation, beginning at Page 336 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 3d March 1783. Public Dept.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote,
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables.

" The Governor General lays before the Board the following Papers which he has received from Captain Thornhill, who is juſt returned from China, concerning the Capture of the Betſey, with her Cargoe of Opium, at Rhio.

" Sir,

" In my laſt by the St. Cruz, I acquainted you that we had got the Ship Betſey into the River Rhio, where I imagined ſhe was very ſafe from any Attempts of an Enemy, this being a neutral Port; but I am truly ſorry to acquaint you now, that it has proved otherwiſe, owing entirely to the treacherous Behaviour of the Mallays towards us. Enclosed from Capt. Thornhill, dated —— * * Sic in Orig.

" On the Morning of the 1ſt of March, Four Veſſels made their Appearance in the Offing, and came into the Roads the ſame Day. They proved to be a Dutch Ship of Forty Guns, a French Ship of Eighteen Guns, and a Dutch Snow and Sloop armed Veſſels of Ten Guns each. On the Morning of the Second I found the French Ship was warping into the River; I immediately moved the Betſey further up cloſe to the Mallay Fort, where they hove a Boom acroſs the River, and ſent to the King repeatedly for Leave to paſs and carry the Ship up to the Town; but he put us off from Time to Time with evaſive Anſwers, and at laſt told us poſitively we could not paſs. This was what I never knew refuſed to an Engliſh Ship before: I had alſo propoſed to Rajor Ally, the Perſon who bought the Three Hundred Cheſts, to land a Quantity of the Opium into his Godowns, to lighten the Ship, in order to carry her up the River with more Eaſe. This he had conſented to, and promiſed to ſend his Prows for it in the Night; but this the King thought * for proper likewiſe to prevent. By this Time, being the Afternoon of the Second, the French Ship had got into the River, and almoſt within Gun Shot of us; and finding that the * Sic in Orig.

Snow and Sloop alſo were coming in, I went aſhore myſelf to the King, who was at his Fort, and acquainted him of this Circumſtance; at the ſame Time told him, that as he would not let us paſs the Boom, I intended to go along Side of the French Ship, and engage her (this we could eaſily have done, being then juſt high Water), that I thought we could not expect to do * from all the Three. His Anſwer was, that I muſt by no Means do ſo, for if I did, he would look upon me as the Aggreſſor in his Port, and turn his Guns upon me accordingly, and at the ſame Time aſſured me he would do the ſame by the French and the Dutch, ſhould they fire firſt. This, indeed, both him and many of the principal People of the Place had told me before, and that they would by no Means ſuffer the Ship to be taken in their Port. All this I thought appeared very reaſonable, had they only been as good as their Words. They had by this Time got all the Guns in the Fort loaded and ready, and not leſs than Fifteen hundred armed Men in it, beſides about Fifteen Prows with Two great Guns each. All theſe Preparations and Aſſurances led me to believe that they were in earneſt. I had then no Remedy but to moor the Ship to the beſt Advantage where ſhe was (which I did acroſs the River, within a Stones Throw of their Fort) and truſt to their promiſed Aſſiſtance, which I think they had in their Power to give us very effectually.

* Sic in Orig.

" In this Situation, we continued until the Morning of the Fourth, by which Time, the Ship, Snow and Sloop were moored in a Line a-breaſt of us within Gun-ſhot, (I mean their Gun-ſhot, the French Ships being Nine and Twelve Pounders, and the Snow and Sloop was ſupplied with Two Eighteen Pounders each and Men alſo from the Dutch Ship, which continued in the Roads). They being thus prepared, the French Ship began to fire, which we immediately returned, and continued Four or Five Broadſides, but finding that none of our Shot reached them, being moſtly Four Pounders, whilſt their's either ſtruck our Ship or went over her, (though they luckily did not kill any of our People); and finding that the Mallays did not offer to fire a Gun or give us the leaſt Aſſiſtance as they had promiſed, I ordered our Firing to ceaſe, it being of no Uſe at the Diſtance they had choſe to engage us, and called the Officers, &c. upon Deck and aſked their Opinion, which coincided with my own, and was, that we had it not in our Power to injure the Enemy. The Ship was moored with Four Anchors down, and could not be moved in the Face of their Fire; indeed, had there been no Enemy, it would have been difficult, it being then low Water and the River ſo narrow that Two of our Anchors were high and dry in the Mud, One on each Side the River. We thought it therefore expedient to ſtrike our Colours to ſave the Lives of the People, many of which muſt have been loſt had we periſhed, * without a Probability of the Loſs of a Man on their Side, and it was evident that we muſt give up the Ship at laſt to ſo ſuperior a Force; and it would be but a poor Conſolation, after throwing away the Lives of a Number of People to no purpoſe, to have had the Vanity to ſay we fought them ſo long. In ſhort, to have held out longer at ſuch a Diſadvantage, I preſume, by the thinking Part of Mankind, to have been next to Madneſs. The Behaviour of the Officers, Europeans, and People in general was ſuch, that I have great Reaſon to believe, (had there been a Proſpect, even a very diſtant one, of Succeſs,) would have done their Duty to the very laſt before they would have given her up. All theſe Circumſtances conſidered, the ſuperior Force againſt us, and the perfidious Behaviour of the Mallays towards us, &c. will, I hope, induce my Honourable Employers and yourſelf not to cenſure my Conduct for giving up the Ship; and you may reſt aſſured, it would not have been the Caſe had there been a Probability of ſaving her; and, if I may preſume to give my Opinion, with due Submiſſion to their and your ſuperior Judgment, I think the Honourable Company may with the greateſt Propriety demand Reſtitution of the Port of Rhio for all the Damages ſuſtained by the Loſs of the Ship Betſey and Cargo, for they undoubtedly had it in their Power to have ſaved her from the following Circumſtances, which we have learnt ſince the Capture. In the firſt place, had we been permitted to paſs the Boom, they would not have attempted to follow us nor attack us even where we were, or come into the River at all, had the King only ſaid he did not chooſe they ſhould. We find there was a Conference carried on between them from the Time of their firſt Arrival, and that there was a Promiſe made to the King of a certain Share of the Prize for his Neutrality, if not Aſſiſtance. I have likewiſe procured a Copy of the Letter ſent to the King, ſigned by the French and Dutch Captains after the taking the Ship, wherein they return him Thanks in the Name of the Dutch Company for his giving them Permiſſion to take the Ship in his Port, aſſuring him that they would not have attempted to do it without; and that the Dutch Company will reward him accordingly; alſo One of my Officers who went on board the French Ship to endeavour to procure us ſome of our Linen, &c. in diſcourſing with the Second Mate of her, aſked him their Reaſon for being ſo long in the River before they attacked us, his Anſwer was, that the King had not given them Leave before, and that he had then ſent to acquaint them that he was now ready, and that the Engliſh Ship could not now eſcape, ſo that they might attack her. From this I really believe all his Preparation was to aſſiſt them (not us) had we been likely to extricate ourſelves.

* Sic in Orig.

" Having ſold Three Hundred Cheſts of the Honourable Company's Ophium to the Mallays here, which is not yet paid for, I thought it expedient after giving up the Ship, to leave her with as many of the People as our Boats would carry, and truſt ourſelves in the Hands of the Mallays at the Riſque of our Lives, in order to ſave the Honourable Company's Property which was ſtill in their Hands; and ſhould no Engliſh Ship arrive in Time, I propoſe endeavouring

either to ſell the Produce to, or freight it on ſome of the Portugueſe Ships to China; at any Rate I ſhall endeavour to get it out of their Hands as ſoon as poſſible in the beſt Manner I can.

" I do aſſure you that this Misfortune has given me infinite Concern; for I had the Proſpect of making a very great Voyage for the Honourable Company, having ſold and delivered Three hundred Cheſts at a very great Price, and agreed for Two hundred more; and I am certain would have ſold not leſs than One thouſand Cheſts at this Port alone, and have paid for the Whole in due Time for China this Seaſon. It is needleſs for me to ſay more to you on this Subject until I have the Pleaſure of ſeeing you; from what I have already ſaid, you will readily conceive the Advantages that muſt have accrued to the Honourable Company had we ſucceeded, as we had Reaſon to expect.

" I am Sir, &c.

" Rhio, March 15th 1782. (Signed) " Rob' Gaddes."

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
Edwd. Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables."

To ſhew, that the Court of Directors approved of that Part of the Adventure in which the Betſey was concerned,

Read, from Book 42, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 12th July 1782, beginning at Paragraph 55 of the ſame Letter.

" Our Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal.

" 55. We have your Advices before us reſpecting the Diſpoſal of 1460 Cheſts of Opium on the Company's Account, at Rhio and other Places in the Streights of Malacca; the Net Produce of which was to be paid into the Hands of our Supra Cargoes at Canton, and we do not ſee any Objection to the Scheme. (*a*)

(Signed at the End)

" London, the 12th July 1782.

" R. Hall,
John Smith,
John Roberts,
Step. Luſhington,
Ben. Booth,
W. Devaynes,
George Cuming,
Ja' Moffatt,
Robert Gregory,
Henry Fletcher,
John Harriſon,
George Tatem,
Jacob Wilkinſon,
Charles Boddam,
John Hunter,
Joſeph Sparkes,
Nathaniel Smith."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that as to the next Allegation of the Charge, viz. that it was a mere Pretence that there was little Demand for the Commodity; or, that no Purchaſers had offered; or, that there was little Proſpect of any offering;—and that the Defendant made no Attempt to ſell it, although in Point of Fact there were Perſons in Calcutta who had Authority to bid for the Whole, or the greateſt Part of the Opium; they ſhould, as to the latter Aſſertion, that there were Perſons authoriſed to bid for the Whole of the Opium, rely upon there being no Evidence on the Part of the Proſecution in Support of it; and, in Anſwer to the reſt, refer to the Minute of Mr. Wheler, entered upon the Conſultation of the 30th July 1781, (*b*) already given in Evidence this Day for another Purpoſe; and then read an Extract of a Letter from the Board at Bengal, dated the 5th of April 1783, to the Court of Directors.

Read, from Book 20, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal to the Court of Directors, dated 5th April 1783, beginning at Paragraph 15, 16, 18, 99, and 100.

" Honble. Sirs,

" Par. 15. Captain Thornhill, who proceeded from hence into the Streights of Malacca to aſſiſt in completing the Sale of the Opium which had been laden on the Betſey, and to ſuperintend the Remittance of its Produce to China, being now returned, has delivered us a Letter, addreſſed to him by Captain Geddes, who commanded the Betſey, giving a full Account of her Capture in the River of Rhio; which appears to have been contrived and executed by the Connivance of the

Pub. Dept.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXC. (*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 2244.

Then read, from Book 715, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 27th June 1785.

" Fort William, the 27th of June 1785.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. John Macpherſon Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Preſident;
John Stables Eſquire,
The Honble. Charles Stuart.

" The Governor General.—Next to the neceſſary Payment of our Troops at the different Preſidencies, the Object in which the Company's Intereſt, and the Relief of their Diſtreſſes in Europe, are moſt concerned, is the Supply of the Funds in China, for loading the Homeward-bound Ships of the Seaſon with Cargoes for the Sales in London; this great Object is forwarded in Two Ways, either by direct Remittances in Bills, Goods, or Bullion, to the Supracargoes at Canton, or by ſuch Arrangements as will tend to give them an effectual Credit with the Native Merchants of China.

" If it were poſſible to ſend even a few Lacks in Specie to Canton this Seaſon, we ought to attempt ſuch a Remittance at every Riſque, for it would operate not only as a Supply, but as a Support of the Credit of the Supracargoes. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" John Macpherſon,
Jn° Stables,
Cha' Stuart."

Read alſo; from Book 712, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 4th July 1785, beginning at Page 619 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 4th July 1785.

" At a Council; Preſent,
John Stables Eſquire,
The Honourable Charles Stuart.
The Honble. the Governor General indiſpoſed.

" The Secretary having received the following Advertiſement from the Honourable the Governor General, on Saturday Evening laſt, informs the Board that the ſame was publiſhed in the India Gazette this Morning.

ADVERTISEMENT.

" The Honourable the Governor General and Council, underſtanding that their Advertiſement of the 11th April laſt, for receiving ſealed Propoſals for paying Money into the Company's Treaſury at Canton for Opium, to be delivered here in the Courſe of the preſent Seaſon, has met with Succeſs at the other Preſidencies, but that the Advantages of the Offer from Government have not been fully attended to here; Notice is therefore now repeated, that the Honourable the Governor General and Council are willing to receive freſh Propoſals on or before Wedneſday the 6th inſtant, for paying Money into the Company's Treaſury at Canton, in the Courſe of the preſent Seaſon, the Amount to be repaid by Bills drawn on this Government by the Supercargoes at Canton, or from the Firſt Company's Patna Opium of this Seaſon, which ſhall arrive at the Preſidency, and it is left in the Option of thoſe who ſend Propoſals to prefer either of the above Modes.

" The Payments at Canton to be made in Spaniſh Dollars, and the Propoſers to ſpecify the Exchange in Current Rupees, at which they will receive the Supercargoes Bills, or the Rate per Cheſt in Spaniſh Dollars, at which they propoſe to receive the Opium.

" The Perſons delivering in Propoſals are deſired to mention the Names of their Securities for the due Performance of their Engagements, and to write on the Outſide Cover, Propoſals for paying Money at Canton.

By Order of the Honble. the Governor General and Council,
" Fort William, 21 July 1785. (Signed) W. Bruere, Secretary.

" The Board apprehending that the Period ſpecified for the Receipt of Propoſals is too ſhort, are pleaſed to extend it to Monday Morning next the 11th inſtant.

(Signed) W. Bruere, Secretary.

" The Board apprehending that the Period for delivering in the Propoſals required may be too ſhort,

" Reſolved, That it be extended to Monday the 11th inſtant, and immediately notified to the Public in Hand Bills.

" Ordered, That it be advertiſed in the Calcutta Gazette on Thurſday next.

" (Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
John Stables,
Charles Stuart."

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXCII.

To ſhew the Circumſtances which prevented a more beneficial Sale of the Opium, and the Repreſentations of the Supracargoes at China upon that Subject, and that notwithſtanding thoſe Circumſtances, there was ſtill no Loſs, but a Gain, upon this Part of the Adventure,

The Counſel ſtated, they ſhould refer to a Letter of the Supracargoes upon the Subject, dated 28th of December 1782, in the printed Minutes of Evidence, Page 1332, and particularly to Paragraph 49, in Page 1334.

To ſhew what was the Reſult of the Adventure of the above Two Veſſels, the Counſel for the Defendant deſired Mr. Wright might be called in.

MR. WRIGHT was accordingly again called in, and examined as follows:

Q. How much Money was paid into the Company's Treaſury at Canton in conſequence of the Adventure to China and to the Eaſtern Iſlands in 1781, on Account of the Opium ſent from Calcutta?

A. The Sum paid into the Canton Treaſury, on Account of the Opium by the Two Veſſels, was 368,883 Dollars.

Q. State the Amount of that Sum in Pounds ſterling, reckoning the Dollars at 5s. 6d. which the Supercargoes have ſtated to be the Exchange?

A. 101,443 l.

Q. That is the total Produce of the Two Ships?

A. Yes.

Q. Captain Geddes having ſtated in the Letter given in Evidence, that he had ſold 100 Cheſts at 390 Dollars per Cheſt, 200 at 350, and that he could have ſold Seven hundred more; what would the Amount of the 700 more have been, ſuppoſing them ſold at the loweſt Sum that he had actually ſold any for, or agreed to ſell any for, namely, 350 per Cheſt?

A. 354,000 Dollars.

Q. If the Remainder of the Betſey's Cargo had been ſold at the Price which the Cargo of the Nonſuch ſold for, namely, at 210 Dollars, what would the Amount have been in Dollars?

A. 97,860 Dollars.

Q. Reduce that into Pounds ſterling at the ſame Rate of 5s. 6d. a Dollar.

A. The Two laſt Sums would be 124,261 l.

Q. That is the Reſult of the 1466 Cheſts of the Betſey?

A. That is the Reſult of the 1466 Cheſts.

Q. How much does this exceed that which was received at Canton on Account of the Opium by the Betſey?

A. 107,871 l.

Q. Had the Sales been ſo made, what would have been the total Receipts paid into the Canton Treaſury of the Opium ſent in both the Ships, the Nonſuch and the Betſey?

A. 209,314 l.

Q. Having been examined on the Part of the Proſecution, to prove that the total Charges upon theſe Ships amounted to 115,434 l. what would have been the Profit, admitting that to be the total Amount of the Charges incurred, upon the Data ſtated?

A. 93,880 l.

Q. What was the Gain or Loſs by the Adventure of the Nonſuch conſidered alone, after deducting the Prime Coſt and Charges?

A. The Gain was 19,000 l.

Q. Do you find, from the Accounts of the Eaſt India Company, that any pecuniary Advantage was derived to the Company from the Monopoly of Opium prior to the Government of Mr. Haſtings?

A. Except the Duties, it does not appear upon the Books of Account received from thence that any Advantage was derived from Opium before the Year 1773.

Q. What is the total Amount of the Gain derived to the Company from this Monopoly ſince Mr. Haſtings propoſed, and the Board at his Inſtance reſolved, to transfer the Management of it from the Patna Council to the Eaſt India Company, down to the preſent Time?

A. From 1773-4 to 1790-1, which is the lateſt Period to which the Accounts are received, it is 1,277,000 l.

Q. Does any Part of the Adventure ſpoken of reſpecting the Nonſuch and Betſey, apply at all to any of the Opium delivered by Mr. Sulivan, or under his Contract?

A. None at all.

Q. What was the total Amount of the Profit or Loſs to the Company upon the Opium during the Four Years of Mr. Sulivan's Contract, from the Year 1781 to 1785?
A. 211,000 l. Profit to the Company, reckoning the Current Rupee at Two Shillings?

Q. Does this Commodity ſtill continue to be managed under a Monopoly?
A. It does.

Q. Do you find upon the Conſultations any Inſtance of this Commodity being granted ſubſequent to the Year 1775, upon a Contract for a ſingle Year—for One Year only?
A. I believe Mr. M'Kenzie had another Year given to his Original Contract for Three Years.

Q. Independant of that, is there any other Inſtance?
A. No other Inſtance.

Croſs-examined by the Managers for the Commons.

Q. Have you in your Account of the Charges of Opium included the Value of the Intereſt of the Money borrowed to make Advances to the Contractors?
A. I don't recollect, except as to the Adventure of the Betſey; there was an Intereſt paid on the Certificates returned on that Account.

Q. Do you recollect that a Sum of Money was borrowed upon Intereſt, in order to make an Advance to the Contractor for the Supply of Opium?
A. I do not recollect the Circumſtance.

Q. Do you not recollect 200,000 l. or thereabouts, was borrowed, Part of which was ſo applied?
A. I think the Sum of Ten Lacks was raiſed in Bengal upon each of the Adventures, for One of which Sums of Ten Lacks, Bills were drawn from Canton on the Court of Directors.

Q. Have you calculated, in the Charges upon the Opium, the Intereſt of the Money ſo borrowed, ofar as it was advanced to the Contractors?
A. No, I have not.

Q. Have you calculated the 2 ½ per Cent. Allowance made to the Contractors?
A. I have.

Q. Have you included in the Charges, the Allowance that was made to the Sales-Maſter on having the Sale of Opium taken out of his Hands?
A. I have. I preſume it is meant on the Adventure to China.

Q. The Queſtion means on the Adventure to China?
A. The Allowance made to the Vendue Maſter is included.

Q. Whether, in the hypothetical Profits of the Adventure, you have included the Inſurance?
A. No Allowance of that Kind is made.

Q. Do you know that in Fact any ſuch Inſurance was made?
A. I do not know if it was, or not.

Q. Have you calculated in the Charges the Armament of theſe Veſſels that was made at Madras?
A. No.

Q. Do you know what that Opium might have been ſold for at Calcutta, free of thoſe Charges and Riſks?
A. I cannot ſtate that from Recollection.

Q. Do you recollect what Reaſons were given for taking the Sale out of the Hands of the old Saleſmaſter, ſo as to occaſion his Demand of a Profit for the Loſs of what he might have had upon the Sale?
A. I think the Ground of the Vendue Maſter's Application was in Conſequence of the Opium being ſent to the Eaſtward and to China: I ſpeak only from Recollection.

Q. The Queſtion is not what the Saleſmaſter's Reaſons were, but what Reaſons were given for taking it out of the Hands of the Vendue Maſter?
A. I do not recollect any other than the ſending of it to China.

Q. Can you aſcertain what Time this Opium was brought to the Advantage of the Company, —what Year?
A. In the Courſe of the Year 1782 or 1783; I think the Sales in Canton were made in the latter End of the Year 1782.

Q. Do

Q. Do you recollect what Time Mr. Haſtings came to the Preſidency of the Council at Madras?
A. No, I do not.

Q. Was it not about the Year 1772.—The Queſtion means the Bengal Preſidency?
A. In April 1772.

Q. Do you recollect, on looking over the Eaſt India Company's Accounts, any Reaſons aſſigned why this was not brought to the Profit of the Company from 1772 to 1782?
A. The Profit I have been ſpeaking of, is that on the Opium ſent by the Nonſuch in 1781,—I imagine that is what is alluded to by the Queſtion.

Q. Do you know at what Period it happened that this Buſineſs of Opium was brought to the Company's Advantage, and taken out of the Hands of the Council at Patna, for whoſe Advantage it had been before employed?
A. In the Year 1773-4.

Q. What was the Profit on that Year?
A. About 47,000l. but that Profit was taken in part upon ſome Cheſts of Opium ſent to the new Settlement of Balambangan;—the Produce of it there I am not able to aſcertain.

Q. Then, the Opium began to be profitable to the Company in that Year?
A. Yes, in the Year 1773-4.

Q. What was the Profit in the next Year?
A. 42,800 l.

Q. In the Year 1775?
A. 13,767 l.

Q. The next Year, 1776?
A. 21,000 l.

Q. The next Year?
A. 1777-8, 18,000l. 1778-9, 54,000 l. 1779-80, a Loſs of 23,460 l. owing to the Capture of the Ship.

Q. The Years after?
A. In 1780-1, it was 44,000 l. 1781-2, 45,000 l. all Profit.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings was not Preſident or Governor during the Whole of that Period of Time?
A. Certainly.

Q. What was the Profit the firſt Year of Mr. Sulivan's Contract?
A. The laſt Sum mentioned was 45,000 l. in 1782-3, 62,000 l. 1783-4, 59,695 l. 1784-5, 44,405 l.—that ended Mr. Sulivan's Contract.

Q. During the Period of Mr. Sulivan's Contract, is that a clear Profit over and above all the Charges that have juſt now been mentioned?
A. The prime Coſt, and the Charges of every Kind, except Inſurance and Intereſt of Money, which have been mentioned, are deducted from the Sales to produce the Profit I have ſtated.

Q. Then, at what Period of Time did Mr. Haſtings's Government expire?
A. I think it was the latter End of January 1785.

Q. What was the Produce of the Profit of Opium to the Company, after the Expiration of Mr. Sulivan's Contract and of Mr. Haſtings's Government, in each Year?
A. In 1785-6, 118,380 l. in 1786-7, 132,670 l. in 1787-8, 135,216 l. 1788-9, 148,173 l. 1789 90, 154,461 l. 1790-91, the laſt Year, 159,100 l.

Q. Have you calculated the Profits upon an equal Number of Years during the Time Mr. Haſtings continued Governor, with that which has happened ſince Mr. Haſtings ceaſed to be Governor?
A. I have made no ſuch Calculation.

Q. Whether the Contracts ſubſequent to Mr. Sulivan's Time have had all of them the ſame Clauſes as Mr. Sulivan's had?
A. I really don't recollect ever reading the Contracts.

Q. Whether, or no, Mr. Sulivan's Contract had ever been publicly advertiſed before it was given to Mr. Sulivan?
A. I think it appears upon the Proceedings it was not.

Witneſs re-examined by the Counſel.

Q. Whether any Opium from another Country has been brought under the Management of the Company in the latter Years you have ſpoken of, and added to what was before?

A. In the Year 1786, there was a certain Quantity contracted for from Banares; I believe about 500 Cheſts a Year.

Q. Did that form a Part of the Supply of the preceding Years?

A. Not that I know of; the Two Deſcriptions of Opium uſually furniſhed before that Period were the Bahar and the Bengal.

Q. You have ſpoken of a Sum of 23,000 l. loſt in one of the Years, at how much do you calculate the Dollar in aſcertaining that Loſs?

A. This Calculation is made from the Bengal Accounts, in Current Rupees, without any Reference to that.

Q. (*by Managers*) What Time was it that the new Contract for the Banares Opium was made?

A. Some Time, I believe, in 1785 or 1786.

Q. Is it included in the general Contract, or not?

A. I think it was a ſeparate Contract.

Q. Is it included in the Sum of the Profits of the Opium you have ſtated?

A. It is in the Profits I have ſtated.

Q. Do you know how the Banares Opium was diſpoſed of, previous to the Contract in 1785 or 1786?

A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know whether it was in any way brought to the public Service?

A. I think not.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings did not regulate the Banares Opium in the Year 1781?

A. I take it it appears upon the Records, Mr. Haſtings did make ſome Regulations in 1781 about it.

Q. Do you recollect whether this Opium formed any Part of thoſe Regulations as brought to the Profit of the Company or the new Rajah, Mehipnarain?

A. I don't remember at all; it is ſome Time ſince I looked into the Proceedings.

Q. Then, you know nothing at all of what became of the Quantity of Opium eſtimated at 500 Cheſts, during the Government of Mr. Haſtings?

A. No, I do not.

Q. How much had the Contract *ad idem* been ſince that, comprehending the ſame Articles of Sulivan's Contract,—whether or no you recollect what that was Net ſince that Period, independent of the Banares Opium?

A. I have not the Accounts here to ſhew—this is only a general Profit upon the whole of the Opium ſold.

Q. Do you know what Rate or Proportion of Goodneſs the Banares Opium bears to the Patna Opium?

A. I do not.

Q. Are you quite ſure that Mr. Sulivan had nothing to do with any Dealing in the Banares Opium?

A. I do not know any otherwiſe, than as it appears from the Company's Books, that Bahar and Bengal Opium were the only Sorts.

Q. Do you know whether or no Mr. Sulivan was the Perſon that did ſupply it?

A. It is ſaid on the Books to be ſupplied by him.

Q. Does it appear, upon the Company's Books and Correſpondence, that Mr. Sulivan did in fact ſo ſupply the Opium?

The Queſtion was ordered to be read by the Clerk.

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

The

The Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor ſaid,

" Gentlemen, Managers for the Houſe of Commons, and you Gentlemen who are of Counſel for the Defendant, I am commanded by the Houſe to acquaint you, that it is not competent for the Managers for the Commons to aſk the Witneſs, " Whether it appears on the Company's Books and Correſpondence that Mr. Sulivan did in fact ſo ſupply the Opium ?"

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

Read, from Book 211, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Board at Calcutta, dated the 16th March 1784.

" We deſire you will eſpecially attend to the Means of making ſuch Remittances to China as may, as far as poſſible, prevent any Drafts from thence. We are well aware that there is ſome Difficulty herein, which muſt be obviated according to Circumſtances on the Spot, and by Means, which cannot be directed from hence, but we truſt that with the Advantage of the Trade in Opium, and other Commodities of India to the Eaſtern Iſlands, you will find it very practicable to accompliſh this deſirable Purpoſe, without any great or conſtant Drain of Specie from Bengal, which ought, as far as poſſible, in all Caſes to be avoided.

" London,
16th March 1784.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Joſeph Sparkes,
J. Smith,
Jacob Boſanquet,
Tho' Parry,
George Tatem,
Lionel Darell,
R^d Hall,
Nathl Smith,
W. Devaynes,
John Roberts,
L. Sulivan,
W. Benſley,
John Hunter,
John Michie."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, That the next Subject of the Article was, the Contract made for the Supply of Bullocks for the Army in the Year 1779; the Firſt Point of which was, 'that the old Contract was diſſolved without any Complaint upon the Part of the Army of its Inadequacy to the regular Supply.'

To prove therefore directly the contrary, they ſhould proceed to ſhew, that a Complaint was made, namely, by the Commander in Chief, of the total Inadequacy of the former Contract:

For which Purpoſe they ſhould firſt refer to a Conſultation of the 15th of July 1779, in the printed Minutes of Evidence, Page 1345; and alſo to a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Board at Bengal, dated 11th April 1781, in the printed Minutes of Evidence, Page 1372, both referring to a Letter from General Stibbert of the 22d Auguſt 1778. That the Purpoſe of the above References was to ſhew that, from the Blank left for it, though it was not inſerted on the Conſultation, the laſt mentioned Letter of the 22d of Auguſt 1778, probably did exiſt: But as it was not to be found at the India Houſe, they ſhould offer the next beſt Evidence of it, namely, a Copy.

The Managers for the Commons objected to the Evidence.

The Counſel for the Defendant were heard in Anſwer to the Objection.

The Managers for the Commons waived their Objection.

Read, by Conſent, from a Copy printed by the Houſe of Commons, the following Paper.

" Extract of a Letter from Brigadier General Stibbert, to the Honourable Governor General and Council, dated 22d Auguſt 1778.

" With reſpect to the Bullocks of the Army, I am afraid it is impoſſible that the Company ſhould ever be furniſhed with ſuch as are fit for the Service, at the very low Rates that are now given for them; which it is well known are not ſufficient for the Contractor to provide good ones, and feed them properly, without being a conſiderable Loſer by his Contract: The Conſequence is, that the Army is always ſupplied with bad Cattle, (at leaſt not with ſuch as

the Importance of the Service they are entertained for requires), which are as badly fed; and this muſt always continue to be the Caſe, till Government is pleaſed to take the Matter into Conſideration, and allow ſomething more for the Proviſion of them, and till the Contractors are tied up by ſuch Penalties and Forfeitures as will oblige them to fulfil the Articles of their Contracts.—Another Reaſon why the Company have for ſome Years paſt been ſo ill ſerved in the Bullock Contract, has been giving it away at the Expiration of every Twelvemonth, for the Term of one Year only, which is too ſhort a Time for any Contractor to hold it, ſo as to do Juſtice to his Engagements. Accordingly, inſtead of taking the neceſſary Meaſures for procuring Supplies of good Cattle, and for laying in Magazines of Grain for their Support, from the Countries where they could be beſt or cheapeſt had (which it cannot be expected any Contractor will do, when he is liable to loſe his Contract in a few Months, and does not know that his Succeſſor will take them off his Hands), it has been too much the Practice to truſt to getting both from the Bazars, and Diſtricts where they have been immediately wanted. The Diſadvantages, and often Diſtreſſes, which this muſt occaſion to the Service, are too evident.—The Cauſe of theſe may however be ſaid to be now removed, by the preſent Contract being granted for Three Years; but that alone, I am perſuaded, will be found not ſufficient to remedy our having bad Bullocks, which nothing can effectually do but encreaſing the Rates given for them. The Executor of the deceaſed Contractor, I am told, though I have no Authority to ſay it from himſelf, is ſo ſenſible of the Diſadvantages and Trouble of this Part of his late Brother's Contract, that he would readily give it up to any Perſon who would take it off his Hands; in which Caſe, I think it would be very proper to have it ſeparated from the Victualling Contract, and given to ſome active Perſon who has Time and Leiſure to attend to the proper Management of it.

" Should the Board, from what I have here repreſented, think it expedient to allow an higher Sum for the Proviſion of the Bullocks, I would adviſe that a Standard ſhould be fixed for the Size of them, under which none ſhould be admitted, and that were not ſtrong and bony, free from Defects, and in all Reſpects fitting for the Service; that none alſo ſhould be admitted under or above a preſcribed Age; and that, previous to their being received and muſtered at the Stations where they are required, they ſhall be examined by the Commanding Officer, the Officer commanding the Artillery, the Aſſiſtant Quarter Maſter General, and Commiſſary of Muſters, and all ſuch as do not anſwer to thoſe Particulars rejected.—That thoſe received into the Service ſhall, at the Time of Examination, have the Company's Mark put upon them; and that the Contractor ſhall incur a Penalty for marking any Bullock, or any Perſon doing it for him, for the Uſe of the Army, without Authority.—That a Survey ſhall be taken regularly every Three Months of the State of all the Bullocks, at the different Stations of the Army, by the ſame Officers, and all that may be found unfit for Service diſcharged.—That Reports of theſe Surveys, and of the Inſpection of all that are received and marked for the Service, ſhall be tranſmitted to the Commander in Chief, and a Copy of the ſame to the Quarter Maſter General, to be lodged in his Office.—Theſe Meaſures adopted, I think will ſecure the Proviſion of ſtrong and able Bullocks for the Service; at leaſt, I know of no other ſo likely to do it.

" That they may always be well fed, and in good Condition to perform the Services required of them, the Contractor ſhould be obliged by his Contract to give the Draft Cattle Two Seers and an Half, and the Carriage Two Seers of Grain each per Day; and when Graſs and Forage is ſcarce, ſuch a further Quantity, not exceeding Three Seers and an Half to the Draft and Three Seers to the Carriage, as it may be found neceſſary for the Commanding Officer of the Station where they are kept to direct. At preſent the Allowance given by the Contractor to the Draft Cattle is Two Seers, and to the Carriage One Seer; which, when Graſs and Forage are very plenty, and they are not worked, might be ſufficient; but at other Times, and when they are wrought, it is evidently not ſo; and if the Bullocks are once allowed to fall off in Fleſh, and get poor, from a Shortneſs of Food, it takes ſome Months to recover them, and the Service muſt on ſuch Occaſions, when they are wanted, ſuffer from it. But this would not be felt ſo much as what it is at particular Seaſons, were the Cattle to get regularly the Quantity of Grain the Contractors have made it a Rule to fix as their daily Allowance; which, from the plundering of the Banians and their Underlings, all of whom muſt have a Feeling out of them, it is very certain they do not. By the Contractors being obliged by the Articles of their Contracts to give the Draft Bullocks as far as Three and an Half Seers, and the Carriage as far as Three Seers, of Grain per Day each, whenever they fall off in Fleſh, and it may be found neceſſary for the Commanding Officer of the Troops to order it, to keep them in good Condition, it will become their immediate Intereſt, when they know they are liable to ſuffer from not doing it, to look better after their People than they now do, and ſee that the Cattle are taken proper Care of, and not defrauded of their due Allowance. Indeed this Buſineſs is too much left at preſent to Banians, who, Nobody I believe can doubt, will make every Advantage of it that their Arts can contrive, and point out to them, and that lies in their Power. But beſides the Intereſt which the Contractor is hereby made to have in taking Care that the Cattle are properly looked after and fed, it will be neceſſary that the Company ſhould allow 20 or 25 Rupees per Month to a good Serjeant of each of the Brigades to overſee them, under the Direction of the Commanding Officer of Artillery, where there are Artillery Corps.

Corps. This or ſome adequate Allowance not being made to theſe Men, for their Trouble, they will take it from the Banians; which muſt entirely deſtroy the Intent of their Appointment.

" I have thought it neceſſary to make theſe Obſervations to the Board reſpecting the Bullocks, which, as no Movement of the Forces can ever be made without them, claim, in my Opinion, a very ſerious Attention.

" I have the Honour to ſubſcribe myſelf,
Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient,
and very humble Servant,
(Signed) " G. Stibbert."

" Fort William,
22d Auguſt 1778.

To ſhew, that the Attention of the Board was, at the Period mentioned in the Article, particularly drawn to the bad State of the Bullocks,

Read, from Book 597, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 14th March 1779, beginning at Page 138, of the firſt Series of paging of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 14th March 1779.

" Proceedings of the Governor General and Council in their Military Department. Military Dept.

" Read a Letter from General Stibbert, dated 26th of February 1779.

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and Council.

" Gentlemen,

" I am ſorry to ſay that the Bullocks employed for the Uſe of the Train at this Station, are as bad as they can well be, and ſhould the Troops be ordered to move, great Inconveniencies muſt ariſe from it. But as I have already given my Sentiments very fully to the Board concerning this Part of the Service, I muſt beg Leave, inſtead of making any further Remarks thereon, to refer them to my Letters on this particular Subject. There having been hitherto a greater Number kept up than is allowed to a Train in the Field, I ſhall order all above that Complement, and thoſe that are the worſt, to be immediately diſcharged.

" I have the Honour to ſubſcribe myſelf with Reſpect,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
G. Stibbert."

" Head Quarters at Futty Gurr,
26th February 1779.

(No Signatures at the End of the Conſultation.)

To ſhew that a further Repreſentation was made by the Provincial Commander in Chief, of the bad Condition of the Draft and Carriage Bullocks, and of the Neceſſity for the Board's coming to a ſpeedy Reſolution for the better Supply of the Army with Cattle,

Read, from Book 433, the following Extract of the Proceedings of the Board of Inſpection, of the 22d July 1779.

" Fort William, the 22d July 1779.

At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
Philip Francis,
and
Edward Wheler,
Eſquires.
Mr. Barwell, and Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent.

" Read the following Letters and Incloſures from Brigadier Stibbert.

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Board of Inſpection.

" Gentlemen,

" In my Letter of the 20th February, I informed the Board of the bad Condition of the Draught and Carriage Bullocks, allotted for the Service of the Train and Magazine, at this Station. Upon the Orders of Government arriving with me for the Troops to quit their Cantonments, and move into the Field, I ordered them to be ſurveyed, and a Report made to me of their exact State. A Copy of this Survey Report, No. 3, the Board will receive herewith, and readily ſee the Neceſſity of coming to ſome ſpeedy Reſolution for having the Army better ſupplied with theſe Cattle. In the mean Time, that the Service may not ſuffer, I have directed the Contractor's Agent here to purchaſe immediately as many good Bullocks as he can, to exchange the bad Ones with; but as this is not a Part of the Country to provide them in, and as they are very dear here, I am afraid it may be ſome Time before he can complete this

this Buſineſs. I have further to acquaint the Board, that in order to have them as fit for Service as poſſible, I have directed each Bullock to have Two Seer and a Half of Grain per Diem, while the Troops lay ſtill, and Three Seer in Caſe of marching.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" G. Stibbert."

(And at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
P. Francis,
Edwd Wheler."

Read alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Book, and the ſame Proceedings.

" Practice Ground, March 15, 1779.

" No. 3. Examined the Contractors Train and Carriage Bullocks conformable to General Orders.

" Preſent.——Lieut. Colonel Wilding, Commanding the Temporary Brigade,
Major Patrick Duff, commanding the Artillery,
Lieut. Lawrence Gall, Aſſt Qr Mr General.

" Found only Seventy-eight Draught Bullocks fit for Service. The Remainder are not of Size proper for the Artillery Service, and moſt of them in a very bad Condition.

" The Carriage Bullocks are all of them unfit for Service, being too ſmall, and in very bad Order.

(Signed) " B. Wilding,
Lt Coll."

To ſhew what was the Repreſentation made by Major Camac at the ſame Time, upon the ſame Subject,

Read, from Book 694, the following Extract of a Secret Conſultation of the 1ſt April 1779, beginning at Page 311 of the ſame Book.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis,
Edward Wheler,
} Eſquires.
Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote K. B.

" Read, the following Letter from Major Camac.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" Our March was delayed much by the Badneſs of the Carriage Bullocks, as we got only Seventy from Burdwan, which were preferrable to thoſe brought from Calcutta, all the good ones belonging to the former Place being either ſent out of the Way or hid; with this, and the Deſertion of the Drivers, the Magazine was ſtrewed on the Roads, and could never have been got on with, was it not for the Activity of Captain Mayaffre, and Sixty Sepoys placed with him, who were obliged to act the Part of Drivers.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" Jacob Camac."

" Camp at Corombah in Chullah Nagpore,
11th March 1779.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they ſhould next proceed to ſhew, that the Subject of the Bullock Contract was brought before the Board by Sir Eyre Coote in the Month of July 1779, and that the Contract was made upon the Baſis and Foundation of the Regulations brought forward by him, in his Capacity of Commander in Chief of the whole Army; for which Purpoſe they ſhould refer to the Minute of Sir Eyre Coote in the printed Evidence, Page 1345; to which they would add, the Regulations thereunto ſubjoined, omitted by the Managers for the Commons.

Read, from Book 597, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 15th July 1779, beginning at Page 65 of the ſame Book.

" Military Department, Fort William, 15th July 1779.

" Proceedings of the Governor General and Council, dated as above.

" At a Conſultation; Preſent,
The Hoñble. Warren Haſtings Eſq. Governor General, Preſident;
Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis,
Edward Wheler,
} Eſquires.
Not preſent, Sir Eyre Coote.

" 1ſt. The Contractor ſhall engage, that within Six Months from the ſigning of the Contract, he ſhall have in Readineſs 4,000 Draft and 2,700 Carriage Bullocks at the different Places where the Artillery Train Bullocks are now ſtationed, or ſuch as ſhall be pointed out by the Commander in Chief; they ſhall, at the Expiration of that Period, be muſtered and examined whether fit for Service, and of the Standard Size and Age as ſhall hereafter be deſcribed. Should he not have the Number above-mentioned ready within the ſtipulated Time, he ſhall forfeit S^a R^s 10 per Head of every deficient Bullock.

Page 65. Sir Eyre Coote, 21 Minute by, on Emendations of the Bullock Contract.

" 2d. No Cattle ſhall be received as fit for Service under 12½ Hands, or 50 Inches high, and under 4 Years Growth, or above 6 Years Growth, nor continued after 12 Years old.

" Each Carriage Bullock to bear 160lbs. Weight, excluſive of his Pad; and the following Numbers to be allowed for the Draught of Ordnance.

24 Pounders	24
18	18
12	12
6	6
3	4
8 Inch Howitzer	14
5½	10
4⅗	6
Waggon	14
Tumbul	10

This is calculated from the Weight of the Whole actually taken at 8 Maunds ℔ Pair, and the leaſt Number without Fractions.

" 3d. That the Commanding Officer of Artillery, and the Commanding Officer of Trains under the Commanders of the Brigades, be made Inſpectors General of all the Bullocks received into the Service, that they may be placed under their Charge; and that they be reſponſible that none but proper Cattle be received; and that they report, from Time to Time, to the Commander in Chief, whether they are fit for Service; and if they are not, they ſhall be inſpected by Three Perſons; One on Behalf of the Commander in Chief, One on Behalf of the Commanding Officer of the Train, and One on Behalf of the Contractor. If by theſe Inſpectors they are condemned, they ſhall be immediately thrown upon the Hands of the Contractor, who ſhall be obliged to furniſh others in lieu of thoſe within Twenty Days after they have been rejected, under the Penalty hereafter mentioned. (Vide Art. 12.)

" 4th. * Each Bullock be allowed 3 Seers of Grain ℔ Diem, and a proper Quantity of other dry Fodder, and 4 Seer of Grain ℔ Day on marching Days, 3 in halting Days, and 5 Seers of Straw or Graſs; and the Contractor ſhall incur a Penalty of Three Times the actual Bazar Price of every Seer of Grain ſupplied deficient of the ſtipulated Quantity.

* Sic in Orig.

" 5th. That a diſcretionary Power be granted to all Officers upon Command, to give Orders for an Increaſe of Food ℔ Head, for ſo many Days; which Order ſhall be given in Writing to the Contractor's Agent, that it may be his Voucher for the extra Supply to be drawn for, agreeably to the Quantity which ſuch Voucher ſhall ſpecify, at the Rate hereafter mentioned.

" 6th. That the Contractor ſhall keep 1 Keeper or Driver to each Pair of Bullocks, whether Draft or Carriage, and for loading the Bullocks.

" 7th. That the Drivers be muſtered, and a Return made of them, with the Bullocks, and a Sirdar to every 6 Drivers to keep them in Order, and to their Duty.

" 8th. That the Drivers have each a Pair of Shoes, a blue Turban and blue Commerband, and a Staff, with 6 Cubits of Rope, to be found by the Contractor, all agreeable to a Pattern to be approved of by the Commanding Officer of Artillery.

" 9th. That the regular Pay of each Driver be 5 S^a R^s ℔ Month, and that each Driver be paid 4 S^a R^s ℔ Month upon the Field, in Preſence of the Perſon appointed by the Commanding Officer of Artillery, or the Commanding Officers of Trains, by the Contractor, and the remaining 1 Rupee to be withheld by the Contractor, to furniſh them every Three Months with 1 of each of the above Articles of Accoutrement.

" 10th. That when the Cattle are muſtered, the Draft ſhall be provided with Bridles and Picket Ropes, the Carriage Cattle with Pads, Bridles, and Picket Ropes, agreeable to Muſter, to be approved of by the Commanding Officer of Artillery.

" 11th. Nothing

" 11th. Nothing but Loſſes from forced Marches and overloading ſhall be repaid to the Contractor; that is to ſay, ſuch Cattle as drop down and die on the Road during the March. A forced March is underſtood to be any Diſtance exceeding 8 Coſs in 24 Hours; and Overloading is underſtood to be any Weight above that ſtipulated in Article 2. viz' 160 lb.

" 12th That the Contractor ſhall be obliged to replace every Bullock diſcharged, dead, ſtolen, killed, or taken by the Enemy; viz'. Any Number not exceeding 12 in 1 Hour upon Service, and in 6 Hours in fixed Stations, under a Penalty of — S' R' 1000

Do.	—	24 in 12 Hours	—	Do.
Do.	—	40 in 2 Days	—	500
Do.	—	60 in 4 Days	—	Do.
Do.	—	100 in 6 Days	—	Do.
Do.	—	200 in 8 Days	—	Do.

" 13th. That the Cattle, when found conformable to the ſtipulated Age, Strength, and Size, and received as fit for Service, be marked, in Preſence of an Officer of Artillery whom the Commanding Officer may appoint, with the Company's Mark, and with a Letter to denote the Year they are received into the Service, and a Figure for their Age.

" 14th Bullocks loaded with Grain for the feeding of the Company's Bullocks, or Carriages loaded with it, ſhall be allowed to attend the Army, and be furniſhed, in Caſes of Danger, with an Eſcort, of which the Commanding Officer is the Judge.

" 15th The Number of 4,000 Draft and 2,700 Carriage Bullocks, being the Eſtabliſhment required, ſhall be kept in Pay during the Term of the Contract; but ſhould any Increaſe be required, Notice thereof ſhall be given to the Contractor, and he ſhall be obliged to ſupply the extra Bullocks in the following Manner:

Any Number not exceeding		200	within	6 Weeks;
Do.	—	500	—	2 Months;
Do.	—	800	—	3 Months;
Do.	—	1600	—	4 Months;

after the Notice ſhall have been delivered to him, under the Penalty of the Value of each deficient Bullock, rated at 16 S' R' ℔ Head; and for any extra Number of Bullocks ſupplied by the Contractor, he ſhall be allowed a Bounty of S' R' 10 ℔ Head.

" 16th. The Contractor's Bills ſhall be ſigned by the Commanding Officer of Artillery, and counter-ſigned by the Commanding Officer of the Corps or Station to which they are attached, if of ſuperior Rank, and ſhall be certified to be agreeable to Contract, with Remarks and Exceptions, if any, within 4 Days after the Muſter; which Vouchers, after paſſing through the Commiſſary General's Office, where they ſhall not lay above 8 Days, the Amount certified thereupon to be due by him, * which ſhall be paid, on Preſentation, by the Military Paymaſter.

* Sic in Orig.

" 17th. To enable the Contractor to comply with theſe Conditions, he ſhall be allowed as follows:

" For every common Driver, muſtered with the Dreſs and Accoutrements as ſhall hereafter be deſcribed, S' R' 5 0 0

And 6 S' R' for each Sirdar Driver.

For Ropes and Pads of each Bullock, Draft and Carriage taken together	—	S' R'	1	0	0
For 3 Seers of Grain per Day, or 2 Maunds 10 Seers ℔ Month, for each Bullock, whether Draft or Carriage, 24 Seers calculated for each Rupee, is		S' R'	3	12	0
(When on marching Days the Cattle are allowed an extra Quantity of Grain, the Contractors are to be paid for it after the Rate above mentioned.)					
For all Loſſes by the Enemy, Death, Rejection, &c.	— —	S' R'	1	0	0
All which makes together, excluſive of the Driver, for each Bullock ℔ Month,		S' R'	5	12	0

Being for the Bullock Furniture, Food, and Inſurance, excluſive of the Driver, to One Pair of Draft Bullocks, and One Pair of Carriage Bullocks.

" 18th. The Contract to be continued for Five Years from the At the Expiration of Four Years after ſigning the Contract, ſhould the Governor General and Council not give Notice of their Intentions of diſcontinuing it, then it ſhall remain on the ſame Footing for One Year longer, that is to ſay, for Six Years from the Date of the Contract; or ſhould they think proper to continue it on a reduced Number, ſuppoſe Half, then Six Months previous Notice to be given.

" 19th. That the Contractor may be enabled to ſupply himſelf with a proper Stock of Cattle, he ſhall have an Advance made to him from the Public Treaſuries when he may require it, equal to Three fourths of the Value of his Stock, upon his giving good Security for the Amount advanced him.

" 20th. That a Spot of Ground be allotted to the Contractor within 15 Miles of the Preſidency, for the Purpoſe of keeping ſuch a Stock of Cattle as may be neceſſary for ſupplying Deficiencies which may happen.

" The Contractor ſhall not hire or employ any Cattle the Property of Officers Civil or Military, under a Penalty of 50 S' R' per Head for every one ſo employed.

" That

" That the Contractor do provide and keep in order Six Breaking-in Carriages for each Brigade, for the Purpoſe of training the Draft Bullocks; and for the due maintaining the Draft and Carriage Cattle in proper Order and Readineſs for Service; and that he be allowed Sicca Rupees 300 ℔ Annum for each Breaking-in Carriage.

" It is further ſtipulated, That the Draft Bullocks of every Brigade when not in Service (Standing Camps not excepted) ſhall, Twice in the Week, perform a March of Six Coſs with theſe Carriages loaded as in Service, attended with the Drivers and Sirdar; that is to ſay, Six Coſs within Eight Hours in the dry Weather from December to 1ſt June, and Ten in the Rains; and under the Inſpection of a Commiſſioned Officer of Artillery: In like Manner ſhall the Carriage Bullocks be harneſſed and loaded with the ſtipulated Burthen, and march Twice in the Week, and Report of their Performance made to the Commanding Officer, who ſhall, in the Monthly Review Roll, inſert or tack this Report, with ſuch other Remarks as he ſhall judge neceſſary for the Information of the Commiſſary General, for the effectual controuling this Contract.

" And it is further ſtipulated, That every Draft and Carriage Bullock which ſhall be found inſufficient to perform this March as above ſpecified, only Half Pay ſhall be drawn for ſuch Bullock for that Month by the Contractor, although ſuch Bullocks may be of the proper Standard and Age, and in good Order: Should any Diſpute ariſe with reſpect to the Sufficiency or Inſufficiency of the Bullocks, it ſhall be ſettled by Three Inſpectors, as ſtipulated in Article the 4th.

" And it is further ſtipulated, That the Contractor ſhall be allowed Three Months to train and form his Cattle. From the Beginning of the Contract this Clauſe ſhall become in Force.

" Copy of this Contract to be lodged with the Commanding Officer of Artillery, and the Colonels commanding Brigades. (*a*)

(No Signature at the End of the Conſultation.)

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that in Anſwer to the next Matter of the Charge, viz. that the Number and Rate of the Bullocks was improper, and exceeded that which the Commander in Chief had declared ſufficient for the whole Army, they ſhould proceed to ſhew, that the Number of Bullocks contracted for was that which the Commander in Chief ſtated to be neceſſary; for which Purpoſe they would firſt refer to the Regulations contained in the Document laſt read N° 1 and 15.

To ſhew, that the above-mentioned Regulations had received the joint Recommendation of the Provincial Commander in Chief, and of the Commanding Officer of Artillery; the Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they ſhould refer to the Conſultation of the 15th July 1779, in the printed Minutes of Evidence, Page 1346; and as to the Rate of Payment, they ſhould refer to the ſame Regulations to ſhew, that it was in all Reſpects conformable to what the ſeveral Officers above-mentioned had determined to be neceſſary for the Good of the Service.

Then the Counſel for the Defendant requeſted, that ſo much of the Evidence of Colonel Duff, adduced on the Part of the Proſecution, as related to the Article of the Bullock Contract, together with the Evidence given by him on the Croſs-Examination, might be here entered.

The ſame is as follows:

' Q. (*b*) Whether it did fall peculiarly within your Department as an Artillery Officer to obſerve the Cattle, the Bullocks that were employed in drawing the Artillery?
' A. It did.

' Q. Was you in that Service during the Period of Mr. Croft's Contract in the Year 1779?
' A. I was during the greateſt Part of it, but not the Whole; I cannot ſay exactly, but I know I was during the greateſt Part of it.

' Q. Did you ſee the Bullocks that were ſupplied under that Contract by the Contractor?
' A. I did, I muſtered them, as it was my Duty, every Month.

' Q. Have you read that Contract, and the Regulations introduced into it?
' A. I have often.'

' Q. Whether, from your own Knowledge upon this Subject, and your Experience, thoſe Regulations are adapted to promote the Good of the Service, or otherwiſe?
' A. The Regulations I think are calculated to promote the Good of the Artillery Service, and I think further, that they had that Effect by producing better Cattle for the public Service than ever I ſaw before or ſince that Period.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Appendix, N° CXC. (*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 1972.

' Q. Do

' Q. Do you remember the Number propoſed to be furniſhed by that Contract?
' A. Not exactly, I cannot carry it in my Mind.

' Q. The Number was 6,700?
' A. I believe it was thereabout, but I cannot charge my Memory.

' Q. Whether, conſidering the Nature of the Service, and the Period at which that Contract was made, that was an exceſſive Number, or a proper Number?
' A. I conſidered it to be of ſuch eſſential Service to the Operations of an Army, that it was highly proper and incumbent upon Government to ſupply a proper Quantity of proper Cattle to anſwer any Contingency that might happen.

' Q. Do you conceive that Number to have been too great, taking into your Conſideration the Circumſtances you have ſtated?
' A. I believe that thoſe who argue upon a Certainty of Peace, or upon Principles of ſtrict Economy, may ſuppoſe that the Number was too large; but I, who have often ſeen the great Diſtreſs that the Army has been put to for Want of a ſufficient Supply of Cattle, do not think that the Number was more than in many Caſes muſt be employed.

' Q. What Number of Cattle had Lord Cornwallis in his Army in the Courſe of the laſt War?
' A. It is impoſſible for me to anſwer particularly, I know he had conſiderably above 25,000 at ſome Times.

' Q. (*a*) At the Period when he had 25,000 Cattle, what Number of Men were neceſſary?
' A. I ſuppoſe between 15 and 20,000 Men; I mean King's and Company's Troops—But I cannot be ſuppoſed to be particular, for I do not know exactly, not having an Opportunity to ſee the Returns; and if I had ſeen them, I might not remember.

' Q. Is it neceſſary for the Good of this Service to have a regular Eſtabliſhment of Bullocks trained and exerciſed, and fit for immediate Service at a Moment's Warning?
' A. Moſt certainly it is.

' Q. What Sort of Cattle were furniſhed in Point of Size and Strength under Mr. Croft's Contract?
' A. The Cattle were all large, and good Cattle; there was a Standard, I believe, of Forty-two Inches, I cannot be certain; but I know it was a very high Standard, and none were received that were not above that Standard, and fixed by the Contract?

' Q. Were the Checks that were impoſed by the Terms of the Contract ſtrictly inforced upon the Contractor?
' A. They were.

' Q. From what Country muſt Cattle of that Size ſtipulated by the Contract be furniſhed?
' A. The Cattle of that Sort are generally brought from Pornea, or Toroot, there being none of that Size, or near that Size, in any other Country in India.

' Q. Theſe Places are in the Bengal Dominions?
' A. Yes; on the Right of the Ganges, up the Country.

' Q. Is the Contractor in this Article during the Period of War expoſed to conſiderable Riſque?
' A. Very great Riſque certainly.

' Q. State the Nature of thoſe Riſques?
' A. From Diſorders among the Cattle; from their being killed in Battle, or carried away by the Enemy; epidemical Diſorders get very often among the Cattle.

' Q. Have you remembered Inſtances of great Numbers of Cattle being deſtroyed by Slaughter in Battle, or by epidemical Diſeaſes?
' A. I have; I have known many Hundreds of Cattle die in One Day.

' Q. Is it of Importance to have Cattle ready to ſupply that Loſs immediately?
' A. Certainly it is.

' Q. Can the Army be ſupplied from the Country, if they have not a regular Eſtabliſhment of Bullocks?
' A. At all Times they cannot; if they are very near large Cities, they may have the Opportunity of being ſupplied with Cattle from the Draft Cattle that are generally employed there.

' Q. Do you recollect any Loſs happening from the Want of a proper Supply of Bullocks in Lord Cornwallis's Army?
' A. Many very heavy Loſſes; One of them was a Loſs of our whole battering Train at Seringapatam.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1973.

' Q. What

' Q. What Number of Drivers is it proper, in your Judgment, to have to the Bullocks, in Proportion to their Number?
' A. Not leſs than Two Drivers to Three Bullocks.

' Q. Have you conſidered it neceſſary for the Good of the Service that there ſhould be at leaſt One Driver to a Pair of Bullocks, and a Surdar to every Six Drivers?
' A. One Driver to Two Bullocks is certainly neceſſary, and the Surdar is alſo uſeful himſelf.

' Q. Have you known Inſtances of the Artillery ſuffering for Want of a ſufficient Number of Drivers?
' A. Often.

' Q. Was you with Lord Cornwallis when he experienced great Loſs upon that Account?
' A. I was.

' Q. Whether this Contract could be well ſerved, conſiſtently with the Good of the Service, upon an annual Contract, and an Advertiſement for the loweſt Bidder?
' A. I do not think it can, nor do I think the Contract ought to be given to the loweſt Bidder, and that only thoſe ought to have it, who are known to be able to fulfil their Engagements. I likewiſe conſider that all Contractors ſhould have an Allowance ſufficient to enable them to do ſo, and that it is better for the Service that they ſhould receive a little more, than that the Service ſhould be obſtructed by a Want of Cattle from their not being able to ſupply them at the Rates which they may offer.

' Q. (*a*) Whether it is neceſſary for the Contractor to eſtabliſh Granaries, and to have a neceſſary Stock of Cattle, in order to carry on the Contract with Benefit to the Service?
' A. I think it is neceſſary he ſhould do ſo.

' Q. Is it neceſſary for him to advance Money to the Farmer?
' A. I do not poſitively know whether it is neceſſary or not.

' Q. Were the Regulations adopted in the Year 1779, in the Inſtance of Mr. Croft's Contract, ſuch as met with the Approbation of all the Officers of the Army at that Time?
' A. I cannot anſwer that Queſtion; I do not know their Judgment, but I know the Cattle met with their Approbation that was furniſhed by the Contract.

' Q. Was the Size of the Cattle furniſhed under Mr. Croft's Contract higher than that under the late Contract?
' A. I have anſwered before that I thought the Cattle better, and in general they were larger, I think.

' Q. Whether there was a greater Number in Proportion of Cattle to Men in the Army at the Period of Mr. Croft's Contract, than there was at the Period you have ſpoken of under Lord Cornwallis?
' A. Nothing like it.

' Q. Nothing like ſo many?
' A. Nothing like ſo many, certainly.

' Q. Was the Quantity of Food for the Bullocks to keep them in Heart for Service, ſufficient for that Purpoſe under Mr. Crofte's Contract?
' A. It was, in my Opinion, fully ſo.

' Q. As you have been Thirty Years in India, and been in England ſince the Commencement of the preſent Trial, and returned to India, you have had Opportunities of conſulting and collecting the Sentiments of the People in India at different Periods; in what Eſtimation is the Character of Mr. Haſtings in India?
' A. Mr. Haſtings's Character always ſtood very high in India, and ſtill continues ſo ſince they knew of his being tried; and they conſider him, as I do at this Moment, as a very good and a very injured Man.

' Q. Do you ſpeak of the Sentiments of both Europeans and Natives?
' A. I ſpeak of both Europeans and Natives.

' Q. Is this Teſtimony you have given of Mr. Haſtings the Reſult of any private Obligations to Mr. Haſtings?
' A. No, it is not;—I even thought myſelf hurt by Mr. Haſtings's Conduct when in India, but that did not hinder me from joining, in a ſtrong Letter, with all the Reſt of my Brother Officers, acknowledging the Senſe we had of Mr. Haſtings's Conduct.—I ſtill continue of the ſame Way of Thinking.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1974.

' *Croſs-examined by the Managers for the Commons.*

(*a*) ' Q. Where did you command, when the Contract for Bullocks with Mr. Croftes was made in 1779?

' A. I believe that was the Year I came down to Calcutta, to command the Artillery; but I cannot tell where I was.

' Q. Do you know the Terms of the Contract made by Mr. Croftes?

' A. I do not know what Contract is meant.

' Q. Whether you do not know of more than One Contract for Bullocks?

' A. I have known of a great many Contracts, but I do not recollect any One of Mr. Croftes's but One; may be there might be Twenty.

' Q. Have you not heard that the Contract of Mr. Johnſon came into the Hands of Mr. Croftes in the Year 1778?

' A. I do not know exactly—there might have been ſome Connection between them—they were Partners, but I cannot tell which of them carried on the Contract.

' Q. Do you know the Terms of that Contract in which Mr. Johnſon and Mr. Croftes were Partners?

' A. Not particularly, I do not.

' Q. Do you know any Thing of the Execution of it?

' A. I have had Occaſion to muſter the Bullocks upon all the Contracts, for many Years—I know nothing further than that.

' Q. Do you know whether that Contract was not diſſolved, before the Expiration of the Term, by Mr. Haſtings?

' A. It might or might not: I do not know; I do not remember.

' Q. Do you know whether any Bullocks furniſhed under that Contract, were transferred to the new Contract?

' A. I ſuppoſe they were, becauſe it was the general Practice.

' Q. Do you know what the Terms of the new Contract were—do you know why the old Contract was broke, and a new One made with the ſame Perſon, for a longer Term?

' A. I did not know the Contract had been broken, nor the Reaſon why—I know One was made in December.

' Q. Do you know the Difference between the Terms of the Two Contracts?

' A. No, I do not.

' Q. Have you ſeen the Requiſition of the Commander in Chief, for the Bullocks for that Service?

' A. I underſtood that the Contract of Mr. Croftes was made with the Approbation of Sir Eyre Coote, the Commander in Chief of India, as well as with the Conſent of General Stibbert, Provincial Commander in Chief of Bengal.

' Q. Whether you do not think the Terms of that Contract, and the Mode by Contract, to be the beſt Method of furniſhing Bullocks for the Army?

' A. I do not think that Contract was the beſt Method; I mean to ſay a general Contract of that Kind.

' Q. Do you know why Mr. Haſtings choſe that Method, after having had Experience of a Contract before?

' A. I do not know; I was not conſulted upon that Occaſion.

' Q. Do you think it right to renew a Contract, which you did not think a beneficial Mode of furniſhing Bullocks for the Service, for a longer Time than the One that was near expiring?

' A. I would not renew any Contract I did not think right.

' Q. Do you not think it both more expenſive and more miſchievous to the Service than the Mode by Commiſſion?

' A. I cannot anſwer; I do not think there is much Difference between them.

' Q. Could you aſſure the Company, and recommend in the moſt earneſt Manner, a Proviſion for Draft Bullocks for the Service of Bengal, by Agency, with a limited Reſponſibility and liberal Confidence, rather than by Contract; and can you ſay, upon the moſt decided Experience, that nothing (*a*) can be more injurious to the Service than the latter, nor more extravagant than the loweſt Rates, at which it had to that Time been undertaken?

' A. I cannot anſwer the Queſtion, I do not know any Thing about it.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1976.

(*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 1977.

' The

' The Managers deſired the laſt Queſtion might be read.

' The ſame was accordingly read by the Clerk.

' Q. If you had heard the Governor General had aſſerted ſuch a Propoſition, would you have acceded to it?

' A. If I had underſtood the Propoſition, I could have replied to it, but I do not.

' Q. You have ſaid it was beſt to employ a Man of Reſponſibility on ſuch a Buſineſs rather than a Perſon who bids loweſt?

' A. That is my Opinion.

' Q. What was Mr. Croftes' Fortune and Reſponſibility, to your Knowledge?

' A. I cannot ſay: I always underſtood him to be a Man of immenſe Fortune, but I believe I was miſtaken in that; but I thought ſo.

' Q. What was his Employment?

' A. He was, I believe, Treaſurer at that Time; I am not ſure.

' Q. Had he ever been converſant in the Traffick of Cattle in the upper Country?

' A. Not to my Knowledge.

' Q. But his Office was in the Treaſury at Bengal?

' A. I believe he was in many Offices.

' Q. But at that Time?

' A. I think it was.

' Q. Did you ever hear of his being concerned in any Way whatſoever relative to the furniſhing of Cattle before?

' A. No.

' Q. When you ſpeak of the Cattle being ſufficiently furniſhed, whether you mean the whole 6,700, or only ſpeak of thoſe which came within your own Knowledge?

' A. During the Time of that Contract, I was in every Part of the Country where Bullocks were employed, except where ſome ſmall Detachments went to, very inſignificant ones indeed, may be under a Subaltern's Command.

' Q. Then you are underſtood that the Whole of thoſe Bullocks contracted for in 1778 and 1779, on Mr. Croftes Two Contracts, and his Agency, were employed chiefly if not wholly within the Company's Provinces and their Dependencies?

' A. No, I do not think ſo, but I had the examining of the greateſt Part of the Bullocks before they were ſent out of the Provinces.

' Q. How many were ſent out; what Proportion in that Period?

' A. I cannot ſay.

' Q. Was there any very great Proportion?

' A. There was a very conſiderable Detachment went into the Mahratta Country under Colonel Camac.

' Q. Do you know what Number that Detachment amounted to, and what Artillery, Military Stores, and other Military Baggage, were taken with that Detachment?

' A. I do not know exactly.

' Q. Whether the Service upon the Coaſt did not require a far larger Number of Bullocks than any internal Service you were acquainted with in Bengal?

' A. A great deal more.

' Q. Was not the Proportion of all Sorts of Artillery in the Service beyond all Compariſon greater?

' A. I believe the Field Artillery were nearly the ſame; the battering Train was nearly the ſame.

' Q. Whether the Military Stores of all Sorts were not greater in Quantity than that for the internal Service of Bengal?

' A. Certainly they were.

' Q. Whether the Cattle upon the Coaſt are ſo large and ſtrong as thoſe furniſhed in the Provinces of Pornea and Toroot?

' A. Nothing like it; not Half the Size.

' Q. Was there not a Neceſſity of carrying with the Army of Lord Cornwallis a great Quantity of its Proviſions?

' A. Yes; all of them.

' Q. Do

' Q. (*a*) Do you think that any Mode of providing theſe Bullocks, whether by Contract or Agency, could have ſaved Lord Cornwallis from the Loſs he ſuſtained of the heavy Artillery by the Want of Cattle?

' A. I think not.

' Q. Whether the Country through which Lord Cornwallis marched was not, in its own Nature, ſuch as to waſte and conſume a greater Quantity of Cattle, and ſubject them to more Diſeaſes than the Current Service in Bengal?

' A. Our Marches were ſeldom ſo long as I had marched before, but the Cattle being confined within the Limits of our own Camp were often diſtreſſed for Proviſions, and we had beſides that, a great deal of bad Weather, heavy Rain, and very cold.

To confirm the above, the Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they ſhould firſt refer to the Conſultation of the 14th of May 1783, in the printed Minutes, Page 1376, to ſhew, that, prior to November 1782, there had been a Neceſſity of employing 1384 extra Bullocks over and above the Number contained in the Contract; and next, to the Repreſentation made to the Board on the 3d of February 1784, in the printed Minutes, Page 1382, to ſhew, that, during the War, 6700 Bullocks were not always ſufficient; extra ones having been required at Times.

To ſhew the Number of Bullocks employed under Colonel Pearce,

Read, from Book 35, the following Extract of a Secret Conſultation of the 14th of June 1781, beginning at Page 1904 of the ſame Book.

" Appendix to Conſultation 14th June 1781.

" Extract of a Letter from Colonel Pearſe, dated Vizanagrum, the 11th April 1781.

" To this Day I have not received a ſingle Line from the Preſidency; I cannot account for it. I have written for Maps and Guides, and for an Account of Proviſions, and the Places where laid up, if any were, that when I arrive at the Keſtna I may take my Meaſures accordingly. Our Expences daily are 700 Maunds. If there are none laid up on the Route, I really do not ſee how it will be poſſible to ſubſiſt on the Road, as I hear Hyder has detached a Force to lay waſte the Country. To carry 700 Maunds, 200 Bullocks are requiſite; to carry Food for theſe Bullocks 21:—Therefore to carry One Day's Proviſions 221 Bullocks. Admitting therefore, Obſtructions included, Thirty Days from the Keſtna to Madras, we muſt ſet out with 6,630 Bullocks loaded with Proviſions. In all the Route they will not get a Bundle of Straw, and hardly a Blade of Graſs; therefore muſt inevitably live on Grain only;—but this is not all; their Drivers muſt be had alſo, and their Proviſions and thoſe of the Bullocks will require 25 a Day more—750 for the March; therefore we ought to ſet out with 7,380 Bullocks for Proviſions only. I take the Liberty to ſubmit all this to you, that I may be honoured with your Commands, or, that Meaſures may be taken to furniſh Supplies by other Means.

" A true Copy.
(Signed) " Het Craig,
D. Secretary."

To ſhew, that the Eſtabliſhment of the Army, at this Period, conſiſted of 33,444 Men incluſive, of the Bengal and ſome other Corps, making a Total of 46,797 Men,

Read, from Book 597, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 3d of Auguſt 1779, beginning at Page 141 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 3d Auguſt 1779.

" Proceeding of the Governor General and Council.

Military Dept.

" At a Conſultation; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General;
Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis,
Edward Wheler,
Sir Eyre Coote,
} Eſquires.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1978.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT of the ARMY.

		Colonels.	Lieut Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Capts Lieutenants.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant Fire Workers.	Enfigns.	Cornets.	Warrant Officers.	Total Rank and File Europeans.	Total Rank and File Native Infantry.	Total Native Officers and Hindoſtan Troops.	Grand Total.
Artillery.	Two Companies of Artillery, and Two Battalions of Laſcars, to be attached to the Brigade in the Field.														
	Two Companies and Two Battalions of Laſcars to be attached to the Brigade next for Frontier Duty.														
	The remaining Six Companies and Battalions of Laſcars to remain with the Regiment of Artillery at the Preſidency.														
European	Infantry 1 Regiment	1	2	2	18	—	40	—	14	—	—	1,100	—	—	1,177
Sepoys,	11 Battalions	—	—	—	11	—	121	—	—	—	—	—	9,284	—	9,416
Cavalry,	1 Regiment	—	—	1	1	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	534	548
Field Officers and Staff to the Sepoy Corps of a Brigade		—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
General Staff,	1 Deputy Quarter Maſter General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BRIGADE STAFF.															
Effective,	1 Surgeon Major, 1 Paymaſter, and 2 Deputies,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Non-effective,	Major of Brigade, 1 Aid de Camp, 1 Chaplain, and 1 Judge Advocate,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total One Brigade	1	3	5	30	—	167	—	14	6	4	1,100	9,284	534	11,148
	Two more Brigades of the like Number	2	6	10	60	—	334	—	28	12	8	2,200	18,568	1,068	22,296
	Total Three Brigades	3	9	15	90	—	501	—	42	18	12	3,300	27,852	1,602	33,444
Artillery,	1 Regiment, excluſive of One Company of Invalids	1	2	2	10	10	30	30	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	1,085
Staff to Dº,	1 Adjutant, 1 Aid de Camp, 1 Head Surgeon, 1 Paymaſter,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Laſcars,	10 Battalions, including Native Officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,300
INDEPENDANT CORPS.															
Light Infantry,	2 Battalions of Sepoys	—	—	—	2	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	1,688	—	1,710
Chittagong,	1 Battalion of Sepoys	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	844	—	855
Militia Sepoys,	56 Companies	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	6,280	—	6,287
Troop of Body Guard		—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	108	114
European Invalids of Infantry,	3 Companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corps of Foreign Rangers		—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
GENERAL STAFF to the Army.															
	1 Adjutant General, 1 Quarter Maſter General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
	1 Commiſſary General and Deputy, 1 Paymaſter General and Deputy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
	Secretary, Perſian Tranſlator, and Aids de Camp to the Governor General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dº Dº Dº to the Commander in Chief	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Military Secretary, and Secretary to the Board of Ordnance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
	Town Major and Adjutant of Fort William	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Engineer Corps		—	1	1	3	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	14
* Sic in Orig.	Total Eſtabliſhment of Troops under this Preſidency	*													

(No Signature at the End of the Conſultation.)

26 A

Read,

(6969)

Read, from Book 695, the following Extract of a Conſultation 15th March 1781, beginning at Page 276 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 15th March 1781.

" At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
And Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on Duty at the Coaſt of Coromandel.

" Read the following Letter from Mr. Fergusſon, the Contractor for the Bullocks, with the Orders therein referred to.

" To the Honourable. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, &c. Council, Fort William.

" Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

" I humbly beg Leave to encloſe Copies of General and Brigade Orders iſſued by the Commanding Officers at Cawnpore and Futty Ghur; in conſequence of which my Agents there are providing the Number of extra Cattle that are required, 477 Bullocks and Twelve Camels, at Cawnpore, and 435 Carriage Bullocks, and Twenty-five Camels at Futty Ghur, as there were only 315 Carriage Bullocks, and Fifteen Camels belonging to that Station. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" John Fergusſon,
Contractor for the Army.

" Calcutta,
6th March 1781.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings."

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Book and Conſultation, beginning at Page 278 of the ſame Orders and Reſolutions.

" Agreed, That Colonel James Morgan be directed to report what Number of Camels and Bullocks were returned at Cawnpore the 4th of laſt Month; and, reſolved, That Colonel Morgan do aſſign to the Board the Reaſons which induced him to require the extra Cattle which were demanded of the Contractor that Day." (*b*)

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 24th May 1781, beginning at Page 440 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 24th May 1781.

" At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
and Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote gone to the Coaſt of Coromandel.

" Read the following Letter and Encloſure from Colonel James Morgan.

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and Board of Inſpection.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" In conſequence of your Requeſt, made in a Letter from your Secretary, under Date the 7th inſtant, I do myſelf the Honour of tranſmitting you the Return (copied) of the Bullocks and Camels preſent with the Brigade on the 4th ultimo; and the Reaſons I have to aſſign for my ordering the Contractor to entertain extra Cattle are, that the Aſſiſtant Quarter Maſter General in his Eſtimate, required Twelve extra Camels for the Carriage of the Bell Tents.

" The Commiſſary of Ordnance, in his Eſtimate, alſo required for the Carriage of the Magazine 467 extra Bullocks, and the commanding Officer of Artillery 82 extra Draft Bullocks for the Train.

" I doubt not but the above Reaſons will appear to you ſufficient to juſtify my Orders.

" The 82 extra Draft Bullocks have been lately diſcharged in conſequence of the Commander in Chief's Orders for ſome Ordnance to be ſent to Futty Ghur. (*c*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" James Morgan,
Colonel Commanding Second Brigade.

" Camp, Akbarpore,
March 22d 1781.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings."

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXCIII. (*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid.
(*c*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXIV.

Read, alſo, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 29th of March 1781, beginning at Page 350 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 29th March 1781.

" At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
and Edwd Wheler Eſquire.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote abſent on Duty at the Coaſt of Coromandel.

" The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter and Encloſures from Mr. Charles Croftes.

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and Council of the Board of Inſpection.

" Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

" The Commiſſary General has made the following Retrenchments on my Bills for feeding Bullocks, viz.

" On the Bills for Month of June 1780, C^t R^s	—	5,186	15 9
July — —	—	6,455	6 5
Auguſt —	—	1,684	14 5
September —	—	1,634	2 5
		14,961	7 0

remarking, that it being more than the full Complement contracted for, he cannot admit of the extra Sum, until the expreſs Authority of the Board or of the Commander in Chief, for having exceeded the Eſtabliſhment, ſhall have been produced.

" By my Contract I was obliged to furniſh the Bullocks at ſuch Places as might be pointed out by the Commander in Chief, ſo that all the Eſtabliſhments might be complete within Six Months from the Commencement of it. I received the Orders of the Commander in Chief on this Subject, and ſtationed the Bullocks in the Manner directed by him. In doing this he made no Mention whatever of the Bullocks with Captain Popham's Detachment, they were drafted before my Contract commenced; and as they were not included in the Order I received for ſtationing the Bullocks of the Eſtabliſhment, I completed thoſe of Cawnpore and Futtygur, without making Allowance for the Bullocks with Captain Popham, which I conſidered as extra ones to be diſmiſſed as ſoon as the Service was performed, until I received your Orders 1ſt May 1780, which told me that they were to be Part of the Eſtabliſhment. I deſired my Agent at Cawnpore to take particular Care not to draw for more Bullocks than were allowed by the Eſtabliſhment, and that thoſe with Captain Popham were to be conſidered as a Part of it, and that of courſe the Number at Cawnpore and Futtygur muſt be reduced. I was acquainted by him, that the Commanding Officers of thoſe Stations would not allow the Number with them to be reduced without a public Order, which did not arrive till late in July, when a Letter was received, dated 20th of that Month, from the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore, which explained the Matter; and then 445 (the ſame Number as with Captain Popham) were ſtruck off from the Station at Cawnpore. The Exceſs ariſes from this Miſunderſtanding reſpecting the Bullocks with Captain Popham, and from my Agent's completing the general Stations as directed by the Commander in Chief, without making Allowance for ſome ſmall Detachments with Captain Brown, Captain Crabb, the Rangers, &c. This Irregularity was occaſioned by my Agent's Deſire to complete the Bullocks at each Station; for which, if your Honourable Board think proper not to make me ſome Conſideration, I muſt ſuffer. But I hope you will view the Exceſs occaſioned by the Bullocks with Captain Popham in a different Light, more eſpecially as I was in a Manner compelled to keep them, and the Stations at Cawnpore and Futtygur complete alſo, from the 1ſt May to the End of July, from the Commanding Officer not allowing the Bullocks at thoſe Stations to be reduced.

" The whole Exceſs ſtands thus:

		Bullocks.		C^t R^s	
Exceſs for June	— — —	511	— —	5,186	15 9
Ditto July	— — —	636	— —	6,455	6 5
Ditto Auguſt	— — —	166	— —	1,684	14 5
Ditto Sept^r	— — —	161	— —	1,634	2 5
Total Exceſs Four Months		1474	C^t R^s	14,961	7

" I hope the Honble. Board will think proper to make me ſome Conſideration for the extra Cattle employed with the Detachments under Captain Crabb, Captain Browne, the Rangers, &c. which form a Part of the Exceſs; but ſhould you deem that unreaſonable, I humbly hope you will

will permit me to draw for the Bullocks with Captain Popham for the Months of June and July, that is, till the Day they were allowed to be ſtruck off by the Commanding Officer at Cawnpore;

For June 415,—C. R^{s}	4,212	4	0	
July 465,—	4,719	12	0	
				8,932 0

" The Retrenchments would then amount to Current Rupees 6,029 7

" But as the Bullocks were actually employed, and the Exceſs was occaſioned merely by my Eagerneſs to comply with my Engagements, I hope you will admit of the Charge. (*a*)

(At the End of the Letter)
(Signed) " C^{s} Croftes.

" Fort William,
the 10th February 1781.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings."

Read, alſo, further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 372 of the ſame Book.

" Agreed, that the 4th Charge be alſo re-audited and paſſed by the Commiſſary General, as it appears from the Commander in Chief's Diſtribution of the Cattle in December 1779, that he took no Notice of thoſe Bullocks that were with Meſſrs. Popham, Browne, and Crabb, the Rangers, &c. (*b*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings."

Read, alſo, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 31ſt May 1781, beginning at Page 529 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 31ſt May 1781.

" At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and Preſident;
and
Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote gone to the Coaſt of Coromandel.

" The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter and Incloſure from Mr. John Ferguſſon, Agent to the Army.

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and Council, Fort William.

" Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

" By my lateſt Advices from Madras, my Agent had, at the Requiſition of the Commander in Chief, ſupplied 800 Draft and Carriage Bullocks, which were all he had till then been able to procure; with the Detachment under Colonel Pearſe, there are 1,160 more, including 300 extra ones; ſo when it joins, I ſhall have at leaſt 1,960, with the Bengal Troops on the Coaſt. I find that the Charges of feeding theſe, and the Proportion of Pay to the Drivers and Sirdars, amount actually to A. R^{s} 2 : 2 more per Month, on every Head of Cattle, than I am allowed by Contract.

" I beg Leave to aſſure the Honble. Board, that theſe Repreſentations do not proceed from a Deſire of gaining by the Buſineſs. I am willing to run every Riſk which I ought to run, and incur Loſſes which happen by Ways or other Accidents to which I ought to be ſubjected. All I aſk is, that the Loſs I may have ſuſtained by victualling the Madras Detachment, and by Charges on their Embarkation here, occaſioned by my furniſhing ſuch Proviſions, &c. as I was not obliged to do by my Contract, may be reimburſed me; and I beg that the heavy Loſſes which I am ſuſtaining by the Bullocks with theſe Coaſt Detachments may be alleviated in ſuch Manner or Degree as the Honble. Board may be pleaſed to think reaſonable. (*c*)

" Fort William,
31ſt May, 1781.

(At the End)
(Signed) " John Ferguſon,
Contractor for the Army."

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXCV. (*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid.
(*c*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXCVI.

Read,

Read, alſo, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 7th June 1781, beginning at Page 581, of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 7th June 1781.

" At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
and
Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, gone to the Coaſt of Coromandel.

" Reſolved, that the Commiſſary General be informed that the Contractor for the Army is not to ſupply any Camels from 1ſt July next, without a Special Order from the Board. When the Exigency of the Service requires any Extra Cattle, the Officer indenting for them is to write to the Board immediately, aſſigning his Reaſons for ordering theſe Extra Cattle, and to expreſs in the Indent they are ordered on Emergency. The Contractor not to furniſh them without ſuch an Indent. This Order to extend only to Troops beyond the Province of Bengal, and of the Dominions of the Nabob of Oude within the Provinces. The Contractor to be directed to conform to the Number fixed by the Contract, or to confine himſelf to ſuch Orders as he ſhall receive from the Board, or from the Commander in Chief, when the Extra Cattle required are for the Service of the Troops under his immediate Command beyond the Provinces. The Order of the 20th April 1780, ſtands unrepealed; and the Board deſire the Commiſſary General to conſider it as a ſtanding Rule, that no Order of the Board is ever to be conſtrued to be repealed by Implication from other Orders, but only in expreſs Terms.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that it having been proved by the Managers for the Commons, that in May 1783, the Number of Bullocks was reduced to 4,074, they ſhould next ſhew that after ſuch Reduction had taken Place, the Commander in Chief repreſented to the Board, that that Number would be inadequate even at the then Period of Peace.

Read, from Book 444, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 14th of May 1783, beginning at Page 284 of the ſame.

" Fort William, the 14th May 1783.

" At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent,

Edw[d] Wheler,
John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.
and John Stables,

The Honble. the Governor General indiſpoſed.

" Read the following Letter from Major General Stibbert, Commander in Chief.

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Board of Inſpection.

" Gentlemen,

" You have been pleaſed to direct, through your Secretary, that the Eſtabliſhment of Bullocks be reduced to 4074, the Number ordered to be retained for the Service of Bengal and its Dependencies, by the Court of Directors; which Inſtructions I ſhall cauſe to be carried into Execution with as little Delay as poſſible.

" But previous thereto I muſt requeſt to be informed if it be your Intention that this Number ſhall be the Eſtabliſhment of Draught and Carriage Bullocks, excluſive of the Beaſty Bullocks attached to the ſeveral Corps, which till the Commencement of the preſent Contract were entirely diſtinct from, and not included in, the Eſtabliſhment of Bullocks for the Army; and muſt take the Liberty of offering it as my Opinion, that the Bullocks employed in that Department of the Service ſhould again be kept ſeparate, as the preſent reduced Number of Draft and Carriage Cattle will not during the War allow of their being furniſhed out of the fixed Complement, without ſubjecting ſome Parts of the Service to probable Inconveniencies. (a)

" I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) " G. Stibbert."

" Fort William,
10th May 1783.

(a) Vide Appendix, N° CXCVI.

Read, from Book 432, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 22d January 1784, beginning at Page 151 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 22d January 1784.

" At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;

Edward Wheler,
and
John Stables,
} Eſquires.

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and Council, Fort William.

" Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

" The Commiſſary General, in auditing the Accounts of the Detachment in the Carnatic, from its Arrival there in November 1780, has diſallowed all the extra Bullocks that were furniſhed by my Agent, ſubſequent to the 30th June 1781, and 1,600 of thoſe furniſhed for the Troops embarked with Sir Eyre Coote. I directed my Agent to uſe every poſſible Exertion in furniſhing ſuch Cattle as might be required, which he accordingly did, by complying with the Indents of the Quarter Maſters to the Infantry and Artillery Corps, counterſigned by the reſpective Commanding Officers.

" I cannot entertain the leaſt Doubt, but that when your Honble. Board ſhall call to Mind the Situation of the Army in the Carnatic, with reſpect to Bullocks, from November 1780 to the preſent Time, you will readily admit that I ought to be paid for theſe extra ones, even if ſome Informalities ſhould appear to have been committed in the Mode of Demand or Supply; it being notorious, that without theſe extra Bullocks furniſhed by my Agent, the Army could not have taken the Field, and that the Preſidency of Madras could not provide one more than they did.

" I therefore humbly requeſt that all Cattle, which it ſhall appear by Colonel Elliott's Certificates, and by others of the ſame Nature, were ſupplied by my Agent for the public Service, ſhould be paſſed.

" Calcutta, 27th Auguſt 1783.

(Signed) " John Ferguſſon, Contractor."

" On the 27th Auguſt, I addreſſed your Honble. Board on the Subject of my Accounts for the Detachments in the Carnatic, which remain unaudited until you ſhall be pleaſed to take that Letter under Conſideration. I moſt humbly requeſt that it may be done as ſoon as convenient, becauſe Mr. Tierney, the late Paymaſter to the Detachment, being dead, and Mr. Ramſay, who has been my Agent in the Carnatic during the whole War, being about to depart from Madras to China, it will be a particular Hardſhip on me afterwards, if any Retrenchments are made, as it will then be entirely out of my Power to obtain any Satisfaction or Redreſs whatever, which Circumſtances will, I hope, plead my Apology for troubling you with this Addreſs.

" Fort William, 14th January 1784.

(Signed) " John Ferguſſon, Contractor."

" Agreed, that the Commiſſary General be directed to paſs Mr. Ferguſſon's Bills for extra Cattle ſupplied by him for the Uſe of the Army ſerving in the Carnatic, upon his producing Certificates from Colonel Elliott, that the Cattle charged for were actually received.

(No Signature at the End of the Conſultation.)

Read alſo, from Book 695, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 23d of Auguſt 1781, beginning at Page 941 of the ſame Book.

" At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent,

Edward Wheler Eſquire.

The Honourable Governor General, abſent on a Viſit to the Northern Provinces.

" Fort William, the 23d Auguſt 1781.

" Remarks on the contingent Bills tranſmitted by Colonel Muir to the Commander in Chief, and by him to the Commiſſary General.

" I incloſe a Copy of the Return of Draft and Carriage Bullocks and Camels with Colonel Muir, in March laſt, according to which he had 1410 Draft and Carriage Bullocks, beſide 40 Camels; and I perceive he had the ſame Number in May. The Neceſſity of hiring extra Coolies for the Bell Tents does not therefore at preſent appear; nor has Colonel Muir ſupported the Meaſure by aſſigning his Reaſons; but he may perhaps be able to ſatisfy the Board on that Head, if they ſhall think proper to deſire him. (*a*)

(No Signature at the End.)

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXCVII.

Read,

Read, alſo, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 24th May 1871, beginning at Page 442 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 24th May 1781.

" At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;

and

Edward Wheler Eſquire.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote gone to the Coaſt of Coromandel.

" Return of Camels and Bullocks preſent at Cawnpore, the 4th February 1781.

	Camels.	Bullocks. Draft.	Carriage.	Beaſtie.	
" With the Artillery — — —	—	576	205	6	
Infantry—2d Regiment — —	—	—	—	23	
18th, 19th, 20th, 29th and 30th Regiments of Sepoys	—	—	—	55	
Commiſſary of Ordnance — —	—	—	—	1	
Contractor's Agents — —	9	—	—	—	
	9	576	205	85	
		576			
		205	}	866	
		85			

" True Copy.

(Signed) " H. Lloyd,

for Mr. Robt Grant, Agent Contractor." (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, That One of the Data of the Calculations relied upon on the Part of the Proſecution, having been 'that the Number of Drivers contracted for was too great, amounting to Six Drivers and One Over-looker to Twelve Cattle;' they ſhould refer to the Evidence of Colonel Duff, in Page 1973 of the printed Minutes, to ſhew, that in his Judgment, there ought not to be leſs than Eight Drivers to Twelve Bullocks.

Then read, from Book 731, the following Extract of a Conſultation of 24th Auguſt 1785, beginning at Page 87 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 24th Auguſt 1785.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. John Macpherſon Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;

Lieut. General Robert Sloper, Commander in Chief;

John Stables Eſquire,

The Honble. Charles Stuart.

" The following Letter received from Major General Stibbert, is now recorded.

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCXCIV.

" To the Honble Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Council, Public Department.

" Gentlemen,

" I beg Leave to lay before you a Letter, which has been addreſſed to me by Lieutenant Colonel Duff, Commander of the Artillery, repreſenting the Deficiency of Drivers allowed by the late Regulations for Draft Bullocks.

" On my Peruſal of the Regulations for the Agent, it was obvious to me that One Driver to Six Bullocks was inſufficient; but I refrained from noticing it to the Board until the Matter ſhould be repreſented to me by the proper Officers. Had my Opinion been aſked before the Board entered into the new Engagement, I ſhould have given them ſuch Information as might have prevented them from falling into this Miſtake, and alſo have pointed out to them ſome other Omiſſions.

" By the late Contract, as well as by thoſe preceding it, there were allowed to every Twelve Bullocks, One Sirdar and Six Drivers, and I am convinced from my own Experience, that leſs will not ſuffice to manage Draft Bullocks, whether employed or not; ſince if unemployed they muſt be conſtantly practiſed, which they cannot be without a proper Number of Drivers. The Number of Drivers allotted may, as Colonel Duff ſays, anſwer for Carriage Bullocks, but there ſhould even to a certain Number of thoſe be allowed a Sirdar, at leaſt One to every Six Drivers. The Beaſtie Bullocks require no Drivers, as the Beaſtie takes Care of the Bullocks.

" In the Reſolutions of the Board, transferring the Feeding of the Cattle from the Contractor to the Agent, no Mention is made of the Manner in which the Caſualties among the Bullocks are to be replaced; if by the Agent, the Terms on which he is to provide them ought to be ſpecified, as well as the Size, Age, and Quality of the Cattle to be admitted into the Company's Employ, which ſhould, I think, correſpond with the Rules preſcribed in the late Contract; Extracts of which on theſe Points I encloſe for your eaſy Reference, as well as the Articles relating to the Drivers.

" I muſt conclude this Letter with obſerving, that if great Care is not taken in providing Bullocks, as well to ſupply Caſualties as to be received in Exchange for ſuch as are above the Age fit for working, which by the laſt Contract was fixed at Twelve Years, the Cattle cannot be depended upon, and the Service muſt eventually ſuffer. (*a*)

" Fort William,
8th April 1784.

(Signed) " G. Stibbert.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" John Macpherſon,
R. Sloper,
John Stables,
Cha' Stuart."

Read, alſo, from Book 726, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 29th of July 1791, beginning at Page 436 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 29th July 1791.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
and
Wm Cowper,
} Eſquires.

Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General, and Commander in Chief, abſent in the public Service.

" To the Honble. Charles Stuart, and to the Gentlemen of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

" Gentlemen,

" You will, I am fully perſuaded, uſe every Exertion in your Power to provide us amply with Cattle; and I muſt recommend that thoſe which have been procured to the Southward of the Coleroon may be brought to the Preſidency as ſoon as poſſible, to be employed in tranſporting Grain and other Articles that we may want from thence; and I muſt particularly requeſt that no Pains be ſpared to engage the greateſt poſſible Number of Drivers to attend them, as it is to the Deficiencies in that Claſs of People in the Army, that our late Loſſes of Cattle are principally to be attrebuted. * (*b*)

* Sic in Orig.

" Fort St. George,
11th July 1791.

(At the End)
(Signed) " Cha' Oakeley.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Cha' Stuart,
Peter Speke,
Wm Cowper."

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXCVIII. (*b*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXCIX.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that there being no Evidence on the Part of the Proſecution to ſhew that, conſidering the Terms of the new Syſtem, and all the Obligations impoſed on the Contractor by it, the Rate of Payment was higher than it ought to have been; and they having ſhewn, that it was ſtated by the Commanding Officers to be neceſſary, they did not propoſe to adduce any further Evidence upon that Subject.

The Counſel for the Defendant then ſtated, that, in Anſwer to the Allegation in the Article 'that this Contract was more advantageous to the Contractor and more injurious to the Company than the former', they ſhould ſhew that the Court of Directors, though they diſapproved it in Part, yet allowed the Syſtem for the Proviſion of Cattle to have been excellent:

For this Purpoſe they ſhould refer, Firſt, to the 60th Paragraph of a Letter from the Court of Directors of the 11th of April 1781, given in Evidence by the Managers for the Commons; Secondly, printed Evidence, Page 1373; and to the Evidence of Colonel Duff, (*a*) not only to ſhew that the Syſtem was good, but that it had the Effect of enabling the Company to be ſerved with better Bullocks than ever had been employed before this Contract or ſince, (*a*) during a Period of Thirty Years.

The Counſel for the Defendant further ſtated, that as to the Duration of the Contract not being confined to One Year, they would ſhew the Opinion of the Court of Directors to have been, that if the Terms of the Contract were reaſonable, it might not be for the Good of the Service in Time of War to renew the Bullock Contract every Year. For this Purpoſe they ſhould refer to the laſt-mentioned Letter of the Court of Directors in the printed Evidence, Page 1373, and alſo to prove that they allowed in future that the Contract for Bullocks might be extended for Three Years.

The Counſel for the Defendant then ſtated, that in Anſwer to the Allegation 'that this Contract was granted to Charles Croftes, the confidential Friend of Mr. Haſtings;' they would next ſhew, that that Circumſtance did not operate in the leaſt upon Mr. Haſtings in ſettling the Terms of the Contract, becauſe they were ſettled before Mr. Croftes had any Thing to do with it; for which Purpoſe they ſhould refer to a Conſultation of the 9th of Auguſt 1779, in the printed Evidence Page 1347, to ſhew both that the Plan of the new Contract was recommended by the Commander in Chief, and that an Offer of it was made to the then Contractor.

The Counſel for the Defendant then ſtated, that in Anſwer to the Neglect imputed to Mr. Haſtings in not having given Notice of the Intention to put an End to this Contract at the Period preſcribed, they ſhould give no Evidence; but merely refer to the Evidence already produced by the Managers for the Commons, to prove it an accidental Neglect of all the Board in common with Mr. Haſtings.

For this Purpoſe they would refer to the printed Evidence, Page 1377.

The Counſel for the Defendant then ſtated, that, as touching the next Subject, the Agency of Sir Charles Blunt for the Proviſion of Bullocks for the Army, ſtated to be a Mode of conducting the Buſineſs condemned by the Court of Directors, they ſhould proceed to ſhew Mr. Haſtings to have been juſtified in putting this Buſineſs upon the Footing of Agency; for which Purpoſe they would firſt refer to a Letter, which had been given in Evidence on the Part of the Proſecution, from Mr. Haſtings to the Court of Directors, ſince his Arrival in England, in the printed Minutes of Evidence, Page 1385.

To confirm the Opinion of Mr. Haſtings in this Particular,

Read, from Book 432, the following Extract of a Conſultation of 11th March 1784, beginning at Page 319 of the ſame Book.

"Fort William, the 11th March 1784.

"At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent,

Edward Wheler, and John Stables, } Eſquires.

The Honble. the Governor General on a Viſit to the Northern Provinces.

Mr. Macpherſon, abſent at Sea, for the Recovery of his Health.

"Ord. Mr. Wheler delivers in the following Minute reſpecting the Adjuſtment of the Bullock Contract, and Appointment of Sir Charles Blunt to the Agency. Page 317, March 3d, 1784.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2263;——alſo Page 1972, et ſeq.

" Mr. Wheler.—I have ſaid leſs upon the Subject of the Bullock Contract, becauſe my Sentiments were ſo fully recorded upon its Inſtitution. I am nevertheleſs under the Neceſſity of obſerving, that however improvident the original Engagement may have appeared to me, I have the Satisfaction of ſeeing it cloſed with an Advantage to the Company of, at leaſt, One Lack and a Half of Rupees; which Advantage reſults from the Difference between the Sum paid as an Indemnification to the Contractor, and the Monies he would have received had the Contract been continued till its intended Period. In reſpect to the Orders of the Court of Directors of advertiſing for ſealed Propoſals, the Experiment has already been tried with much Inconvenience to the Company, and Loſs to the Party contracting. This requires no further Elucidation, it being perfectly well known to the Members of Government at the Time the Contract ſo entered into expired; and whether the Deduction from the preſent Contract of Sicca Rupees 8 12 to S^a R^s 4 6 ℔ Month, will juſtify the Board in their Deviation from the ſtrict Orders of the Company, muſt be determined by our Superiors, and can be as eaſily aſcertained by many Individuals now reſiding in England, as it is already proved to my Satisfaction; and for the above Reaſons I ſhould think I did an Act of great Injuſtice to the Company, were I to withhold my Conſent to the Redemption of the preſent Contract whenever the War with the different Powers of Hindoſtan ſhall be determined, and the principal Detachments re-united to the Army; it will then be proper to conſider whether to continue the Agency now eſtabliſhed, or to enter into a more permanent Engagement, by ſupplying the Army with Bullocks upon Contract for the Period recommended by the Court of Directors; and I therefore agree to the Appointment of Sir Charles Blunt." (*a*)

(No Signatures at the End of the Conſultation.)

Read, from Book 731, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 1ſt Auguſt 1785, beginning at Page 3 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 1ſt Auguſt 1785.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. John Macpherſon Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General Robert Sloper,
John Stables Eſquire,
The Honble. Charles Stuart.

Secret Dept. of Inſpection.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" The Governor General informs the Board, that he had it in Contemplation to propoſe ſome Reform in the Bullock and Gunpowder Agencies, and that he wiſhed to have aſcertained whether, by publiſhing for Propoſals for the Execution of theſe Duties, agreeably to the general Tenor of the Company's Commands, they might not be managed at a leſs Expence, and with greater Benefit to the Company's Intereſt; but as both theſe Branches of the Service are materially connected with the Army, and as an apparent Advantage gained by converting thoſe Agencies into Contracts on lower Terms, might be in Reality attended with great Loſs to the Company, the Governor General requeſts that the Commander in Chief will be pleaſed to look over the Papers relative to theſe Agencies, and propoſe to the Board any Plans for conducting the Duties of them, which may at once be favourable to public Œconomy, and the real Good of the Service.

" Fort William,
21ſt July 1785.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" G. Stibbert."

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" John Macpherſon,
R. Sloper,
John Stables,
Chas Stuart."

Read, alſo, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 24th Auguſt 1785, beginning at Page 72 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 24th Auguſt 1785.

" At a Council; Preſent,

" The Honble. John Macpherſon Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General Robert Sloper, Commander in Chief,
John Stables Eſquire,
The Honble. Charles Stuart.

" To the Honble. John Macpherſon Eſquire, Governor General, and Council, Fort William.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" I humbly requeſt the Honble. Board will be pleaſed to allow me, with the utmoſt Reſpect, to offer my Reaſons, why the Alteration Mr. Mc Intoſh's Offer aims to effect, of converting the Agency now under my Charge into a Contract, ſhould not take place; for although the Honble. Court of Directors ſaw Reaſon to paſs ſevere Cenſure on the Terms of the late Bullock Contract, and,

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CXCVI.

on a Suppoſition of the Buſineſs continuing to be conducted in the Way of a Contract, thought proper to direct that and others to be put up to the loweſt Bidder, it does by no Means follow, that they will ſee Cauſe to object to the moderate, fair, ſafe, and reduced Terms of the preſent Agency; and it will but be giving Credit to the Wiſdom of that Honble. Court, to ſuppoſe they will ſee the Inexpediency of fixing one certain Rate of Expence, by a Contract, in a Matter ſubject throughout the World, but more particularly in Bengal, to ſuch Fluctuation as the Price of Grain is liable to by the Failure of Crops and dry Seaſons, as muſt ever render the State of a Contractor for this Service precarious and dangerous. A Contractor who engages on reaſonable Terms To-day, may be utterly ruined a Twelve Month hence. This is preciſely the Caſe at preſent, as appears by a Calculation I have juſt cauſed to be made, of the Loſs the Contractor would have ſuffered by feeding the Bullocks alone laſt Year, at the Rate the preſent Propoſal to the Honble. Board offers to undertake it at, which, on the loweſt Computation, amounts to Sicca Rupees 76,575. Is there Reaſon and Policy? Is there Juſtice and Humanity in ſuch a Plan? By the beſt Information I have been able to obtain, I cannot find the Orders of the Honble. Court of Directors have been at any Time preciſe and ſpecial, reſtraining the Governor General and Council of Bengal from conſidering of and adopting a more eligible Mode of ſupplying the Army with Cattle, if ſuch could be found, than that of the former Contract, and that therefore the Honble. Board were fully authorized to adopt that of the preſent Agency. The Honble. Court of Directors, I humbly beg Leave to ſuggeſt, did no more in their Orders reſpecting the Bullock Contract, than direct that that Contract (ſuppoſing it to continue to a Period, and approved of being renewed) ſhould be advertiſed and given to the loweſt Bidder.

" But, Honourable Sirs, that Contract no longer exiſting, and the Cattle having become the Property of the Company, of which Alteration the Senſe of the Honourable Court of Directors has not yet been received, it becomes now worthy the Attention of the Honourable Board, that they ſhall be taken the beſt poſſible Care of, attended with the leaſt Expence, which, I humbly conceive to have been ſhewn in my former Letter to the Board, will happen under an Agency.

" That the Conduct of the Company's Buſineſs by Agency is not diſapproved by the Honourable Court of Directors, may be collected from the very conſiderable Branches of the Company's Buſineſs at this Time conducted ably and honourably under that Mode, not without the Knowledge, and therefore concluded to be with their Approbation; and there does not appear in the Honourable Court of Directors, or in the Honourable Board, the leaſt Intention, Motive, or Probability of their being ſuppreſſed, to the Ruin of the Company's Servants employed in them, and the great Joy of all Perſons out of Employ and out of the Service. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" Cha' Wm Blunt.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" John Macpherſon,
Robert Sloper,
John Stables,
Cha' Stuart."

Read, from Book 560, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 27th March 1787, beginning at Paragraph 201 of the ſame Letter.

" Our Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal.

" Par. 201. We have from Time to Time expreſſed a general Diſapprobation of Agencies, and of the high per Centage at which the ſame have been managed, and have been uniform in our Inſtructions that ſuch Parts of the Company's Buſineſs as could be managed by Contract ſhould be ſo managed. However, particular Caſes may require Deviation, and it is impoſſible for us not to pay due Attention to the Opinions of thoſe, who, by their local Knowledge and Experience, may be ſuppoſed to have good Grounds for what they have aſſerted; and although we ſtill enforce our former Directions as to Contracts for a general Rule of Proceeding, there ſeems Cauſe to doubt its Expediency in the Inſtance now before us. (*b*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Geo. Tatem,	Jn° Michie,
John Travers,	John Motteux,
Ab^m Robarts,	Jn° Woodhouſe,
W. Elphinſtone,	John Hunter,
Paul le Meſurier,	Jn° Townſon,
Tho' Cheap,	Geo. Cuming,
Jacob Boſanquet,	Hugh Inglis,
Cha' Mills,	Tho' Parry,

John Roberts."

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCXCVIII. (*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 2238.

Read, alſo, from Book 723, the following Extract of a Conſultation the 10th. November 1790, beginning at Page 137 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 10th November 1790.

Military Dept. " At a Council; Preſent,
Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General, Preſident;
The Honourable Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
and
William Cowper, } Eſquires.

No. 12. " My Lord,

Military Auditor General, 30 Oct. " Par. 1. Obſerving by the Returns of the Elephants and Bullocks for the Service of the Army for the Month of September laſt, that Nineteen Elephants, and One hundred and eighty-four Bullocks are reported deficient of the Eſtabliſhment for the Station of Cawnpore, I take the Liberty of noticing the Circumſtance to your Lordſhip as deſerving your Attention.

" 2d. Any Penalty which might be recoverable from a Contractor for Failure in the Performance of Agreement, either with reſpect to Numbers or Condition of the Cattle for the Service of the Troops, or through their not being kept at their proper Stations, would be a ſlender Conſolation for Diſappointment in the Movements of any Part of the Army through any ſuch Failure.

" 3d. The Deficiency in the eſtabliſhed Number of Bullocks, if thoſe detached to the Carnatic be conſidered as Part of the ordinary Eſtabliſhment, is not conſiderable, as your Lordſhip will perceive from the accompanying Comparative Statement of the Eſtabliſhment, with the Numbers muſtered for Auguſt, which is the laſt Month for which all the Returns excepting one have reached this Office; but, though the Deficiency of the Eſtabliſhment of Bullocks is not great upon the Whole, your Lordſhip will obſerve, that, according to the preſent Eſtabliſhment and Returns, there are conſiderable Deficiencies at the Frontier Stations of Cawnpore and Futty Gur, where the Complement for Service ought to be moſt carefully kept up; and a Surplus at any other Stations will not make Amends for Deficiencies where the Cattle ought to be.

" 4th. I know that your Lordſhip deems it highly important that the neceſſary authoriſed Eſtabliſhments ſhould be kept in conſtant Readineſs in their proper Places, and in the beſt Condition for active Service; and therefore, without meaning the ſlighteſt Reflection on any Individual, but merely to ſecond your Lordſhip's Wiſhes, and to render the Obligation of the Contracts for Elephants, Camels, and Bullocks more effectual, I beg Leave to ſubmit to your Lordſhip the Propriety of notifying in General Orders that, if it ſhould at any Time happen that the Movements of any Body of Troops ſhould be impeded by the Unfitneſs, ſcanty Feeding, or ill Condition of the Cattle, or by the preſent Eſtabliſhment not being conſtantly kept complete at their proper Stations, their reſpective commanding Officers ſhall be held perſonally reſponſible for the Conſequences, unleſs every ſuch Circumſtance of Deficiency, or Unfitneſs, ſhall have been duly reported to the Commander in Chief; and, in order the better to impreſs a Senſe of the Importance of the Duty, Commanding Officers might be required to certify monthly to the Commander in Chief, by Letter to the Adjutant General, that the Eſtabliſhment of Cattle, and Drivers, for their reſpective Stations or Diviſions of the Army, mentioned in their muſter Returns, are, in Point of Number, Strength, and Condition, as well as in every other Reſpect, fit and equipt for immediate Service; or, if there happen to be Deficiencies of Numbers, or Defects in the Quality of the Cattle, &c. theſe ſhould be particularly ſtated; and with theſe Letters the Adjutant General ſhould lay before the Commander in Chief monthly Comparative Abſtracts of the Eſtabliſhment, with the Number of Cattle of every Deſcription, muſtered according to the Form of the encloſed Statement; or on any better Plan that may be deviſed.

" 5th. Relative to the Practicability of ſupplying good ſtrong Bullocks for the Service, I beg Leave to inform your Lordſhip that I have Reaſon to believe that excellent Cattle may be procured in abundance from the Countries of Gohud, Nagore, Tyrhoot, Durbungah, and Purneah, if adequate Prices be paid for them.

" 6th. Although Colonel Eyre has returned 19 Elephants and 184 Bullocks deficient of the Eſtabliſhment for the Station at Cawnpore, as mentioned in the firſt Paragraph hereof, it is proper to obſerve to your Lordſhip, that the Colonel conſiders the Diſtribution of the Cattle which was publiſhed in General Orders, on the 3d October 1788, as the Eſtabliſhment ſtill in Force becauſe none other has been ſince publiſhed; but there being fewer Corps now at that Station than in 1788, the Eſtabliſhment ſhould be calculated for the Corps now there, and this may induce your Lordſhip to order a New Diſtribution to be publiſhed, which perhaps will be beſt done by ſpecifying the Number of Cattle of each Deſcription for the Service of every Corps, becauſe by this Means, upon the Movement of any Corps, Variation of the Eſtabliſhment of Cattle would be known without the Trouble of publiſhing occaſional Diſtributions. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" John Murray."

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
Chas Stuart,
Peter Speke,
Wm Cowper."

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCC.

Read, from Book 751, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors, to the Preſident and Council at Fort St. George, dated 6th May 1791, beginning at Paragraph 22, of the ſame Letter.

" Fort St. George, 6th May, 1791.

" Our Preſident and Council at Fort St. George.

Military Dept.

Bullock Contract renewed for Three Years.

" Par. 22. As the late Government have renewed the Contract concluded in the Adminiſtration of Sir Archibald Campbell for the Proviſion of Draft and Carriage Bullocks, there will be ſufficient Time before the Expiration for us to receive your Report on the Manner in which the Contract in its extended State ſhall have been executed; and whether it be really neceſſary to continue an Eſtabliſhment in Time of Peace of Two thouſand Draft and Carriage Bullocks at the conſiderable Expence of Pagodas 3,452 ℔ Month. We expect a very early Communication of your Opinion herein, that you may receive our further Directions before the Expiration of the Term agreed upon.

" 23. It is ſtated in the Letter from the Contractor of the 29th January 1787, which accompanied their original Propoſal, that the above monthly Expence of Pagodas 3,452 would be nearly a Third leſs than the ſame Eſtabliſhment would have coſt at the Rates then paid by the Company, and in the Time of War that the Saving would be immenſe. Admitting the Fact, it was certainly a great Neglect on the Part of the late Government to ſuffer the Contract to expire without taking Meaſures for aſcertaining (when they knew they were upon the Eve of a War) whether better Terms could not have been procured, or whether the Proviſion of the Bullocks neceſſary for the Army upon the Agency Syſtem as in 1782, would not have been preferable; but as it was the 12th February before they came to any Reſolution herein, perhaps, under all Circumſtances, the renewing the Agreement with the former Contractors (who were Gentlemen of known Reputation) at that critical Period was the likelieſt Mode that could then be adopted for enſuring the neceſſary Supply of Bullocks; not that we mean to ſanction a Departure from the Rule that has been repeatedly laid down for advertizing for Propoſals, except upon Occaſions of the moſt evident Neceſſity, or upon the moſt ſubſtantial Reaſons being aſſigned for ſo doing.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" J. Smith Burgeſs,	W. Elphinſtone,
F. Baring,	Wm Money,
J. Manſhip,	Abram Robarts,
Jno. Roberts,	Tho' Cheap,
Geo. Tatem,	John Travers,
Lionel Darell,	Tho' T. Metcalfe,
Thomas Parry,	Jn. Townſon,
Paul Le Meſurier,	Simon Frazer,
Stephen Williams,	R. Thornton."

Read, alſo, from Book 733, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 2d Auguſt 1791, beginning at Page 3758 of the ſame Book.

" Fort Saint George, 2d Auguſt 1791.

" Sir Charles Oakley Baronet, Acting Preſident, and Council.

" Gentlemen,

" I have received your Letters, dated the 12th and 16th inſtant, with the Copies of Mr. Cockburne's Letters enclofed in the latter.

" The Account of the Money that you have ordered to be ſent to Vellore is very ſatisfactory, and will enable me to fulfil my Engagements to our Allies.

" I ſhall not enter into a Detail of the Defects in the general Principles of the Bullock Contract, but only mention that One of the moſt ſtriking is, that it never has either in Peace or War (and in my Opinion it is impoſſible in War) been performed by the Contractors themſelves, but by Maiſtries, who, I have found, have always been the Proprietors of the Bullocks, and by that Means without the Conſent or Knowledge of Government, and without being bound to a direct Reſponſibility to the Public for the Performance of their Engagements; thoſe Maiſtries are the real Contractors, whilſt the nominal Contractors in Fact only act in the Capacity of Agents.

" But in pointing out the Defects of the Syſtem, it was by no Means my Intention to caſt any Reflection upon the Characters of the Gentlemen who hold the Contract, and I think it in particular a Juſtice due to Mr. Cockburne to declare that I entertain ſo high an Opinion of his Zeal and Ability, that if it was poſſible to execute the Buſineſs of the Bullock Department by Contract, he would, I believe, be the Perſon moſt likely to accompliſh it.

" The late Exertions that you have been forced to make to collect the Number of Bullocks that will be neceſſary on the preſent Occaſion, muſt be conſidered as evident Proofs that the above Remarks are well founded; for I cannot admit, that the Contractors have a Right to claim a Merit for the Production of Cattle, which have been procured by the direct Influence of Government, and I do not think that Cattle thus obtained ſhould be allowed to become a Source of Emolument to thoſe Contractors. I am likewiſe convinced that, under the Contract Syſtem,

 there

there would be no Chance that ſuch Reſponſibility would be impoſed upon the real Owners of the Cattle, as would in any Degree ſecure the Public Service from the moſt mortifying and ruinous Diſappointments; but as I am perſuaded that the Contractors have made great Exertions, it is by no Means my Wiſh to diſtreſs them; and I therefore entirely approve of your not preſſing them for Payment of the Bills drawn upon them in favour of the Revenue Treaſury for Money advanced by the Company's Collectors for the Purchaſe of Cattle.

" The Two ſmall but diſadvantageous Contracts which I entered into, the Agencies that I eſtabliſhed in the Beginning of June, and the Purchaſes that I ordered to be made on account of the Public ſince that Period, which Meaſures Mr. Cockburne in his Letter of the 12th inſtant calls Counteractions of the Contract, were not Acts of Choice, but of abſolute Neceſſity.

" At that Time, our Diſtreſs for Cattle was ſo preſſing, that moſt of the Field Pieces were drawn, and a conſiderable Part of the Camp Equipage was carried, by the Troops, and a large Proportion of the Commiſſary's Stores were conveyed upon the Heads of Laſcars.

" The Sickneſs which the Change of Seaſon, added to this extraordinary Fatigue, occaſioned in the Army, called for the Application of immediate Remedies; for, after one March, no leſs than Forty Laſcars were ſent to the Hoſpital.

" Thoſe Remedies could only be found by the Means that I adopted; for I am ſorry to be obliged to ſay, that there was a greater Inattention to the Performance of the Contract on that critical Occaſion than I had ever before obſerved; as, to my Knowledge, Bullocks were obtained daily from the Mahratta Camp at reaſonable Rates, both on the public Account and by private Officers, whilſt the Contractors Agent in Camp did not, during that Period of Difficulty, procure a ſingle Bullock for the public Service; to which I muſt add, that the Exertions which I was obliged to make in the Manner that I have ſtated, ought not to have been conſidered by the Contractors as Counteractions of the Contract, becauſe no Infringement was made on the Part of the Public on any of its Conditions; and I then declared to one of the Contractors in Camp, and to the Agent for the Contractors, that I expected they would do every Thing in their Power, both at that Time and in future, to provide the utmoſt poſſible Number of Bullocks for the public Service on the Terms of the Contract.

" We have no Reaſon to complain of the Deſertion of the Dooley Bearers, and I believe they will go on very well upon the preſent Footing; but the Bullock Drivers who are delayed much longer on a March, and who muſt afterwards fetch Forage for their Cattle, as well as look out for Proviſions for themſelves, are no doubt in a different Predicament; and on that Account I will, as an Encouragement for them to engage with you, agree to furniſh them with Two Seers of Grain per Week at a moderate Price, from the Time the Army ſhall proceed again from Bangalore towards the Enemy's Capital.

" It may at the ſame Time be explained to them, that there is very little Probability that any of the Followers of the Army will be again expoſed to the ſame Diſtreſs which they experienced on our laſt March to Seringapatam, as there is every Reaſon to expect that they will conſtantly find a ſufficient Supply of the coarſer Grain from the Marratta Buzar. (*a*)

" Camp, Seven Miles Weſt of Ryacottah,
July 27th 1791.

(Signed) " Cornwallis."

Read, from Book 734, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 20th June 1787, beginning at Page 179 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 20th June 1787.

" At a Council; Preſent,
Right Honble. Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, Preſident;
and the Honble. Charles Stuart.
Sir John Macpherſon Bart. abſent from the Preſidency.
John Shore Eſquire indiſpoſed.

" Right Honble. Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G.

Secret and Military Dept.

" My Lord,

" The preſent Rates (as fixed by the late Board of Ordnance) for furniſhing the Field Carriages of this Eſtabliſhment being high, and admitting of Retrenchment, I beg Leave to lay a State of them before your Lordſhip, ſpecifying at what they are now charged, and at what Price they may be furniſhed in future, by which it will be ſeen that a conſiderable Saving may be made to the Company in the future Supply of that Article.

" The high Rates at which the Gun Carriages now ſtand is chiefly owing to the Dearneſs of the Materials during the late War, when their Prices were fixed. The Experience of my Predeceſſor and ſelf, in the Manner of conducting the Buſineſs, has likewiſe aſſiſted in reducing the Prices, and enabling me to offer to make them in future on ſo much lower Terms. (*b*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Fort William,
19th June 1787.

" C. R. Deare,
Commiſſary of Stores."

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCI.

(*b*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCII.

Read, further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 181 of the ſame Book.

" Agreed, for the Reaſons ſtated in the Governor General's Minute, that the Terms offered by the Commiſſary of Stores for ſupplying Field Gun Carriages, Tumbrils, &c. be accepted.

" Ordered, That a Copy of the new Rates be tranſmitted to the Military Board for their Information and Guidance in the Examination of the Bills for the Articles therein ſpecified; and that they be informed that theſe Rates are adopted inſtead of the former. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Cornwallis,
Cha' Stuart."

Read, from Book 752, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, dated 11th April 1792, beginning at Paragraph 30 of the ſame Letter.

" Par. 30. In our Military Diſpatch of the 4th Auguſt laſt, we expreſſed great Doubts as to the exiſting Contract for providing the Army with Draft and Carriage Bullocks, and directed it to be reviſed. We now find from your late Correſpondence with Lord Cornwallis, that it is totally inſufficient both in its Principles and Formation for anſwering its intended Purpoſes. His Lordſhip has therefore ſhewn great Zeal for the Service, in his Endeavours to procure the neceſſary Supply for the Uſe of the Army by other Means. We obſerve that his Lordſhip's Objections are not merely confined to Defects in the Contract itſelf, but convey a direct Opinion of the utter Impoſſibility of executing the Buſineſs of the Bullock Department by Contract. Such being his Lordſhip's Opinion, we hope he will have had ſufficient Leiſure to form and recommend to our Conſideration ſuch a Plan for the future Management of this Department, as may be better calculated to promote the Good of the Service.

(Signed) " Jacob Boſanquet, J. Smith Burgeſs,
Abram Roberts, F. Baring,
Paul Le Meſurier, John Roberts,
Tho' T. Metcalfe, Wm Money,
John Hunter, Simon Fraſer,
Cha' Mills, D. Scott,
Jn' Travers, Geo. Tatem,
Stephen Williams, Tho' Parry,
John Townſon, Wm Benſley."

Read, alſo, from Book 753, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 25th April 1792, beginning at Paragraph 51 of the ſame Letter.

" Par. 51. We entertain a due Senſe of your Zeal for the Service in the early Meaſures that were adopted after the Battle of Seringapatam, for ſupplying the Army with Bullocks, and various other neceſſary Articles to enable it again to take the Field; but which, with reſpect to the Bullocks, were rendered unneceſſary by the Exertions of the Government of Madras; and you have aſſigned very ſatisfactory Reaſons for your having deviated, in a certain Degree in the Manner of providing theſe Supplies, from the Contract Syſtem; a Subject which will be noticed more at large in another Department.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Wm Money, F. Baring,
Stephen Williams, J. Smith Burgeſs,
Tho' T. Metcalfe, John Roberts,
W. Devaynes, John Hunter,
Step. Luſhington, Lionel Darell,
Tho' Fitzhugh, Nath' Smith,
T. Pattle, Jn° Travers,
W. Elphinſtone, W. Ewer."

Further Proof to juſtify Transfer of this Buſineſs from a Contract to an Agency.

Read, from Book 749, the following Extract of a Letter from the Preſident and Council at Fort St. George, dated 19th September 1791, to the Court of Directors, beginning at Paragraph 24 of the ſame Letter.

" Honourable Sirs,

" Par. 24. Your Honourable Court will have obſerved by the laſt Diſpatches, that our Exertions to procure Draft and Carriage Bullocks for the Army had been attended with the moſt

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCII.

complete

complete Succeſs; and that we had collected the Number which had been ſtated by Lord Cornwallis to be neceſſary for the Proſecution of the War. We have now to acquaint you that his Lordſhip has informed us, that he deemed it neceſſary to put the Cattle procured by the Exertions of Government under the Management of a Public Agent; as he was ſorry to ſay from Experience, that the Bullock Contract had been a Deluſion of a moſt dangerous Nature to a Commander in Chief of an Army.

" 25. We expreſſed to Lord Cornwallis our ſincere Concern at the Diſappointment he had ſuffered with reſpect to the Bullock Contract. We aſſured him that whatever Plan he might think moſt adviſeable for the future Conduct of this eſſential Part of the Service, would have our fulleſt Concurrence; and we requeſted to be furniſhed with ſuch Information as he might think neceſſary to afford us, with regard to the Defaults of the Contractors.

" 26. Having communicated to Mr. Cockburne, one of the Contractors, the Opinion entertained by Lord Cornwallis of the Contract, and the conſequent Arrangement which had been made, he addreſſed us on the Subject, ſtating the Situations in which the Contractors feel themſelves, owing to the Diſſatisfaction which his Lordſhip had expreſſed, and the heavy Loſs they muſt ſuſtain if ſome Relief were not afforded them; and ſhewing, that the Failure of the Cattle during the March of the Army to Seringapatam did not proceed from any Inattention on the Part of the Contractors, but to Cauſes that could not be provided againſt, viz. the Want of Forage, the Severity of the Service, and the Inclemency of the Weather.

" 27. We tranſmitted to Lord Cornwallis Copies of Mr. Cockburne's Letters, and obſerved that we ſhould be wanting in Juſtice to that Gentleman if we omitted to notice, that the Zeal and Activity which he had manifeſted in Aid of our Exertions to procure Bullocks for the Army, were deſerving particular Approbation. We informed his Lordſhip at the ſame Time, that, as the Supply of Bullocks now preparing was to be conſidered the Company's Property, we ſhould diſburſe the Sums which the Contractors had advanced, or were to be anſwerable for, on that Account.

" 28. We beg Leave to refer your Honourable Court to our Proceedings of the 2d ult. for Lord Cornwallis's further Obſervations regarding the Defect in the general Principles of the Bullock Contract; but before we cloſe the Subject, it will be right to mention, that his Lordſhip obſerved it was not by any Means his Intention, in pointing out the Defects of the Syſtem, to caſt any Reflection on the Characters of the Gentlemen who held the Contract; and that he thought it in particular a Juſtice due to Mr. Cockburne to declare he entertained ſo high an Opinion of his Zeal and Ability, that if it were poſſible to execute the Buſineſs of the Bullock Department by Contract, he (Mr. Cockburn) would be the Perſon moſt likely to accompliſh it.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" Cha' Oakeley,
Wm Petrie,
J. Huddleſton."

Read, alſo, from Book 700, the following Extract of a public Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal to the Court of Directors, dated the 12th Auguſt 1791, beginning at Paragraph 144 of the ſame Letter.

" Honble. Sirs,

" 144. We need ſcarcely obſerve to your Honourable Court, after the Detail we have entered into in the former Part of this Addreſs on the Subject of certain Contractors, under the Heads of Canton, Fort St. George, and Bombay, that the Subject of Contracts in general, and Contracts which are from their Nature connected with Military Operations in particular, have, from late Occurrences, commanded our Attention with more than common Force. The Subject is indeed of the higheſt Importance in all its Branches to the Proſperity of the Company, but the Conſequences to be apprehended from an unexpected Failure at the moſt critical Period, in Contracts intended for the Supply of the Armies, were they to take Place in their poſſible, and by no Means improbable Extent, may be fatal to the Security of its Dominions in India.

" 145. It would be ſuperfluous to enter more fully on this important Subject in this Place, further than to recommend to your moſt ſerious and deliberate Attention, Two Statements of exiſting Contracts, which, in conſequence of our Orders, were laid before us on the 29th July; our Obſervations upon them, and upon the Contract Syſtem in general, as it applies to the Operations of War, and to the Occaſions of preſſing Neceſſity, with which a State of Hoſtility muſt ever be attended. We have the Honour to forward theſe Papers, Numbers in the Packet. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" Cha' Stuart,
Peter Speke,
Wm Cowper."

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCIII.

The

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that the remaining Document upon this Head was to ſhew that the Principle purſued by the Defendant, with reſpect to the whole of this Subject, had been confirmed by the Experience of all the other Preſidencies ſince, and by the Court of Directors.

Read, from Book 750, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 9th July 1791, beginning at Page 634 of the ſame Book.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
and
William Cowper,
} Eſquires.
Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General, and Commander in Chief, abſent on the public Service.

" Minute of the Board.

" The Board taking the preceding Statements into Conſideration, think proper to record in this Place the following Obſervations upon them.

" Waiving for the preſent the Diſcuſſion of the general Queſtion relative to the Excellence of the Contract Syſtem (which under ſuitable Circumſtances cannot be denied to poſſeſs the Advantages contended for by its Advocates), the Board will content themſelves with pointing out its Operations ſo far only as the Supply of the Army during a War, or the Relief of our other Settlements, on Occaſions of preſſing Neceſſity is concerned.

" Of the Contracts enumerated in the Statement before the Board, it is obvious that ſeveral are of a Nature, a Failure in which could only be productive of Loſs or Inconvenience in a certain determinate Extent; even the China Remittance negotiated by Mr. Cotton, whatever the Event of it may be, and conſiderable as the Amount of it is, falls under this Deſcription. The Caſe however is widely different in regard to Contracts, upon the punctual Performance of which the Fate of an Army, or the Preſervation of a Settlement, may moſt materially depend." (*a*)

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 641 of the ſame Book.

Minute and Reſolutions of the Board continued.

" The Contract Syſtem derives the Excellence or Advantages which it poſſeſſes from a different State of Mercantile Credit. It may be a ſafe and proper Mode of effecting an œconomical and unſuſpicious Expenditure of public Money in England, but it is always hazardous, and often miſchievous in India. Here either the loweſt Offer muſt be accepted or rejected at the Peril of Government, who will always reluctantly exerciſe their Diſcretion upon ſuch rigorous Terms, however aware they may be that (generally ſpeaking) the loweſt Propoſer the worſt Performer. The Sufficiency of the Security alone is to be conſidered; but by what Standard is a Point of ſuch Delicacy to be aſcertained. A Man may be generally reputed reſponſible, and may be deemed ſo by the Board collectively and individually, yet the Event may ſuddenly prove him to be a Bankrupt; or if his Competency ſhould be privately doubted, how is private Knowledge or Suſpicion to be made a Ground of public Proceedings: Theſe are not imaginary Difficulties; they have occurred but too often.

" But admitting the Penalty to be realizable in every Caſe; admitting that by preſſing the Securities at the Hazard of overthrowing, or at leaſt of ſhaking it to its Foundation, the whole Fabrick of Mercantile Credit (and thereby perhaps multiplying the Riſks of the Company) no actual pecuniary Loſs be incurred, how will the Account ultimately ſtand. The Advances iſſued for the Erection of an Hoſpital, or the Repair of a Road, may be recovered; the Penalty annexed to a Failure in ſuch Engagements may be exacted and received. It may happen, even that a Contractor may gain more by paying this Penalty, than by performing his Covenant. Diſappointment in theſe Caſes is followed in a certain Degree by Compenſation: but what Puniſhment, what Forfeiture, what Money can compenſate for a Country depopulated by Famine, or for an Army loſt, or an Expedition fruſtrated, by the Avarice of a Bullock, a Grain, a Victualling, or a Ship Contractor.

" Failure however, it ought to be obſerved, may not always proceed from abſolute Avarice or Rapacity in a Contractor. His Engagements were perhaps concluded in the midſt of a profound Peace, and his Calculations framed accordingly. If under ſuch a Circumſtance a War breaks out, he may poſſibly be reduced to the Alternative of ruining either himſelf or the Service. This is ſurely a Situation in which no Man ought to be placed; this is a Foundation on which certainly no important public Intereſts ſhould reſt.

" It is not the Intention of the Board to contraſt with the enormous Evils liable to ariſe from an Adherence in this Country to the Contract Syſtem, the Advantages derivable in certain Circumſtances from a well regulated Agency. They will be ſatisfied if the preceding Reflections (which

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCIV.

are

are the Reſult of Experience and the pure Tribute of Public Duty) ſhould have the Effect of attracting the ſerious Attention of their Superiors at home, who doubtleſsly, whenever the preſent Queſtion ſhall become the Subject of their Deliberation, will not be unmindful of the Benefit which has accrued from the Meaſures of providing the Inveſtment by Agency, inſtead of Contract, and which, joined to other Inſtances in other Departments of well managed Agency, would appear to prove that the Intereſts of the Company are, after all, better underſtood and better attended to by Men whoſe ſole or principal Dependance is upon their Service and Patronage, than by Perſons who unconnected with the former are almoſt wholly precluded from the latter. *(a)*

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
William Cowper."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they ſhould next proceed to give Evidence on the Subject of the Appointment of Mr. Auriol; and firſt to ſhew, that, at the Time of the Appointment of Mr. Auriol to be Agent for Supplies to Madras, there was every Probability of a Famine there.

Read, from Book 742, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 24th Auguſt 1780, beginning at Page 314 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 24th Auguſt 1780.
" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Mr. Francis indiſpoſed.
Sir Eyre Coote abſent on a Viſit to the different Stations of the Army.

" Read the following Letter from the Preſident and Council at Fort St. George.

" Gentlemen,

" The Diſtreſs likely to enſue from the Failure of the common Reſources for ſupplying the Settlement with Grain, which muſt inevitably happen whilſt the preſent Troubles in the Carnatic ſubſiſt, render it an indiſpenſable Duty in us to take every Precaution to prevent ſo ſhocking a Calamity: We have, in conſequence, ſuſpended the Collection of the Import Duty on Grain at this Port, until the 1ſt February next; and we earneſtly entreat, that you will uſe every Exertion to encourage the Exportation of Rice from Bengal to this Place, and that you will further inveſt a Quantity on Account of the Honble. Company, to be ſent hither in September or December next.

" Fort St. George,
28th July 1780.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" John Whitehill."

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Edwd. Wheler."

Read, from Book 550, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 14th December 1780, beginning at Page 36 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 14th December 1780.
" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
and
Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on Command at the Preſidency of Fort St. George.

" The following Letter from Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote, having been received ſince the laſt Meeting of the Board, it was circulated for the Peruſal of the ſeveral Members.

" Gentlemen,

" When at Camp, I was ſurpriſed to regard their Supply of Proviſions, which I found came in ſo ſcanty, as to be ſcarcely ſufficient for One Day's Expence.

" The Town of Madras now live on the Supply lately come from your Quarter, of which there is not enough in Store for One Month's Expenditure. The Country around affords us no Aſſiſtance: They promiſe a Supply of Grain from the North, but none is likely to arrive ſoon: In ſhort, we have no certain Dependance but from Bengal. I muſt therefore requeſt that you afford us

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCIV.

every

every Aſſiſtance, by ſending conſtant Supplies, and giving every Encouragement to the Importation of all Kinds of Grain to this Place. (*a*)

" Fort St. George,
10th Nov. 1780.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" Eyre Coote."

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Edwd Wheler."

Read, alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 46 of the ſame Book.

" Agreed, that the following Letter be written to Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote.

" Sir,

" We are ſorry to hear of the great Scarcity of Proviſions of which you complain, and ſhall do all that we are able to furniſh Fort Saint George with Supplies of Grain from hence. The large Quantity of Rice which Mr. Ferguſſon engaged to deliver at that Preſidency, is all ſhipped, and we have lately appointed an Agent for providing ſeveral Kinds of Grain, for their Service, in any Quantities which he may be able to procure. (*b*)

(At the End of the Letter)
" We are, &c."

To ſhew, an encreaſing Scarcity of Proviſion ſubſequent to Mr. Auriol's Appointment, notwithſtanding all the Exertions made by the Government of Bengal,

Read, from Book 567, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 25th January, beginning at Page 280, of the ſame Book.

" Head Quarters, Saint Thomas's Mount, the 20th December 1780.

" Gentlemen,

" My former Letters acquaint you of the Scarcity of Proviſions; our Diſtreſſes on that Score have increaſed daily. It is now Fifteen Days ſince the Europeans of my Army have had a freſh Meal Day, that is, ſince the Day I marched from Cantonments here has not been any One Day enough of Rice for the Sepoys, indeed for the firſt 30 Hours there was not a Grain in the Bazar. I have therefore been under the Neceſſity of having Recourſe to the Garriſon Store; this I confeſs I do with Reluctance. As yet no Supplies have come from the North, nor any more from your Quarter ſince my Arrival. There is not at preſent a Maund of Grain to be purchaſed in the Settlement, ſo that our Cavalry, Draught and Carriage Bullocks, are now fed on what little Paddy can be got. The Draught and Carriage Bullocks are ſtill very deficient; and even in the ſhort March from Chorilly Plain to the Mount, gave too ſtriking a Proof of their Inability to go through a Campaign, by the Difficulty with which they drew our Artillery: Experiencing theſe Difficulties, I may ſay at our own Door, I leave it to yourſelves to judge what might be our Situation, were I immediately to proceed to a greater Diſtance. (*c*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" Eyre Coote."

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Edwd. Wheler."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they ſhould next refer to a Letter from Sir Eyre Coote, dated 7th January 1781, in Page 1572 of the printed Minutes; to a Letter from Mr. Smith to the Governor General, dated March 22d 1781, in Page 1573-4 of the printed Minutes; to another Letter from the ſame to the ſame, dated March 26th 1781, in Page 1574-5 of the printed Minutes; to a Letter from Fort Saint George to the Government at Bengal, dated April 1ſt 1781, in Page 1575-6 of the printed Minutes; to another Letter from the ſame to the ſame, dated May 13th 1781, in Page 1580 of the printed Minutes; to a Letter from Mr. Smith to the Governor General at Bengal, dated 11th June 1781, beginning in the ſame Page of the printed Minutes; and to another Letter from the ſame to the ſame, dated June 5th 1781, in Page 1581 of the printed Minutes.

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCXL. (*b*) Vide ſupra Appendix, ibid.
(*c*) Vide ſupra, Page 1569; alſo Appendix, N° CCXLII.

Read,

Read, from Book 518, the following Extract of a Secret Conſultation of the 22d October 1781, beginning at Page 496 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 22d October 1781.

Secret Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,

Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.

The Honble. the Governor General, abſent on a Viſit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

From Fort St. George.

" Read the following Letter from Fort St. George.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" The Army having been entirely ſupplied with Proviſion from hence, and the Conſumption of this Settlement ſo encreaſed by the Fugitives from the Cruelties of Hyder, we now, notwithſtanding the great Importations of Grain from Bengal and the Circars, have not 1000 Bags in Store; there are about 18,000 Bags in divers Veſſels in the Road. From the Liſt you ſent us of Ships ſaid to be bound from Calcutta with Grain for the Account of Company and Individuals, there remains 70,000 Bags of Rice to arrive yet here; but by a Calculation of the Conſumption of that Article, reſtrained as it has been by the high Price it bore, and by Regulations in the Vent of it, it is evident that nothing leſs than a Supply of 150,000 Bags will prevent, before the End of the Year, a Famine here, of the Approach of which there appears already ſome moſt affecting Symptoms. Our Letters from the Circars, though they mention Abundance of Grain, declare alſo, the Impoſſibility of ſending it to us through Want of Tonnage. We have indeed taken up the few Ships that could be had here to bring us Proviſions from thence, but the Whole is inconſiderable, comparatively to the Proſpect of our Wants, and it is from your Hands, whoſe Liberality in furniſhing us Troops, Money, and Proviſions, we have ſo long and ſo much experienced, that we muſt expect our chief Support.

" We muſt obſerve, that we had no Aſſiſtance of any Kind from the Southern Parts of this Coaſt; many of the Ports are in Poſſeſſion of our European or Indian Enemies, which has greatly interrupted the Communication; and the Seizure, by ſome of his Majeſty's Squadron, of Veſſels laden with Grain for this Market, as belonging to Black People reſiding under the Protection of the Dutch, is thought to have deterred many others in their Neighbourhood from venturing out with Supplies for us.

" To the Continuance of theſe Evils we are not yet able to foreſee a Termination; for though the Bravery and Diſcipline of our Troops, and the Ability and Experience of Sir Eyre Coote, have been attended with repeated Victories, yet ſuch are the Difficulties that obſtruct his Progreſs, ſuch is the Facility the Enemy poſſeſſes of overrunning and deſolating the Country, that the General entertains but little Hope of enabling us to draw any Supply of Food or Treaſure from it. He has not been able hitherto to penetrate far into the Country, either to the Relief of our remote Garriſons, or to the Attack of the principal Forts held by Hyder.

" As the whole Conduct of the War has been entruſted to him, in conſequence of a Reſolution of the late Adminiſtration here, we have applied to him for a Communication of his Intentions, abſolutely neceſſary to be known to us now, though hitherto we have contented ourſelves either with exerting our Authority in the Manner he deſired, or transferring it to him for the Purpoſe of forwarding his Meaſures. He is now engaged in an Attempt to relieve the Garriſon of Vellore, and poſſibly to attack Arcot, of which the Event will no Doubt determine his future Plans; on which, and on the Neceſſity of our Situation, the Reſolutions of this Preſidency will be founded. If the Enemy ſhould ſtill continue his Depredations in the Carnatic, thereby depriving us in Fact entirely of the Benefit of it, we muſt, with regard to all effectual Reſource, conſider ourſelves as immured within the Walls of Fort St. George; and were even the Enemy to withdraw from our Neighbourhood, ſo effectually have all Traces of Cultivation diſappeared, ſo deſtroyed are the Villages, ſo ruined and diſperſed are the Individuals who were employed in Tillage, that the Inhabitants of the Towns can, during Part of next Year, as well as in the End of the preſent, be by no other Means preſerved from Famine than by external Reſource, moſtly from your Government. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" Macartney,
Anth^y Sadlier,
Wm Williams."

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2012.

Read,

Read, from Book 83, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 25th February 1782, beginning at Page 401 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 25th February 1782.

" At a Council; Preſent, Secret Dept.

The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;

Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.

" Received a Letter as follows from Fort St. George.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" We have had the Honour of receiving your Letter of the 26th December laſt, and have a perfect Senſe of the zealous and judicious Efforts of your Government, both in affording us Supplies, and in counteracting the invading Enemy.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Macartney,
Anthy Sadlier,
Wm Williams.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
Edwd. Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation and ſame Letter, beginning at Page 403 of the ſame Book.

" Indeed we have many Cauſes to be ſenſible of your unremitted and zealous Attention to the Safety and Welfare of every Part of this Coaſt, and given, what alone was in our Power, ample Teſtimony of your Exertions in all our Letters to our Honble. Employers."

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 11th March 1782, beginning at Page 544 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 11th March 1782.

" At a Council; Preſent, Secret Dept.

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;

Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

" Extract of a Letter from Fort St. George.

" We need not obſerve to you that your Aſſiſtance is now become more neceſſary to our Preſervation than ever. If you can enable us to pay and ſubſiſt our Army, and the expected Reinforcements, we doubt not of fruſtrating the Deſigns of our Enemies, but without thoſe Aids, the worſt Conſequences may be apprehended; but you may rely on every Exertion on our Part to prevent them from happening. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Macartney,
Ww Williams,

(And at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
Edwd Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

Read, from Book 534, the following Extract of a Secret Conſultation of the 11th March 1782, beginning at Page 193 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 11th March 1782.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;

Edward Wheler and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.

Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

" Read a Letter as follows from the Agent of Supplies.

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, No CCCXXIII.

" Gentlemen,

" Having been ordered to lade as many of Mr. Touchet's Veſſels with Rice for the Preſidency of Fort St. George as could be ready to ſail by the 25th ultimo, I accordingly completed the loading of 20 with 14,432 Bags of Rice, and they proceeded down the River as low as Fulta, where they have ſince been detained by the very ſtrong Southerly Winds which have prevailed for ſome Time paſt.

" As the Southerly Monſoon, though remarkably early, appears now to be thoroughly ſet in, and as it is the general Opinion of the ſeafaring People that theſe Veſſels are incapable of effecting a Paſſage againſt it; I think it my Duty to report to the Board that they are yet advanced no farther than Fulta, (whence however Mr. Touchet aſſures me that he thinks they may proceed in the enſuing Spring, if the Weather is at all moderate), and that by the Accounts which I have received, ſome of them have been damaged by the extraordinary Violence of the Wind and Rapidity of the Stream. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" J. P. Auriol,
Agent for Supplies to the other Preſidency.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
Edwd Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

To ſhew, that the above Appointment, ſtated in the Charge to have originated in purſuance of a prodigal and corrupt Syſtem of Government on the Part of Mr. Haſtings, was acknowledged by Lord Macartney to have been one of the leading Cauſes to which the Preſervation of that Settlement was owing,

Read, from Book 743, the following Extract of a Letter from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee, dated 31ſt October 1781.

" Fort St. George, October 31ſt 1781.

" Gentlemen,

" I am happy to do Juſtice to the Governor General and Council of Bengal, for their great Exertions in ſupplying us with Money and Proviſions. To thoſe Exertions I conſider the Preſervation of this Settlement to be in a great Meaſure owing. (*b*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Macartney."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they ſhould proceed to the next Subject of Accuſation, namely, the Appointment of Mr. Auriol to be Agent of Supplies to the other Preſidencies; and, in Anſwer to the Charge, that this was done, although extraordinary Supplies were not wanted by them, they ſhould ſhew, that the other Preſidencies were in Want of Supplies.

Read, from Book 26, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 24th July 1780, beginning at Page 776 of the ſame Book.

" Read a Letter and Encloſures from Bombay, as follows:

" Gentlemen,

" In order to prevent as far as we can an apprehended Scarcity of Grain, we have ſent round Two of the Company's Ships to Madras for Cargoes of Rice; and, we requeſt you will encourage the Exportation of that Article from Bengal for the Service of this Preſidency.

" We have the Honour to be, &c.

" Bombay Caſtle,
6th June 1780.

(Signed) " Wm Hornby, &c.
Select Committee.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
Edwd. Wheler."

Read, alſo, from Book 28, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 11th September 1780.

" Fort William, 11th September 1780.

Pub. Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Philip Francis, } Eſquires.
Edward Wheler, }
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote.

" Read, the following Letter, from the Preſident and Council, at Bombay.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCV.

(*b*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCVI.

" Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

" We ſhall ſhortly ſend round to Bengal our Honourable Maſters Ship the Duke of Grafton, with a Cargo; and if it ſhould be in your Power to furniſh a Cargo for her, we requeſt you will diſpatch her to England, as we are doubtful of our Ability to provide for the Ships expected this Seaſon from England, and for that Reaſon unwilling to leſſen our preſent Stock of Goods. Our Motives for ſending round this Ship will be more fully explained when ſhe is diſpatched; and, if it ſhould not be convenient to you to detain her, we requeſt ſhe may be returned loaded with Rice. Bombay, 30th July.

" We are, with Reſpect, &c.

" Bombay Caſtle,
30th July 1780.

(Signed) " Wm Hornby,
Jno Carnac,
D. Draper,
N. Stackhouſe,
Wm Aſhburnham,
Andrew Ramſay,
Thomas Day.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Edwd Wheler."

Read, from Book 744, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 1ſt of April 1783, beginning at Page 107 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 1ſt April 1783.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires. Pub. Dept. Tueſday.

" Received the following Letter from the Agent for Supplies.

" Gentlemen,

" Such probably would have been the Caſe with the Contract, which the Preſidency of Bombay informed the Honble. Court of Directors they could have concluded for Rice, deliverable at Bombay at Rupees 5 : 3 P. Bag, at the Time when my Conſignment to them was ſo much higher; at leaſt it is clear the Contractor would have been a conſiderable Loſer by ſuch a Bargain, for only the Freight to Madras, which is leſs than Half the Diſtance, was 4 Rupees per Bag, and the Price of Grain thereabout 9 Rupees per Bag. I very much doubt whether the Contract which was entered into afterwards by the Preſidency of Bombay, and adviſed of in their Letter of 17th Auguſt 1781, for 50,000 Bags of Rice was ever fulfilled by the Contractor. Indeed I have good Reaſon to believe it was not; but the only fair Way of drawing a Compariſon is, from the current and relative Prices at each Place at the ſame Point of Time. I wiſh I could ſay with Preciſion what was the Price of Grain at Bombay, when the Conſignments from hence arrived there. At Madras I am ſure there was always a Profit upon them, and ſometimes a high one; I mean the Difference between the Invoice and the Market Price which I ſtated particularly in my Letter of the 21ſt January 1782, and which is ſince greatly increaſed.

" If the Preſidency of Bombay have it in their Power to make Contracts ſo much cheaper than the Supplies which they receive from this Government, I muſt confeſs it appears extraordinary to me that they ſhould have lately indented to you for 40,000 Bags of Rice. It is proper alſo to take Notice that my Accounts are in Current Rupees, thoſe of Bombay in Rupees of a much higher Denomination. (*a*)

" Fort William,
24th March 1783.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" J. P. Auriol.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Edwd. Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they ſhould next produce Evidence applying to Bencoolen and Saint Helena.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCVII.

Read,

Read, from Book 428, the following Extract of a Conſultation of 22d October 1781.

" Fort William, the 22d October 1781.

Pub. Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,

Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.

The Honble. the Governor General, abſent on a Viſit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

" Gentlemen,

" It is well known that the Stores and other Neceſſaries required by the different Preſidencies from Bengal were formerly provided and ſent from the Buxey's Office, but Complaints were too frequently received of the Badneſs of their Quality, eſpecially from the Iſland of St. Helena. No ſuch Complaints I truſt will be made againſt the Articles furniſhed by me, as I have taken particular Care to procure the beſt, and at the moſt favourable Markets; yet by comparing the Invoices ſent by me to Saint Helena, and thoſe diſpatched in former Years, it will be found that the Rate of Charges on the latter, though the Amount be ſmall, exceed mine very conſiderably, and it muſt be allowed that the actual Price of every Thing is greatly encreaſed within theſe few Years; to elucidate my Aſſertion I need only refer to the Invoice Book in the Accountant General's Office. I could draw a Compariſon alſo between the Price of Articles furniſhed; but as this muſt depend upon the Quality of the Goods and the fluctuating State of the Markets no exact Criterion can be fixed.

" The Stores required of late Years by the Preſidency of Fort Marlbro', have been purchaſed by their own immediate Agents, in order to obviate the Inconveniencies of being furniſhed with Aſſortments of inferior Kinds; but the Contracts entered into by the Settlement for Freight, and the other Engagements which they have concluded for obtaining their Supplies (I have Reaſon to think, though I cannot aſcertain it) will be found more expenſive and uncertain than the Mode now adopted. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" J. P. Auriol.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)

" Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, that the Charge having ſtated 'that the Defendant gave Mr. Auriol a Commiſſion of 15 per Cent. although he required only the uſual Commiſſion, and though the Defendant knew that 5 per Cent. was the cuſtomary Allowance to Merchants employed in Tranſactions of the like Nature;' they ſhould next ſhew, that the Commiſſion alledged in the Charge as having been given to Mr. Auriol, was the uſual Commiſſion in ſuch Caſes.

Read, from Book 210, the following Extract of a Revenue Conſultation of the 17th March 1775, beginning at Page 1104 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 17th March 1777.

Rev. Dept. Friday.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Philip Francis Eſquire.
Mr. Barwell abſent.

Mr. Francis's Minute regarding Mr. Livius, who is appointed Military Storekeeper.

" The Office of Military Storekeeper having been now for a conſiderable Time vacant, and no Perſon having yet been propoſed for that Office by any Member of the Board, Mr. Francis begs Leave to remind the Board of the ſtrong Recommendation and high Character which we have received from the Court of Directors of Mr. George Livius, and to propoſe him to the Conſideration of the Board for the above Vacancy.

" His declining the Poſt of Sub-Accountant in Favour of Mr. Larkins, who had for a long Time executed the laborious Duties of it with the greateſt Credit, is an additional Incitement to Mr. Francis to endeavour to carry the Intentions of the Honble. Court of Directors in Mr. Livius's Favour, as ſoon as poſſible, into Effect. Mr. Francis begs Leave to add, from his own Knowledge, that Mr. Livius's Character does, in every Reſpect, correſpond with, and juſtify the urgent and powerful Recommendation given of him by the Honble. Court of Directors.

" Agreed to by the Board.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
P. Francis."

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCVIII.

Read, from Book 691, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 17th of Auguſt 1775, beginning at Page 68 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 17th Auguſt 1775.

" At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent, Thurſday.
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, and Philip Francis, } Eſquires.

" Mr. Francis.—The ſeveral Checks which have been eſtabliſhed by the Board of Ordnance upon the Proviſion, Iſſue, and Expenditure of Military Stores, and which did not exiſt before the Inſtitution of that Board, make it impoſſible, in my Opinion, for any Fraud, Overcharge, or Embezzlement, to happen in the Storekeeper's Department, without being liable to immediate Detection; in other Reſpects I think it will be greatly for the Benefit of the Service, and cheaper to the Company, than any Mode yet adopted, that the Storekeeper ſhould provide the Stores at the Price fixed in the Book of Rates, and be allowed a Commiſſion as Agent for his Riſk and Trouble. It is to be obſerved, that he can deliver no Stores, but according to Indents firſt paſſed and approved by the Board of Ordnance; that that Board are to judge of the Quality of the Stores, in caſe of Diſpute, and oblige him to take back ſuch as they diſapprove; that the Cuſtody and Expenditure of the Stores are now committed to the Commiſſary of Stores; and, what I conſider as an Argument of principal Weight, that the Storekeeper is reſponſible with his Office for Miſconduct in any Branch of it. It is therefore my Opinion, that the Storekeeper's Propoſal be accepted for One Year. Mr. Francis Opinion on Propoſals f the Supply the Militar Store..

" Mr. Barwell—I concur in Opinion with Mr. Francis.

" Colonel Monſon—I am of the ſame Opinion with Mr. Francis, that the Storekeeper's Propoſal be accepted for One Year.

" General Clavering—I am of the ſame Opinion with Mr. Francis, that the Storekeeper's Propoſal ſhould be accepted for One Year.

" Governor General—It has always been my Opinion, and frequently declared, that the Heads of Offices are the fitteſt, and (other Circumſtances equal) the beſt qualified by their Offices for ſupplying the Stores wanted for their Offices, whether by Agency with a fixed Commiſſion, or by a reaſonable Contract, is immaterial, with the Exception of thoſe Offices in which the ſame Stores are provided and expended. The Military Storekeeper has only the Proviſion and nominal Charge of the Stores, but not the actual Charge nor Expenditure. The Commiſſary of Stores is an immediate Check upon him and the Colonels of Brigades, with every Officer holding a ſeparate Command; every Commiſſary and Quarter Maſter in the Army are ſo many ſubordinate Checks upon both. For theſe Reaſons I approve of Mr. Livius's Propoſal, that is, I approve of his being appointed the Agent for the Supply of all Military Stores at the Rates which are fixed by Colonel Dow's Book of Rates, with a Commiſſion of 15 per Cent. But as this in Effect will be the ſame as a Contract, he ſhould be made liable to a Penalty for Deficiencies, and for that Penalty I recommend the Mode fixed upon in the Advertizements publiſhed by the Board of Ordnance.

" Agreed, That it be an Article in the ſeveral Contracts for ſupplying the Stores, that the Penalty on deficient Deliveries ſhall be equal to the Contract Price of the Articles which the Contractor ſhall fail to ſupply, to be deducted from the Amount of his monthly Bills.

" Agreed, That the above be communicated to Mr. Adams, and that he be called upon to mention his Securities.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
George Monſon,
Rich[d] Barwell,
P. Francis."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they ſhould next ſhew that a Commiſſion of 15 per Cent. was allowed the Agent for the Proviſion of Gun Carriages.

Read, from Book 745, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 31ſt October 1776, beginning at Page 242 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 31ſt October 1776.

" At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
Philip Francis Eſquire,
Lieutenant General Clavering and Mr. Barwell indiſpoſed.

" Read the following Letter from the Secretary of the Board of Ordnance to the Honourable the Governor General and Board of Inſpection.

" Gentlemen,

" And that he, or the Perſon to whomſoever the Superintendency of the Work may be committed, be allowed a Commiſſion of 15 per Cent. on the full Coſt of the Carriages made up under his Direction. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" John Murray,
Sec^y B^d Ord^ce."

" Ordnance Office,
26th Auguſt 1776.

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 243 of the ſame Book.

" Agreed, that the Plan recommended by the Board of Ordnance for furniſhing ſuch Gun Carriages as may be wanted in future for the Service, be approved, and that they may be deſired to carry it into Execution. (*b*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis."

To ſhew, that the Allowance to the Agent Victualler of Marines was firſt 15 per Cent. and then 30 per Cent. upon its being turned into a Contract,

Read, from Book 511, the following Extract of a Conſultation, dated 7th September 1778, beginning at Page 120 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 7th Septr 1778.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Richd Barwell,
Philip Francis,
Edward Wheler, } Eſquires.

" Read the following Letter from Mr. D. Cumming.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Mr. D. Cumming.

" As the Marine Eſtabliſhment for the Defence of Bengal will of courſe require an Agent of Supplies for all Naval as well as Victualling Stores, I beg Leave to offer my Services in this Capacity; and to ſupply whatever Stores or Proviſions may be wanted, at the uſual Advance of 15 per Cent.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" D. Cuming.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis,
Ed^d. Wheler."

Read, alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 121 of the ſame Book.

" Ordered, that the above Letter lie for Conſideration."

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCIX.

(*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

Read, alſo, the following Extract of a Public Conſultation of 14th September 1778, beginning at Page 204 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 14th September 1778.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;

Richd Barwell,
Philip Francis,
Edwd Wheler,
} Eſquires.

" Reconſidered the Letter from Mr. David Cummings, recorded the 10th inſtant.

" Mr. Barwell.—I move that the Services of Captain David Cummings, as Agent Victualler, and Agent for Supplies for Marine Stores to the armed Veſſels, under the Command of Commodore Richardſon, be accepted; and that he be accordingly appointed Agent Victualler and Agent of Supplies for Marine Stores, and that in lieu of all Charges of Salary, &c. to be allowed a Salary of 15 per Cent. on his Purchaſes of Stores, agreeably to the Rates fixed for ſuch Stores.

" Governor General.—I propoſe as an Amendment, that the Terms 'and Agent of Supplies for 'Marine Stores' be omitted, as the Proviſion of theſe properly and officially appertain to Mr. Keble the Naval Storekeeper.

" Mr. Barwell.—I did not underſtand that the Marine was ſupplied from any of the fixed Storehouſes, it was only with Intention that the Iſſues of Stores for the Service of the Marine might proceed from ſome fixed Office, and proceed from ſome regular Office, that I propoſed giving the Supplies to Mr. Cummings, agreeably to the Offer he made the Board of his Services. I agree entirely with the Governor General, that the Naval Storekeeper ought to ſupply ſuch Stores as may be required for the Marine. I agree to the Amendment.

" Mr. Wheler.—I agree to the Motion as it now ſtands with the Governor General's Amendment.

" Mr. Francis.—I have no Objection to the Appointment of Mr. Cummings Agent Victualler, provided the Prices of the ſeveral Articles, which he is to furniſh, and by which the Allowance to him is to be regulated, is firſt aſcertained: I think that the Board ſhould alſo be informed in what Manner he propoſes to conduct this Service.

" Governor General.—I agree to the Motion: It is probable that the Liſt of Victualling Stores, provided by Mr. Bell, which is the only Table of eſtabliſhed Rates, may not contain all the Articles required for the Marine, it will be proper therefore to draw up a complete Table; taking this with the Rates of Stores comprized in it, and adding ſuch others as the Marine Service may require, with the Current Prices affixed to them. This the Secretary may perform, taking the Aſſiſtance of Mr. Richardſon, for the Articles of victualling Stores required. Mr. Francis very properly remarks, that the Board ſhould be informed by what Means Mr. Cummings propoſes to conduct this Service.

" Reſolved, that Mr. David Cumming be appointed Agent Victualler of the armed Veſſels under the Command of Commodore Richardſon.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis,
Edwd Wheler."

Read, alſo, from Book 511, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 15th October 1778, beginning at Page 613 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 15th October 1778.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;

Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis,
and Edward Wheler,
} Eſquires.

" Reſolved, alſo, that the Agent Victualler be authoriſed to form ſuch an Eſtabliſhment of Servants as he may find neceſſary for carrying on the Buſineſs of his Office, and to charge the Amount of their Wages with the other contingent Charges that will not admit of Vouchers, in a monthly Bill to be delivered in upon Honour. (a)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis,
Edwd Wheler."

(a) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCX.

Read, from Book 16, the following Extract of a Letter from Bengal, dated 30th November 1778, beginning at Page 279.

" Honble. Sirs,

" Par. 11. With reſpect to the Method of ſupplying the Two Eſtabliſhments with Stores and Proviſions, which are to be ſerved out according to the Rules laid down in His Majeſty's Navy, Captain Price has engaged to purchaſe theſe Articles, when required, for his Ship the Royal Charlotte and the Reſolution, at the loweſt Prices at which they ſhall be procureable, delivering in Accounts thereof upon Honour, and being allowed a Commiſſion of 15 per Cent for his Trouble.

" 12. But as the Marine under Commodore Richardſon will be a more permanent Eſtabliſhment, we have ordered that the Stores ſhall be furniſhed by the Naval Storekeeper, and the Proviſions ſupplied by an Agent Victualler, whom we have appointed for that Purpoſe, with Liberty to draw the uſual Commiſſion upon the Amount.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Warren Haſtings,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis.
Edwd Wheler."

Read, alſo, from Book 746, the following Extract of a Conſultation 21ſt January 1779, beginning at Page 389 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 21ſt January 1779.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis,
Edwd. Wheler,
} Eſquires.

" Read the following Letter from Mr. David Cumming.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" I beg Leave to repreſent to you, that when I had the Honour to lay my Propoſals before you to ſupply the Fleet with Stores and Proviſions, the furniſhing the former was my principal Object, or I ſhould have been more particular with regard to the latter.

" It is neceſſary to obſerve that One Year's Proviſions ſhould be at all Times held in Readineſs for the Fleet, and that the only Time for providing the principal Part of the Articles is during the cold Months; alſo, that they are every one of them from their Nature periſhable. For my Trouble I am to draw a Commiſſion of 15 per Cent. but I don't apprehend it to be a Part of my Engagement to replace the Stores that may periſh, as ſuch a Commiſſion would never compenſate for the certain Loſs that muſt ariſe on the Decay of a Year's Proviſion, laid in at one Time, before it could poſſibly be expended.

" Theſe Conſiderations I beg Leave to ſubmit to your Honourable Board, and, conceiving that you may wiſh to have the Branch of the Marine Charge aſcertained, I beg Leave to propoſe that I be permitted to hold the Contract on the ſame Terms Commodore Richardſon did, which was 12 Sicca Rupees each Man per Month. I will then engage to ſupply the Marine, agreeable to the Rules already eſtabliſhed, and ſtand to every Loſs that may happen until the Delivery of the Proviſions to the proper Officers of the Ships.

" As the Allowance of Candles, Fire Wood, and Oil, has not yet been fixed, I beg Leave to propoſe that the Ships be ſupplied with thoſe Articles, agreeable to the eſtabliſhed Cuſtoms obſerved in the Bombay Marine, making proper Allowances for the different Rates of the Ships.

" I am, &c.

" Calcutta, the 9th January 1779. (Signed) " David Cuming."

" Governor General.—As a Doubt has been ſuggeſted reſpecting the Reſponſibility of the Victualling Stores provided by Mr. Cumming, I think it neceſſary that that Doubt ſhould be ſolved before we proceed to the other Points of Mr. Cumming's Letter. The Reſolution of the Board, by which Mr. Cummings holds his Appointment, expreſſes that he ſhould be Agent Victualler of the armed Veſſels under Commodore Richardſon; and that in lieu of all Charges of Salary, &c. he was to be allowed a Commiſſion of 15 ℔ Cent. on his new Purchaſes of Stores, agreeable to their fixed Rates. The Doubt now ſuggeſted is, whether the Riſks of Loſſes and Decays in the Stores provided by Mr. Cummings is to lie on him or on the Company. I beg Leave to ſubmit this Queſtion to the Board for their Deciſion, premiſing my own Opinion that as Agent his whole Profits muſt be ſuppoſed to be bounded by his Commiſſion, and in Effect I believe it will prove ſo, as the Rates which have been fixed for his Stores were the Current Rates of

of the Buzar at the Time in which they were Firſt eſtabliſhed, of courſe he ought not to be ſubjected to any Riſk.

" Mr. Wheler.—Mr. Cumming though termed an Agent Victualler is in the ſtricteſt Senſe of the Words a Contractor for Proviſions, and as ſuch, in my Opinion, he muſt either take upon himſelf the Riſk of the Proviſions he ſhall furniſh being ſound and fit for uſe, from the Time of Delivery to certain Periods, ſay Six or Twelve Months, or ſubmit the ſame to the Inſpection of ſome Perſons as ſhall be appointed by Government to receive them, and to the Loſs of all ſuch Part as ſhall be regularly condemned within the fixed Periods.

" Mr. Francis.—Mr. Cumming, in his Letter recorded the 7th September, propoſes ' to ſupply whatever Stores or Proviſions might be wanted at the uſual Advance of 15 ℔ Cent.' He had alſo an Eſtabliſhment allowed him to enable him to conduct this Service with greater Eaſe and Security to himſelf. The Coſt of the ſeveral Articles is fixed by Rates, conſequently it is poſſible he may be a conſiderable Gainer on the Purchaſe. The Commiſſion of 15 per Cent. I underſtand to be in lieu of all Charges and Riſques whatever; if not, I cannot conceive what Service he performs that ſhould entitle him to that Allowance, if he is not to be anſwerable for the Quality and Preſervation of the Articles he furniſhes. It may happen that his Supplies may periſh within a Week, or even within a Day, after they are delivered, and the Company muſt bear the Loſs without a Remedy; and the ſame Perſon who ſupplied theſe bad Proviſions will have the Advantage of replacing them, conſequently we make it his Intereſt to deliver Proviſions of ſuch a Quality as may keep, not the longeſt but the ſhorteſt Time poſſible. For theſe Reaſons, as well as the others aſſigned by Mr. Wheler, I entirely concur in his Opinion.

" Mr. Barwell.—I ſee alſo the Weight of the Objections that have been already urged; but I think them rather ſtrained, and a particular Diffidence expreſſed of this Gentleman's Integrity, which had not Place before, when the Market Rate of Stores for the different Store Offices at the Preſidency were fixed, and a Commiſſion allowed to the Storekeepers and Commiſſioners of 15 per Cent. ſimply for their Trouble in buying Stores upon Indents, deliverable immediately on their Purchaſe, and for keeping the Accounts. That it may be Mr. Cumming's Intereſt to provide bad Stores, or ſuch as will almoſt immediately periſh, to give Occaſion for the Purchaſe of other Quantities, is poſſible, but not more ſo in his particular Office than any other. By his Appointment he is ſimply an Agent for the Purchaſe of Victualling Stores for the Armed Veſſels, and the Commiſſion was propoſed in lieu of Salary. There is no Contract exiſting between the Company and him; none was ordered to be drawn, of courſe both are at Liberty to recede. I have no Objection to an Offer being made to Mr. Cumming on Behalf of Government, that he ſtand to all Loſs, and of converting the Agent into a Contractor. If the Offer is not agreeable to him, the Secretary at the ſame Time he communicates it ſhould be inſtructed to call upon Mr. Cumming to propoſe the Conditions on which he will contract.

" Mr. Wheler.—I ſhould be very ſorry to have it thought that I meant in any Degree to reflect on the Interity of Mr. Cumming. The Regulations I propoſed will, I believe, when duly conſidered, be found too uniform and general to bear any ſuch Conſtruction. I have myſelf been concerned in very extenſive Contracts for the Proviſion of Part of his Majeſty's Forces in America, and chearfully ſubmitted to the Regulations which I now preſcribe, viz. an Inſpection of the Proviſions when delivered, and likewiſe an Engagement that the ſame ſhould remain ſound and good at various Periods and Places as ſpecified in the Agreement.

" Mr. Francis.—I do not think there is the ſmalleſt Reſemblance between the Caſe of Mr. Cumming and that of the ſeveral Heads of Offices, who are allowed to ſupply Stores in their reſpective Departments on certain Terms, and under certain Regulations. Thoſe Gentlemen are entitled to ſome Emoluments in virtue of their Offices, as they have no Salary, and, I firmly believe, that conſidering the Nature of the Truſt inevitably repoſed in them, a more ſafe and prudent Method could not be choſen of giving them thoſe Emoluments. If they are not allowed fair and open Profits, they will have others. On the other Hand, the Stores they ſupply are not of a periſhable Nature like Proviſions, they are not called for in large Quantities for the poſſible Supply of long Periods, but indented for monthly as they are wanted, and preciſely according to the Quantities which are immediately required. They are anſwerable for the Quality of their Stores, which are applied and expended in the Service as ſoon as they are delivered. Mr. Cumming is not in this Predicament. He is not the Head of an Office, nor has he any Connection officially with the Buſineſs he has undertaken. His Offer to us was a voluntary one, and ſuch as we might have received from any other Individual. I do not queſtion his Integrity, but in the Tranſaction of Buſineſs, I will not truſt to that Principle of Action whenever it is in my Power to place an official Check over the Execution of any Engagement between Government and Individuals.

" Governor General.—All the Arguments juſt urged by Mr. Francis prove that the other Agencies derive a certain Profit from their Supplies with no Riſk. Their Stores are not of a periſhable Nature, therefore the Reſponſibility cannot affect the Agents, but they are all purchaſable in the Buzar from which they may be taken as they are wanted, and immediately delivered without any poſſible Chance of their periſhing by the Way; and the Rates on which the Commiſſion is taken, are, I am afraid, a Source of conſiderable Profit not intended by the Board; nay, if I miſtake not, many of the Articles ſpecified by the Book of Rates, are firſt taken from the Company's Stores at an Advance of 25 per Cent. on the Prime Coſt, then again ſupplied to the Company at the Rates

preſcribed by the Book, with the Commiſſion of 15 per Cent. added to them. Theſe are neither fair nor open Profits, if ſuch exiſt, as I believe they do. Mr. Cumming is ſuppoſed to gain by the eſtabliſhed Rates of his Stores. I believe he is as likely to be a Loſer by them, as I know that they were taken from the actual Coſts of thoſe Articles in the Market at the Time in which the Rates were formed. Mr. Barwell has introduced a Propoſal to the Board which has prevented mine, which would have been to place Mr. Cumming's Agency preciſely on the Footing of Mr. Belli's, which is to allow him 15 per Cent. for his Agency in the Proviſion of the Stores, and 15 per Cent. for his Riſk in Loſſes and Decays, and then to throw the Riſk on him. This I think would have been a reaſonable Allowance, and would free the Expence from Contingencies; but for the preſent I agree to the Motion introduced by Mr. Barwell.

" Mr. Francis.—I am ſorry to be obliged to continue this Debate, but ſome Words which have fallen from the Governor General make it neceſſary. The Rates preſcribed by the Book to the ſeveral Heads of Offices were fixed in that Manner in order to limit and aſcertain the Company's Expence, and to avoid the Inconvenience of compelling Individuals, in Matters purely of Contract and Buſineſs, to determine between their Honour and their Intereſt; but it never was underſtood, to my Knowledge, that the Agents ſhould not be at Liberty to purchaſe their Stores on the moſt favourable Terms to themſelves. In the Prices of ſome Articles fixed by the Book of Rates I know they are Loſers; in others, I doubt not they are Gainers. It is natural that they ſhould endeavour to gain upon them all, nor is it of any Moment to us whether they do or not.

" The only Way by which they can gain on the Purchaſe Price, is by contracting for large Quantities on which of courſe there muſt be a Riſk. They muſt judge very ill for their own Intereſts, if they go to the Buzar, for every Article they may occaſionally want. With reſpect to the Fact intimated as Matter of Belief not aſſerted by the Governor General, viz. 'That many of the 'Articles ſpecified by the Book of Rates, are firſt taken from the Company's Stores at an Ad-'vance of 25 per Cent. on the prime Coſt, then again ſupplied to the Company at the Rates pre-'ſcribed by the Book, with the Commiſſion of 15 per Cent. added to them,' I am of Opinion it is a Point that deſerves immediate Enquiry. For my own Part, I am convinced the Governor is miſtaken. The Storekeepers are not allowed to ſupply any Articles already in the Company's Stores, nor do I know of any Inſtance in which the 15 per Cent. is charged on the Book Price on Articles purchaſed at the Company's Warehouſes. In the troubleſome Office which I hold, I do my utmoſt to prevent Frauds of this Kind; and I ſhall hold myſelf indebted to the Governor General, if he will be ſo good as to point out to me a Fact, or the Means of diſcovering a Fact of ſuch a Nature.

" Governor General.—We have wandered ſo far from the Subject of Debate, that though I am compelled to reply, my Reply ſhall be ſhort. The Book of Rates does not contain the Rates at which their reſpective Articles are to be purchaſed at the Market, but arbitrary Rates, greatly exceeding in every capital Inſtance the higheſt Market Prices. As to the Inſtance which Mr. Francis deſires me to produce, I will mention one which has accidentally come to my Knowledge within theſe few Days, and leave it to Mr. Francis, as he has deſired it, for a Subject of his Enquiry. Canvas is an Article of the Book Rates, and I underſtand it has been taken out of the Company's Warehouſe, with the Advance allowed, as an Indulgence to the Company's Servants at the ſame Office from which it is iſſued, at an Advance of 15 per Cent. upon the Price preſcribed by the Book of Rates. I ſhall here beg Leave to cloſe this diſagreeable Subject, which, as I before obſerved, has no Relation to the Queſtion before us, although a proper Subject of Conſideration by itſelf.

" Mr. Francis.—I have no Sort of Objection to reform the Book of Rates, if it ſhould be found neceſſary: With reſpect to the other Matters, I ſhall make the ſtricteſt Enquiry I can into them.

" Agreed to Mr. Barwell's Propoſition; and ordered that the Secretary do communicate the ſame to Mr. Cumming.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
P. Francis,
Edw. Wheler."

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Public Conſultation of the 28th January 1779, beginning at Page 461 of the ſame.

" Fort William, 28th January 1779.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis,
Edward Wheler, } Eſquires.

" Read, the following Letter from Mr. Daving Cumings. *

* Sic in Orig.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

Mr. Cuming. " I beg Leave to obſerve, that my Propoſals for ſupplying the Marine with Proviſions, is not in the Nature of a Contract; it is impoſſible that it ſhould be ſo; for the Commiſſion I aſked

did not exceed the Agency allowed to every Head of Office; and, as the Service I offered to perform was of a Nature that required much of my Time and Attention, I flattered myſelf you would make that Allowance to me in lieu of Salary ordered to your Heads of Offices.

" I had not the moſt diſtant Idea of engaging in a Contract: I propoſed nothing for myſelf in undertaking for the public Service, beyond a very moderate Pittance, to compenſate me in ſome Degree for my Trouble. However, if it be more agreeable to the Board, that I ſhould engage in a Contract to replace the Proviſions that may periſh, I will do it; but do not apprehend I can undertake to bear this Loſs unleſs the Board are pleaſed to allow me, in Addition to my preſent Commiſſion, and Office Charges, a Premium of 15 per Cent.;—the Heat of a Ship's Hold being extremely deſtructive to every Species of Stores.

" If the Honourable Board approve a Contract on theſe Terms, I am ready to execute one; if not, and they inſiſt on my ſtanding to the Riſk of Loſs by Decay of Stores, and that I ſhall make up ſuch Loſs from my Commiſſion; I hope they will not be diſpleaſed if I decline to accept their Propoſition, and to beg Leave to be diſcharged from my Office of Agent Victualler.

" Fort William,
27th January 1779.

" I am, &c.
(Signed) " D. Cuming."

" Governor General.—As the Offer made by Mr. Cumming is preciſely in the Terms of that which I delivered it as my Opinion ſhould be made to him on the Part of the Board, I move that it be agreed to.

" Mr. Wheler.—My Reaſon for ſaying that Mr. Cumming muſt either take upon himſelf the Riſk of the Proviſions he ſhould furniſh, being ſound and fit for Uſe, from the Time of Delivery to a certain Period, or ſubmit to the Inſpection of Perſons appointed by Government to receive the Proviſions, and to the Loſs of ſuch Part as ſhould be regularly condemned within the fixed Period, aroſe from a Conviction that Mr. Cumming had a Remedy againſt thoſe of whom he purchaſed, in Caſe the Articles ſo purchaſed proved defective; conſequently, the Company ought to have the ſame Remedy againſt Mr. Cumming. I am not competent * whether 15 per Cent. in Addition to Prices fixed by the Buzar Rates is, or is not adequate to the Riſk, but I ſhall give it the Preference to an open unguarded Contract, and as it is recommended by the Governor General I ſhall accede to the Propoſal.

* Sic in Orig.

" Mr. Francis.—I adhere to the Opinion I gave on this Subject laſt Thurſday.

" Mr. Barwell agrees to the Queſtion.

" Agreed that Mr. Cumming be allowed 15 per Cent. upon the fixed Rates of the different Articles which he ſupplies, in Addition to the former Eſtabliſhment, for the Riſk of Loſs or Decay; and that he be required to keep the Marine conſtantly ſupplied with good Proviſions on theſe Terms.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Rich[d] Barwell,
P. Francis,
Edw[d] Wheler."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that the next Inſtance they ſhould produce was the Boat Agent, who was allowed 15 per Cent. Commiſſion.

Read, from Book 567, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 14th January 1781, beginning at Page 1380 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 14th January 1781.

" At a Council, Preſent;

" The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler Eſquire,
Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. abſent on Command at Fort St. George.

" Reſolved, that Mr. Francis Fowke be inveſted with the Appointment of Agent for the Proviſion of all Boats to be employed for the Military Services of this Eſtabliſhment, with an Allowance of a Commiſſion of 15 per Cent. upon all his Diſburſements in this Office; the executive Charge of which is to take Place from the Period of the Expiration of Colonel Morgan's preſent Contract, and that to that Time, and for Three Months following it, he be permitted to draw his preſent Allowance of 1,000 Rupees per Month.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Edw[d] Wheler."

The

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, the next Inſtance they ſhould produce was an Allowance to Colonel Morgan of 15 per Cent. being the uſual Allowance on Diſburſements for Secret Intelligence.

Read, from Book 605, the following Extract of the Proceedings of a Board of Inſpection of the 31ſt May 1781, beginning at Page 517 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 31ſt May.

" At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
and Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote gone to the Coaſt of Coromandel.

Colonel Morgan's. Reſolutions thereon.

" Agreed, That his Bill for Secret Intelligence be paſſed; and that he be informed the Board refuſed to paſs his Bills before, in Conformity to the Inſtructions from the Court of Directors poſitively * that no fixed Charge ſhould be allowed for Secret Services; however the Board taking this Matter into Conſideration, and agreeing with the Court of Directors, that it is an Expence in its Nature variable, and depending entirely upon the Diſcretion and Honour of the Perſon drawing it, with which Idea a fixed Charge is incompatible;

* Sic in Orig.

" Reſolved, That the Board being perfectly ſatisfied with the Explanation and Aſſurance which Colonel Morgan has given them, * that they agree to paſs this Bill, and authorize him to continue drawing the Commiſſion of 15 per Cent. on all future Advances which he may make on this Account, admitting the paſt. (a)

* Sic in Orig.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that the next Inſtance was the ſame Allowance to Colonel Morgan of 15 per Cent. on his Diſburſements for Grain.

Read, from Book 747, the following Extract of the Proceedings of a Board of Inſpection at Bengal of the 14th March 1782, beginning at Page 287 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 14th March 1782.

" At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent,
Edward Wheler,
and
John Macpherſon,
} Eſquires.
The Honble. the Governor General indiſpoſed.

" Read, the following Letter from Colonel James Morgan.

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Board of Inſpection.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" I have likewiſe encloſed the Invoice of the Grain which was ſent down to Chunar by the Honble. Governor General's Directions, with Colonel Blair's Receipt for it, and the Bill I have made out on that Account.

" The Price charged for the Grain, &c. is the ſame with what it was ſold at in my Camp, and as the Governor General was pleaſed to direct me to make a reaſonable Charge on it, I have allowed to Suwary Sing 15 per Cent. which in my Opinion is an equitable and moderate Charge in Conſideration of this Trouble, and his advancing the Money which he has been out of now for ſeveral Months, and I hope the Board will not deem it too much.

" Upon an Examination of the Bills, the Balance due to me will be found to be 3,252 Rupees, which I beg Leave to requeſt you will be pleaſed to give Directions for my being paid by the Paymaſter here. (b)

" I have the Honour to be,
Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient and humble Servant,
" James Morgan,
Colonel Commanding in the Field."

" Camp near Cawnpore,
22d February 1782.

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Proceedings, beginning at Page 289 of the ſame Book.

" Agreed, that the Balance of Colonel Morgan's Account, being 3252 S[a] Rupees, be diſcharged, with the 15 per Cent. Charges of Commiſſion on his Diſburſements. (c)

(Signed at the End of the Proceedings)
" John Macpherſon."

(a) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCX.
(b) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXI.
(c) Vide Appendix, ibid.

The

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, the next Inſtance they ſhould produce was an Allowance to Captain Rotton of 15 per Cent. on his Diſburſements for Public Buildings, viz. an Hoſpital.

Read, from Book 747, the following Extract of the Proceedings of a Board of Inſpection at Bengal, of the 30th May 1782, beginning at Page 535 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 30th May 1782.

" At the Board of Inſpection; Preſent,
The Honourable Governor General, Preſident;
Edw[d] Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.

" To the Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and Members of the Board of Inſpection.

" Gentlemen,

" I have been acquainted, by a Letter from your Secretary, that the Eſtimates for erecting temporary Hoſpitals at Berrampore, greatly exceed any Thing you had an Idea of; and that you poſitively deſire I will forbid the Expence incurred, and direct, in lieu thereof, that Two or Three (as may be found neceſſary) of the Ten Soldiers Barracks be converted into an Hoſpital.

" In Reply to the foregoing Article, I beg Leave to inform the Board, that in conſequence of their Inſtructions, I ſome Time ago gave Orders for providing Materials and commencing the Works; it will therefore be impoſſible to put a Stop to them without a manifeſt Loſs to the Company. I muſt alſo add, that Two or Three Ranges as the Board have intimated, cannot, without ſubjecting the Troops to great Inconvenience, be ſpared for an Hoſpital, as One Range is now occupied by the Cadets, and another will be required for the Artillery Company coming down from Dinapoor; beſides, as I before mentioned to the Board, an Hoſpital ſo contiguous to the Barracks and Officers Quarters muſt be very offenſive, and, in Caſes of contagious Diſorders, might be the Means of communicating them to the Whole of the Troops. I muſt therefore requeſt, Gentlemen, that you will permit the Hoſpitals to be carried on agreeable to the Directions which I have given.

" With reſpect to the Expence, the Eſtimates are I hope, as I have already obſerved, over rated; and I muſt again repeat my Recommendation that the Board will agree to Captain Rotton's giving in his Bills upon Honour, agreeable to his own Deſire; and that he be allowed the uſual Commiſſion for his Trouble.

" I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) " G. Stibbert."

" Fort William,
23d May 1782.

" Agreed, for the Reaſons aſſigned by the Commander in Chief, that Captain Rotton be authoriſed to erect the temporary Hoſpital, agreeable to the Orders he has received for that Purpoſe; and ordered, that the Aſſiſtant Quarter Maſter General do apply to this Board for ſuch Sums of Money as he may want from Time to Time, till the Whole of the Work is completely finiſhed, when he is to deliver in his Accounts upon Honour, and to be allowed 15 ℔ Cent. Commiſſion on his Diſburſements for his Trouble.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
John Macpherſon."

To ſhew the Public was greatly benefited by this Agency of Mr. Sulivan, and that the Company was never ſupplied ſo well, or on Terms ſo reaſonable, either before or after,

Read, from Book 27, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 31ſt Auguſt 1780.

" Fort William, the 31ſt Auguſt 1780.

Pub. Dept. Thurſday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The * Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
and
Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Philip Francis Eſquire indiſpoſed.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote K. B. indiſpoſed.

* Sic in Orig.

" The following Letter from Mr. John Ferguſſon having been ſent in Circulation, the following Minutes, which are entered after it, were delivered by the Members of the Board.

" Honble. Sir, and Gentlemen,

" Finding by my late Letters from Madras that there is likely to be a Scarcity of Grain there, and knowing, from the preſent State of the Salt Trade, that almoſt all the Snows and

Veſſels which uſed to arrive here at this Seaſon from Muſſulipatan, Cozinga, and Gainjan, are now laid up at thoſe Places, I ſent Directions ſeveral Days ago to Mr. Turing, Chief of Gainjan, and Mr. Hamilton, Reſident of Ingeram, to engage a Snow for carrying Thirty thouſand Bags of Rice from hence to Madras in December and January next. I have not limited them as to the Terms of Freight, and have deſired that the Veſſels be diſpatched in Ballaſt for this Place by the 20th next Month at furtheſt.

" I have now a Ship here called the Union, and daily expect the Ships Neptune and Narſipore, for which I have already purchaſed 20,000 Bags, and I hope to diſpatch them for Madras by the End of the next Month, which will be an immediate Supply.

" Having no Deſire of further Advantage from this than a reaſonable Compenſation for my Labour and Riſk, I beg Leave to ſubmit the following Propoſals:—I will engage to deliver at Madras, in the Month of October, 20,000 Bags of good Cargo Rice, agreeable to ſuch Muſters as may be approved here, and in the Courſe of January and February next I will deliver 30,000 Bags more, the Dangers of the Seas and Enemies only excepted, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 6 : 8 per Bag, of Two Bazar Maunds of 82 lbs. each; One Third the Amount to be paid One
* Sic in Orig. Third * in Advance, another Third when the Whole of the Rice is ſhipped here, and the Remainder to be paid when I produce Certificates of its Delivery at Madras. Or I will engage to ſupply Tonnage here before the Firſt of January for carrying 40,000 Bags to Madras, at the Rate of Three Sicca Rupees per Bag of Two Bazar Maunds, and if any of theſe Veſſels ſhould be thought in an unfit Condition for Sea, the Amount of ſuch Cargoes ſhall be inſured at my Expence, and the Policies depoſited with your Honourable Board.

" Such Supply will effectually prevent any great Scarcity at Madras, and will be a Remittance of Sicca Rupees 3,25,000 to that Preſidency in an Article that will relieve their Wants, and which they can immediately convert into Money.

" I beg to be favoured with an Anſwer as ſoon as may be convenient, and if either of my Propoſals ſhould be accepted, I will give ſuch Security for the Performance as your Honble. Board may require.

" I am, with the greateſt Reſpect, &c.
(Signed)
" John Fergusſon.

" Calcutta,
30th Auguſt 1780.

" IN CIRCULATION.——Propoſals for ſupplying Rice at Madras.

" The Governor General agrees to accept Mr. Fergusſon's Propoſals to furniſh 50,000 Bags of Rice to the Preſidency of Fort St. George deeming them the moſt reaſonable that can be obtained, as he underſtands there is little or no Tonnage now in the River; and further propoſes to make an Offer to Mr. Fergusſon of the ſame Terms for any Quantity to which he may be able to increaſe this Mode of Supply.

" Mr. Wheler agrees to accept Mr. Fergusſon's Propoſal to ſupply 50,000 Bags of Rice, and to the Governor General's Propoſitions to make Mr. Fergusſon an Offer to increaſe the Quantity.

" Agreed to the Propoſal made by Mr. Fergusſon to deliver at Madras in the Month of October next, Twenty thouſand Bags of good Cargo Rice, agreeable to ſuch Muſters as the Board may approve of, and to deliver at the ſame Preſidency, in the Courſe of January and February next, Thirty thouſand Bags more, the Dangers of the Seas and Enemies only excepted, at the Rate of Six Sicca Rupees and eight Annas per Bag, of Two Bazar Maunds of Eighty-two Pounds each; One Third of the Amount to be paid to him in Advance, another Third when the Whole of the Rice is ſhipped here, and the Remainder when he produces Certificates of its Delivery at Madras. As Two Thirds of the Amount are to be advanced here to Mr. Fergusſon, before the Grain is delivered at Fort St. George, the Board are of Opinion that Mr. Fergusſon ſhould be ſubjected to a Penalty adequate to the Event of a Failure in his Engagements, and a Sum double the Amount received, being uſually incurred as a Penalty on theſe Occaſions. Agreed, that the Sum of 81. 10s. 8d. be the Penalty incurred by Mr. Fergusſon, for every Bag of Rice which he may fail to deliver agreeable to the Terms of his Propoſals. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Edward Wheler."

Read, alſo, from Book 744, the following Extract of a Conſultation, of the 1ſt April 1783, beginning at Page 91 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 1ſt April 1783.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
and
John Stables,
} Eſquires.

" Received the following Letter from the Agent of Supplies.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXII.

" Gentlemen,

" Gentlemen,

" I have been honoured by the official Receipt of Copies of the 41ſt, 42d, 43d, and 44th Paragraphs of the General Letter from the Court of Directors, dated 12th July 1782, concerning my late Agency.

" I cannot help being ſtruck with the deepeſt Concern, at finding that I have been the Inſtrument of an Appointment, which ſtands annulled by the Honble. the Court of Directors, with ſuch ſevere Epithets of Diſapprobation; and I beg Leave to expreſs my Acknowledgements to you for affording me a further Opportunity of endeavouring to remove their Objections, which appear to have been obviouſly taken up from the Premiſes then before them, unoppoſed by ſufficient Explanations or Teſtimonies of its good Effect, which I truſt the preſent Experience of it will juſtify. The Commiſſion was undoubtedly very high before your Honble. Board thought fit to reduce it, and the Honble. Court of Directors paſs their Judgement upon it in its original State. They were naturally ſtruck with the Sum, becauſe it is certain that the Groſs, &c. undiminiſhed Amount of any Commiſſion, fixed at a ſpecific Rate ſo ſtriking to the Obſervation, while the Drawbacks upon it, and the Inſtances of its Utility are various and imperceptible, until poſitively pointed out and defined. This is the chief Object of the preſent Letter.

" At the Time when the Appointment was made, it was hoped and expected that the moſt material Duties of it, being the Supply of the Preſidency of Fort St. George, would be of ſhort Duration, and of no very conſiderable Extent. I muſt declare, for my own Part, that this was my Opinion of it. The Rate of Commiſſion had many Precedents, both of old and recent Eſtabliſhment, to warrant it, which I could enumerate, and, I believe, was founded on the ſame Principles with them; yet it has always ſuſtained ſeveral Deductions from it, eſpecially before you reduced it. I beg Leave to enumerate the following. I have maintained a conſtant Eſtabliſhment of Clerks and Agents at my own Expence. I have, at different Times, ſent down European Overſeers, entertained at high Wages, to ſuperintend the Lading of the Europe Ships, and other Services which required ſuperior Management and Attention, at my own Expence. The Number of Agents of different Kinds employed by me was neceſſarily great; but I have charged only for ſuch as were immediately ſtationed at the Company's fixed Golahs, or caſually employed in weighing off and ſhipping particular Invoices, according to the ordinary Cuſtom of Merchants; and as long as the original Commiſſion was allowed me, I never made any Charge for the Commiſſion of Factors or Agents whom I employed in diſtant Parts. Mr. Hamilton at Coringa, for Inſtance, ſecured a large Quantity of the Country Tonnage for me at that Place, charging me with 5 per Cent. Commiſſion on the Amount, for his Trouble in the Firſt Seaſon, which, while my own Commiſſion would bear it, I conſidered as juſtly allowable out of it. For the preſent Seaſon I agreed to pay him Commiſſion upon ſuch Tonnage only as he could procure under a certain Price. This I have thought it neceſſary to charge to the Company, becauſe my own Commiſſion had been reduced.

" The above Circumſtances ſhould be weighed in the general Scope of Reaſoning upon this Subject; but a ſtill more important Conſideration ſtarts up, which the Honble. Court of Directors could not have been acquainted with; I mean the heavy Charge of Intereſt which I have ſuſtained to prevent the public from ſuffering at Times greater Loſſes and greater Inconveniencies than any poſſible Amount of my Commiſſion. If it be urged that, by diſburſing more than my Advances from the Treaſury, I ſecured an ultimate Benefit to myſelf, I reply, that with poſitive Injunctions to carry my Supplies to an unlimited Extent, it was impoſſible to confine myſelf to my Advances, without a manifeſt Neglect of the public Intereſts, becauſe both the Periods and Sums of my Advances were always uncertain, while my Engagements were neceſſarily fixed and poſitive. Had I omitted to take early Meaſures through proper Agents on the Coaſt, to make timely Advances to the Owners of Veſſels, on Account of Freight, in order to ſecure as much Tonnage as poſſible to be brought to me here, and had I waited the Arrival of theſe Veſſels, which would have come under Engagements to others, or have been ſent on Speculation for Freight, I might, indeed, have been guided in the Amount of my Diſburſements by that of my Advances; but I ſhould have paid a much higher Rate for the ſame Articles, and very ſcantily have fulfilled the Object deſigned by my Appointment. In ſhort, with all my ſtrenuous and poſſible Exertions, it does not appear that the Preſidency of Madras was ever abundantly ſupplied with Grain, but continually craving for more.

" No Agent, without an adequate Compenſation to anſwer the Intereſt of Money borrowed by him, and the Riſk of Failure in the Diſcharge of his occaſional Loans, could afford to ſtrain his own Credit for the public Service in Default of regular Advances from the Treaſury, yet, if I had declined this Alternative, the Settlement of Madras might and probably would have ſuffered the moſt diſmal Effects of a Famine (which, as it was, could hardly be kept from raging), the Company's and other Ships engaged for their Service would have lain upon Demurrage for Want of Cargoes to load them, and ſeveral of them muſt have loſt the Seaſon for Want of an expeditious Diſpatch. In Fact, I muſt repeat that, beſides all the Property which I could command of my own, I have continually taken up Loans from my Friends to the utmoſt Extent of my Credit, the Whole of which was inveſted in the Buſineſs of my Agency, although the full Amount does not appear by the monthly Balance of my Accounts. To form a juſt Idea of it, at any ſpecific Period, the Sums paid by me for the Freight of Veſſels, or for Grain not invoced (all Grain both

here and at Buckergunge being purchaſed only for ready Money), ought to be added to the Balance of my monthly Account, or ſet againſt it, and will then ſhew the actual Sum which I was in Advance; but to aſcertain this regularly for ſuch a Length of Time, would be an arduous if not impracticable Talk, conſidering the Magnitude of the Concern, the infinite Variety of Purchaſes made, the multifarious Diſtributions of them on Veſſels, and the numberleſs Caſualties which happened in ſuch an extenſive Buſineſs from the Return of the Veſſels, and many other Cauſes. However I am happy to hear that the Honourable Board have ordered the Accountant General to report to them a State of the Average Price of my Supplies, the whole Period of my Agency, as the ſureſt Teſt of Compariſon to prove the Advantage which the Public has derived from it.

" This Advantage will be the more apparent when meaſured by the Scale of private Merchants here, who, if they employ Agents or Factors, muſt ſubmit to pay a Commiſſion of 5 per Cent. according to the Cuſtom of the Place, upon the Diſpatch from hence, and a further Commiſſion of 5 per Cent. upon the Sale at Madras; which laſt Commiſſion is drawn upon a much larger Sum than the Amount of the Invoice, being on the Amount of the groſs Sale, the net Produce of which, after deducting that and all other Charges, ſtill leaves ſuch a Profit to the Owner, that every Individual who has engaged to any Extent in the Grain Trade to the Coaſt is known to have gained conſiderably by it.

" The Company have not only derived a great Profit by the immediate Difference of Value, from having had a more extenſive Concern than any Individual, but in a political Light they have ſecured Reſources for the Pay and Subſiſtence of their Army, and evidently provided for the Salvation of the Country, both by preſerving their Forces from Deſertion, and Inhabitants from Famine, in a greater Degree (I think this Letter will evince) than they could have done by the Means of Contracts. A public Agent for the Company, inſtead of raiſing the Market by a Competition with Individuals, poſſeſſes an operative Hand, which gives him this Advantage over them: His Office being the greateſt Mart in Town, is the Place where the Firſt Muſters of Grain, and the Firſt Offers of Freight, are generally produced; and the Current Price (though I ever cautiouſly avoided being the Firſt to raiſe it) was in ſome Meaſure regulated by his Standard. Theſe are Facts which Experience has fully proved. I never gave more for the Freight of Rice to Madras than 5 S^a R^s ℔ Bag; and Individuals, though they found it anſwer their Purpoſe ſometimes to pay a higher Freight, generally confined themſelves to that Rate. Since my Agency has ceaſed, the Price of Freight is conſiderably increaſed, notwithſtanding the Number of Company's Ships now laden for Madras, and the Quantity of Rice already imported there. The Cauſe of this Increaſe is not wholly to be aſcribed to the Deſtruction committed by the French Fleet in the Bay, that having been very trivial, although at the Time alarming, but it is owing to the Competition of private Merchants, who, ſeeing that the public Supplies have ceaſed to be ſent, and knowing that the Exigencies which they tended to relieve muſt be ſatisfied, conclude that the Wants at Madras will be the more urgent from this Cauſe, and that Grain will bear a Value in Proportion to them.

" For the Sake of the diſtreſſed Natives at Madras I ſincerely hope that this Rage for preſſing a beneficial Trade will glut the Market with Grain; but I really apprehend that it will produce no ſuch Conſequence. The Merchants, though not in One Combination, are in One Predicament, and will naturally aſk the Profit they expect.—Rice is an indiſpenſable Commodity, and muſt be had at any Rate. If Government fix the Price to prevent Extortion, they muſt have an equitable Regard to the Advantage of the Owner, who (as I have obſerved before) has paid high for his Concern.

" If the Board had thought proper to accept of my Offer for a Contract, and concluded it with me accordingly for any Length of Time, I muſt have thrown myſelf upon the Indulgence of Government, as the only Means of ſaving me and my Securities from the ruinous Effects of perſevering in it; for the Price of Freight roſe ſo ſuddenly and ſo high that it would have been impoſſible for me, by any Exertions of my own, to have fulfilled my Engagements. I am the more grateful therefore that the Board did not accept my Offer in this Light.

" I believe it has been an invariable Rule for all Contracts made in India to contain Stipulations for Advances of Money previous to the Performance of Services, which, conſidering the neceſſitous State of many Contractors, and the high Intereſt of Money, is a moſt material Object for them to ſecure. Indeed, without it their Terms muſt be proportionably higher; the Contractor might juſtify a Failure in his Engagements if neceſſary by the Want of his regular Advances, which are ſeldom paid to the Day, and being thus exempted from the Penalty of the Contract by the Firſt Breach of it laying * in the Company, would poſſibly continue to execute it no longer than while it proved advantageous to him.—Diſappointments would enſue, and the Service be conſiderably injured before a freſh Contract could be formed. Beſides, in a Buſineſs which is liable to great Fluctuation, the Contractor, in his Propoſal to ſecure himſelf from Contingencies, muſt include large original Profit upon the actual †, a Circumſtance which might in any Event prove diſadvantageous to the Company, on the One Hand, by Diſappointments as above ſuppoſed in caſe the Price ſhould increaſe; and on the other, by an enormous ſuperfluous Expence, in caſe it ſhould fall. I mean not to apply this Obſervation in any Inſtance to the Company's Orders; I mention it ſimply as it occurs on my own Caſe; for although I ſhould have conſidered myſelf bound in Honour

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

Honour to continue the Service, even at a Loſs, while my Reſources would enable me; theſe muſt very ſoon have dried up, and an unavoidable Failure enſued, had my Contract been accepted and the Execution of it inſiſted on.

" Such probably would have been the Caſe with the Contract, which the Preſidency of Bombay informed the Honourable Court of Directors they could have concluded for Rice deliverable at Bombay, at Rupees 5: 3 per Bag, at the Time when my Conſignment to them was ſo much higher: At leaſt it is clear the Contractor would have been a conſiderable Loſer by ſuch a Bargain; for only the Freight to Madras, which is leſs than Half the Diſtance, was Four Rupees per Bag, and the Price of Grain then about Nine Rupees per Bag. I very much doubt whether the Contract which was entered into afterwards by the Preſidency of Bombay, and adviſed of in their Letter of 17th Auguſt 1781, for 50,000 Bags of Rice, was ever fulfilled by the Contractor. Indeed, I have good Reaſon to believe it was not; but the only fair Way of drawing a Compariſon is, from the current and relative Prices at each Place at the ſame Point of Time. I wiſh I could ſay with Preciſion what was the Price of Grain at Bombay when the Conſignment from hence arrived there. At Madras I am ſure there was always a Profit upon them, and ſometimes a high one, I mean the Difference between the Invoice and the Market Price, which I ſtated particularly in my Letter of the 21ſt January 1782, and which is ſince greatly increaſed.

" If the Preſidency of Bombay have it in their Power to make Contracts ſo much cheaper than the Supplies which they received from this Government, I muſt confeſs it appears extraordinary to me, that they ſhould have lately indented to you for 40,000 Bags of Rice. It is proper alſo to take Notice, that my Accounts are in Current Rupees, thoſe of Bombay, in Rupees of a much higher Denomination.

" Conceiving that the Calculation which appears in the 42d Paragraph of the General Letter has been made by ſome of the Officers under the Honble. the Court of Directors, I cannot help taking upon me to correct it, as I fear it has tended to miſlead them. The Sum of 15,92,500 C^{t} R^{s} eſtimated to be required in 1781-2, was to include Commiſſion, which in that Caſe ought not to have been computed upon it, but deducted from it, and in fact would have amounted to no more than Current Rupees 2,07,717: 6 inſtead of Current Rupees 2,38,875; and the Exchange of 2s. 3d. per Current Rupee, at which the ſuppoſed Commiſſion is converted into Pounds Sterling, is a Rate higher than is ever allowed. The Company's preſent Exchange for Bills, payable at Twelve Months Sight, is only Two Shillings, but at the Exchange fixed for the Salaries of the Members of the Board and the Judges, which is the proper Rate for its immediate Converſion, the above Commiſſion would yield only 18,292l. 16s. 5d. inſtead of 26,873l.

" I acknowledge that the original Commiſſion was high, and the unexpected Amount of the Supplies on which it was drawn, made it an Object of Importance; but this did not eſcape the Attention of your Honourable Board, ſince you conſidered and thought fit to reduce it, and the Reduction accordingly took Place upwards of 12 Months before the Arrival of the Commands from the Honourable the Court of Directors, now tranſmitted to me.

" In my Letter of the 24th ultimo, I meant not to ſuggeſt an Oppoſition to the Orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors for conducting the Buſineſs by Contract, but only to offer my Services voluntarily and gratuitouſly, with the Benefit of the Experience I had acquired for the public Welfare, at a Time it ſeemed moſt to require them, and by that Means to extinguiſh any Impreſſion or Idea, that my Advantages had exceeded my Deſerts. It is painful to plead my own Pretenſions, but I have ſeen many Perſons ſince my Reſidence in India with leſs official Truſt, leſs arduous Attention to their Duty, and lower Standing in the Service than myſelf, derive greater Fortunes from their Stations in it, than the utmoſt which I can ſay I am poſſeſſed of. I ſhould never have thought of murmurring at this in the common Chance of Things, but it makes my Situation the more unlucky in being ſingular for Diſapprobation or an Idea of uncommon Favour.

" I ſhall conclude with requeſting, that you will be pleaſed to order a Copy of this Letter to be ſent a Number in your next Packet to the Honble. the Court of Directors, with ſuch Remarks or Eludications as you may think proper to make upon it. (*a*)

" Fort William,
24th March 1783.

(Signed) " J. P. Auriol."

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Edwd. Wheler,
John Macpherſon.
John Stables."

(*a*) Vide ſupra **Appendix, N° CCCCVII.**

To ſhew, that during the Time of the Continuation of this Agency to Mr. Auriol, it was neceſſary to make a further Contract with Mr. Wood, but upon higher Terms, and that after contracting upon higher Terms he was obliged to relinquiſh the Contract, even with the Allowance of 15 per Cent. Commiſſion,

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 10th of April 1783, beginning at Page 290 of the ſame.

" Fort William, the 10th April 1783.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables,
} Eſquires.

" Abſtract of the Propoſals delivered in by * the 10th of April 1783, for contracting for the Delivery of Rice at Fort St. George.

* Sic in Orig.

2. Robert Donald	25,000	8,000 a 8 9,000 7 8,000 8	Mean 7 10 3 to be landed in Fifteen Days after the Arrival of each Veſſel, or to pay Demurrage.
3. William Paxton	30,000	8 13 6 or Ar. 9 8	
4. E. Morris	20,000	10 0	
5. A. Williams	50,000	9 8	
6. Wm Pruere	50,000	8 8	on Country Ships commanded and officered by Europeans. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
Edwd Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables."

Read, alſo, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 14th of April 1783, beginning at Page 364.

" Fort William, the 14th April, 1783.

" At a Council; Preſent,

Pub. Dept.

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
} Eſquires.
Mr. Stables indiſpoſed.

" Read the following Letters from Mr. N. W. Wood.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" I have the Pleaſure to tranſmit your Honble. Board Bills of Lading of the Lancaſter, Lark, and Fancy. The following Veſſels left the River Hooringottah, and put to Sea the 20th inſtant, viz. The Lancaſter, Maria, Darlington, and Aſia; and the 22d inſtant alſo ſailed from the ſame Place the Lark, Fancy, and William, which laſt Veſſel ſailed as I wrote you before the 21ſt January laſt, but meeting with a ſtrong S. E. Wind, ſhe was drove amongſt the Shoals to the Weſtward; the Captain was ſome Days in clearing her. As the Wind has continued fair ever ſince the Veſſels ſailed, I hope by this they are all clear of the Sand Heads, and well on their Way. The above Fleet has Twenty-five thouſand five hundred and forty-eight Bags of Rice on board as per Bills of Lading ſent you. One of the Bills of Lading, the Darlington's, I had eraſed Fifty Bags, from making it Seven hundred Bags, whereas ſhe had on board Seven hundred and fifty Bags; my Reaſon at the Time was, I thought the Captain had miſtook and added the Ships Rice, which was Fifty Bags, but having ſeen him ſince, I find he was right, therefore the Darlington's Bill of Lading be pleaſed to alter, making it Seven hundred and fifty Bags.

" I now requeſt you will grant me an Order on your Treaſury for One Lack of Rupees, according to my Agreement of the 4th of March 1782, and I am in Hopes if my Veſſels are not taken, of fulfilling my Contract the next Trip.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.

" Joynagur, (Signed) " N. W. Wood."
24th February 1783.

" The Secretary informs the Board, that he duly received the above, and forwarded the Bills of Lading with regular Invoices to Fort Saint George.

" Gentlemen,

" Having been prevented by the French Cruizers, which continued off the Sand Heads during all the latter Part of the fine Seaſon, from diſpatching the full Quantity of 40,000 Bags of Rice,

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCIII.

which

which I had contracted with the Company to ſend to Madras, within the Time ſtipulated by my Contract, viz. all the Month of February, for although the greateſt Part of it was laden and ready to ſail by the 20th January, yet as it could not be ſent out without a Riſk of the Cargo to the Company and of the Veſſels to myſelf, I was obliged to detain it until the Seaſon was too far advanced for the Veſſels to perform a Second Trip before the Month of December next. The whole Quantity diſpatched by me, as appears by the Bills of Lading which I had the Honour to tranſmit to you, was 25,548 Bags, for which, deducting the Advance of Sicca Rupees 1,00,000 which I have received, there remains to be paid to me the Sum of Sicca Rupees 78,836. I have the Pleaſure to inform you of the ſafe Arrival of all the Veſſels which contained this Rice at Madras, except the Lancaſter, containing 4,700 Bags, which Veſſel, having been chaſed by the French, took Refuge at Tranquebar, where Lord Macartney ordered her to wait the Arrival of Sir Edward Hughes on the Coaſt, unleſs it was practicable to land her Cargo at Negapatam.

" As the Arrangement ordered by the Honble. the Court of Directors will deprive me of my Station, and increaſe the Difficulty of accompliſhing my Contract, which my Reſidence in the Rice Diſtricts alone induced me to enter into; and as the Neceſſity for it no longer exiſts in the ſame Degree by the Abſence of the Enemy from the Carnatic, and the large Contracts lately concluded by the Honble. Board on lower Terms than mine; I have to entreat that you will be pleaſed to diſpenſe with my performing it, and order the Balance due upon that Part which is accompliſhed to be diſcharged.

" Calcutta,
14th April 1783.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) " R. W. Wood."

" Agreed to releaſe Mr. Wood from his Engagements, and that the Balance due to him ℔ the above Statement which is juſt, being C^t R^s 78,856 be iſſued from the Treaſury.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Edwd. Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that as to the Two next Allegations of the Charge, namely, that the Proviſions delivered by Mr. Auriol were of a bad Quality, and that Mr. Haſtings being informed of it diſcouraged all Enquiry touching the ſame, they ſhould give no Evidence, they being abandoned by the Proſecutors. As to the remaining Subject, viz. Mr. Auriol's being to account upon Honour, though not made an Allegation in the Charge, yet, having been made Matter of Evidence, they ſhould proceed to ſhew that in other Caſes of a ſimilar Nature, it was the Courſe for the Agent to account upon Honour.

Read, from Book 724, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 15th June 1791, beginning at Page 482 of the ſame.

" Fort William, the 15th June 1791.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
and
Wm Cowper,
} Eſquires.

Political Dept.

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, abſent on the public Service.

" The following Minute was received from Mr. Stuart on the 13th inſtant, and communicated to the other Members of the Board.

" Secret Department, 11th June 1791.

Minute from Mr. Stuart, No. 1.

" The Contractor muſt be required to provide for the Reception and feeding of thoſe Bullocks while they remain at the Preſidency; he muſt alſo be inſtructed to provide Grain, &c. for their Uſe on the Paſſage to Madras. He ſhould charge his actual Diſburſements on this Score upon Honour. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Minute)
" C^s Stuart."
(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Chas Stuart,
Peter Speke,
Wm Cowper."

Read, alſo, the following Extract of the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 497 of the ſame Book.

" That the Contractor be inſtructed to provide for the Reception and feeding of the Number of Cattle abovementioned while they remain at the Preſidency, and to ſupply Grain, &c. for

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXIII.

feeding

feeding and ſubſiſting them on the Paſſage from Bengal to Madras, charging his actual Diſburſements on this Account upon Honour.

" In the ſame Manner, the Contractor ſhall charge upon Honour the actual and bona fide Expence of all extra Cattle procured by him. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Chas. Stuart,
Peter Speke,
Wm Cowper."

The Counſel for the Defendant deſired Mr. Auriol might be called in.

Mr. AURIOL was accordingly again called in, and examined as follows:

Q. Was the Commiſſion of 15 per Cent. the uſual Commiſſion paid to the public Agents?

A. It was; beſides the Inſtances which have been mentioned, I believe there are many more. There were Commiſſaries of Supplies to all the Brigades on the Bengal Eſtabliſhment and to the Preſidency of Fort William. I was Commiſſary of Supplies to the Preſidency of Fort William, in the Year 1775, before I was appointed Secretary, and drew a Commiſſion of 15 per Cent. upon my Diſburſements, as did all thoſe other Commiſſaries.

Q. Were the Supplies furniſhed by you uniformly of the beſt Quality as far as you could procure them to be of that Quality, and charged upon the loweſt Terms?

A. They were. There was a Complaint from Madras of the Quality of the Rice ſent to them in the Year 1782; but I beg Leave to explain in a few Words how that aroſe. Early in October 1782, I believe I addreſſed the Board repreſenting to them a probable Scarcity of Grain, and that I had a large Quantity on Hand, and requeſted Orders in conſequence regarding the Supplies of Madras. A ſhort Time afterwards there came very preſſing Letters from Madras, which mentioned that in Conſequence of a Gale of Wind they were deprived of the Supply of almoſt all the Grain then in the Roads, and that they were in a ſtarving Condition. The Board immediately ordered that all the Grain which I had, and which I could procure, ſhould be ſent off immediately, and that the Commanders of the Veſſels ſhould be rewarded for their ſpeedy Arrival. At this Time a Quantity of Rice had been ordered by the Board from the Diſtrict of Rungpore, and was ſent down by the Collector. On its Arrival the greateſt Part of it proved to be very bad, and it was rejected at my Inſtance as unfit to be ſent. All the Grain which I had, or could procure in the Markets was laden on Board the Veſſels, and not being ſufficient to complete their Cargoes, I was under the Neceſſity of diſpatching them with incomplete Ladings, or of filling them up with the Rice from Rungpore, which not being purchaſed by me I drew no Commiſſion upon, and therefore could have no Intereſt in ſending it; but I did ſend it, and I believe that was the Cauſe of the Complaint from Madras.

Q. Were the Accounts of your Diſburſements which you delivered in upon Honour, ſuch as you will now verify upon Oath?

A. To the beſt of my Knowledge I believe them to be true and juſt Accounts, rather diſadvantageous to myſelf than the Company, becauſe I made the Purchaſes long before they were charged to the Company from the Neceſſity of the Caſe, and there could be no Vouchers, becauſe the Grain was purchaſed as it could be got in the Markets, and paid for with ready Money.

Q. At the Time when you was firſt appointed to this Agency, was it foreſeen that it would be neceſſary to ſend Supplies to ſuch an Extent as afterwards happened, or during ſuch a Length of Time?

A. I believe not. I did not expect it.

Q. Was there, from the Time of your firſt Appointment, a conſiderable Riſe in the Freight?

A. The Freight roſe more than double when I made my Propoſal; I think the Freight was about Two Rupees a Bag, and roſe to 5½ in the Courſe of the Service.

Q. What Proportion did the Freight, when at the higheſt, bear to the original Coſt of the Grain?

A. The original Coſt of the beſt Grain was about Two Rupees a Bag, and never varied very much, except in the Inſtance of the Scarcity I have mentioned.

Q. Was you liable to various incidental Charges which you did not receive from the Board?

A. I was; after my Return from Madras, I allowed my Brother for his Aſſiſtance in the Service, a Quarter Part of my Commiſſion; beſides which, I employed Clerks and Agents, which I did not charge to the Company, and other Charges before the Commiſſion was reduced, which I have ſpecified in my Letters to the Board.

Q. Was you often conſiderably in Advance on the public Account?

A. Almoſt continually.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXIII.

Q. Was

Q. Was you obliged to raiſe Money on your own Credit to make ſuch Advance?
A. I was; I had my own Bonds outſtanding againſt me, bearing an Intereſt of 10 per Cent. for Money ſo borrowed, at one Time to the Extent of near 50,000 l. beſides the Amount of my own Fortune.

Q. Was this at the Time that the Company was in the greateſt Diſtreſs for Want of Money?
A. It was on Account of the Company's great Diſtreſs for Want of Money.

Croſs-examined by the Managers for the Commons.

Q. Whether you was concerned in the Corn Trade, or in what Trade, at that Period of Time?
A. I was not concerned in any Trade at the Time of my Appointment?

Q. What other Offers were made for ſupplying the Grain at the Time you had your Commiſſion?
A. At that Time I did not know of any.

Q. Whether, or no, you had any Converſation relative to the Terms of the Contract with Mr. Haſtings before it appeared at the Board?
A. There was ſome Converſation paſſed at the Board upon my ſuggeſting it; in conſequence of which Converſation, I believe the laſt Paragraph of my Letter, offering to ſupply by Agency, was added: All the Members of the Board were pleaſed to pay me ſome Compliments, and to ſay, they preferred an Agency in my Hands to a Contract.

Q. Whether they paid you that Compliment on the Preſumption of your Knowledge in that Article of Dealing?
A. I believe not; but upon their long Acquaintance with and Experience of my Services.

Q. Of what Services? Were they in the Way of Contract or Agency?
A. Chiefly as Secretary to the Government.

Q. Then you got that Agency as a Reward for thoſe Services; are you to be ſo underſtood?
A. I conſidered it as a Reward, but in this Light, as giving me a Preference to any other Perſon, not giving me any Advantages which another Perſon in ſuch a Situation would not have had.

Q. How came you to ſay, 'to give you the Preference', when there was no Competition?
A. Becauſe, as the Service was to be performed, I did ſuppoſe ſome Perſon muſt be appointed to execute it, and any Perſon fixed upon would probably have undertaken the Office.

Q. Is the Office of Secretary to the Council a Sinecure, or an Office of a great deal of Employment?
A. It was certainly an Office of very laborious Employment; but a Circumſtance happened regarding myſelf, which I ſhall take the Liberty to ſtate. My Predeceſſor, Mr. Stuart, when appointed to the Office by the Government conſtituted under the Act of Parliament, was allowed 2,500 Sicca Rupees a Month, and that Allowance was referred to the Court of Directors, who tacitly approved of it. When I was appointed, the Allowance was reduced to 1,800 Rupees a Month, and I never drew any more. Latterly, I underſtand that it has been encreaſed by Lord Cornwallis, to about 5,000 Rupees a Month.

Q. Who reduced it, when the Court of Directors had approved of a larger Salary to Mr. Stuart?
A. I ſaid, 'tacitly approved;' it was reduced by the Board.

Q. What Board?
A. The Governor General and Council.

Q. What Governor General and Council?
A. Conſiſting of Mr. Haſtings, General Clavering, Colonel Monſon, Mr. Barwell, and Mr. Francis.

Q. Did Mr. Haſtings object to the Reduction?
A. I believe he did; but I am not quite poſitive at this Diſtance of Time; I think he did.

Q. Did Mr. Haſtings reduce or conſent to the Reduction of all the Salaries, whoſe Exiſtence at a higher Rate had been tacitly approved of by the Court of Directors?
A. No; I believe not.

Q. Do you not know that Mr. Haſtings actually augmented Salaries, without any tacit or other Approbation of the Court of Directors?

The Counſel for the Defendant deſired the Managers for the Commons to ſtate to what Part of the Charge the Queſtion applied.

The Managers for the Commons made Anſwer, ' to no Part of the Charge.'

Then the Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

Then all the preceding Queſtions and Anſwers upon the Croſs-examination, except the Two firſt, were read by the Clerk. (*a*)

The Counſel for the Defendant waived their Objection.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. I fear I am not underſtood as to the Meaning of the Word ' Reward.'

The Managers for the Commons deſired the Witneſs might firſt anſwer the Queſtion.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. Mr. Haſtings and the Council augmented many Salaries. I mentioned the Reduction of my own as a Circumſtance which made me conſider the Agency as a Reward. It was never mentioned by the Board as a Reward for the Reduction of my Salary. The Reaſon they gave me for their appointing me, was the Confidence they placed in me.

Q. Whether do you know that Mr. Haſtings gave it to you expreſsly upon the Idea of the former or preſent Incompetence of it to your Services?

A. I cannot really ſay what Motive might operate upon Mr. Haſtings's Mind, but I am confident that he never mentioned my Salary at the Time.

Q. Whether you are quite ſure of that?

A. I think I have ſaid, I am as poſitive as I can be of any Thing at this great Diſtance of Time.

Q. Whether any Converſation paſſed between you and Mr. Haſtings upon that Subject, previous to your having the Agency or Contract?

A. I have mentioned that ſome did paſs, which I have ſtated.

Q. When, where, and what?

A. At the Board: I have ſtated it.

Then the following Queſtion and Anſwer were read by the Clerk, viz.

' Q. (*b*) Whether, or no, you had any Converſation relative to the Terms of the Contract with ' Mr. Haſtings before it appeared at the Board?

' A. There was ſome Converſation paſſed at the Board upon my ſuggeſting it; in conſequence ' of which Converſation I believe the laſt Paragraph of my Letter, offering to ſupply by Agency, ' was added. All the Members of the Board were pleaſed to pay me ſome Compliments, and to ' ſay, that they preferred an Agency in my Hands to a Contract.'

The Witneſs deſired his Anſwer might ſtand "the Members" not "all the Members of the Board," as he was not ſure whether all the Members were preſent at the Time.

Q. Whether there was any previous Converſation before that which took Place at the Board?

A. I believe I mentioned to Mr. Haſtings my Intention to offer Propoſals if he had no Objection, and he did approve of it—nothing more.

Q. When you ſay that ſomebody elſe muſt have had the ſame 15 per Cent.—how do you know that no Merchant or Trader of the Bazar would have undertaken it at a lower Commiſſion?

A. I do not recollect I have ſaid ſo.

Then the following Queſtions, before put to the Witneſs, and his Anſwers to the ſame, were read by the Clerk:

' Q. (*c*) Of what Services? Were they in the Way of Contract or Agency?

' A. Chiefly as Secretary to the Government.'

' Q. Then you got that Agency as a Reward for thoſe Services;—are you to be ſo underſtood?

' A. I conſidered it as a Reward; but in this Light, as giving me a Preference to any other Per- ' ſon; not giving me any Advantage which another Perſon in ſuch a Situation would not have had.'

Then the Witneſs ſaid,

A. If any Perſon had been appointed Agent, it would of Courſe have been a Company's Servant, not a Merchant who was not in the Service. I cannot tell upon what Terms a Merchant would have undertaken it.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2309. (*b*) Vide ſupra, ibid. (*c*) Vide ſupra, ibid.

Q. Were

Q. Were any Means taken to aſcertain on what Terms it might have been done?
A. Not that I know of.

Q. What is the Amount of the Value of the Grain ſupplied by you?
A. I cannot ſpeak from Recollection; but I believe it is mentioned in the Accountant General's Report that was delivered in to the Board.

Q. Who was Accountant General?
A. Mr. Larkins.

Q. How did you account with Mr. Larkins?
A. I ſent my Accounts in to the Board, not to Mr. Larkins.

Q. Whether in this Buſineſs Mr. Larkins had no Audit of your Accounts, nor made any Obſervations upon them?
A. Mr. Larkins had an Audit by Order of the Board, and made ſome Obſervations which are upon Record.

Q. Then you are to be underſtood contrary to what you ſaid,—that you did account with Mr. Larkins?
A. I ſent my Accounts monthly to the Board, and the Board referred them to the Accountant General's Office.

Q. When the Accountant General paſſed your Account, did he demand, upon every Particular of theſe Accounts, Vouchers?
A. He did not demand Vouchers; and for the greateſt Part of them no Vouchers exiſted, as I have already explained, becauſe the Purchaſes were made almoſt daily in the Market for ready Money;—and the Grain purchaſed was the only Voucher.

Q. Had you the Vouchers to identify that ſo much Grain was purchaſed with ſo much ready Money?
A. Muſters or Samples of the Grain were regularly brought to me or my Brother, and if we approved of the Quality and Price, we ordered the Purchaſe to be made, and the Quantity weighed off by our own People.

The Queſtion was repeated.

A. I had no Voucher but the Grain itſelf; that is what I meant to ſay.

Q. The Queſtion is not what Voucher you had, but what Voucher was produced to Mr. Larkins when he made up the Accounts?
A. I have ſaid, none.

Q. Then you are to be underſtood that Mr. Larkins made up your Accounts without ſeeing Vouchers?
A. Yes.

Q. Whether you believe that Mr. Haſtings knew that your Accounts were made up by Mr. Larkins without Vouchers?
A. I think Mr. Larkins, in his Report of Audit, mentioned that he had not called for Vouchers. Such Vouchers as I could have produced, I was always ready to have produced: I mean the Sums paid for Freight, for Sloops and Demurrage, and thoſe incidental Services which admitted of them.

Q. Did Mr. Haſtings ſee that Report, ſtated to be without Vouchers?
A. I believe he did.

Q. Whether it was uſual in Mr. Haſtings's Government to receive Accounts without ſeeing the Vouchers?
A. I believe not; it is according to the Nature of the Office; there are different Offices and different Departments.

Q. Whether you abſolutely executed the Buſineſs yourſelf?
A. I ſuperintended the Execution of it by my Brother and my own Agents.

Q. Whether you did not purchaſe at Calcutta, and in the Country, a very conſiderable Part of this Grain?
A. I purchaſed it almoſt all at Calcutta, except ſome few Articles that could not be procured at Calcutta, and for which my Brother wrote to an Acquaintance at Patna, but they were very trifling.

Q. When you purchaſed any Grain by your Agent, did you not check or controul the Accounts yourſelf in any Way?
A. I have mentioned the Manner in which I checked and controuled them; I ſaw the Muſters and Samples and agreed to the Prices.

Q. Did

Q. Did they produce no Vouchers to you that they had actually purchaſed that Grain for ſuch Quantities as you did not actually purchaſe yourſelf?

A. The Weighmen's Account of the Quantity weighed off duly, was the only Proof I had.

Q. How came you not to produce thoſe Proofs which you had from your Agents when you accounted with Mr. Larkins?

A. Mr. Larkins called upon me for no Vouchers.

Q. You have ſaid of your Accounts, that they were made up rather to your own Prejudice than to that of the Company; what do you mean by that?

A. I have in Part explained: I meant that the Grain was purchaſed by me ſometimes a conſiderable while before it was charged to the Company, and the Waſtage and Loſs in the intermediate Time was mine, becauſe I charged them only for the Quantities actually ſhipped.

Q. What Vouchers had you for that?

A. The Bills of Lading.

Q. Did you produce thoſe Bills of Lading to Mr. Larkins?

A. They were ſent in to the Board and forwarded by the Veſſels to Madras, and Duplicates afterwards ſent.

Q. Was you not appointed Agent for Supplies to the other Preſidencies as well as Madras?

A. I was.

Q. At thoſe Preſidencies was there any Famine, or any Neceſſity for any very extraordinary Supply?

A. I never ſent more to thoſe Preſidencies than they actually indented for.

Q. That is not the Queſtion aſked?

A. It appears to me to be an Anſwer.

Then the Queſtion and Anſwer were read by the Clerk; and the Witneſs was aſked,

Q. Were they in the Diſtreſs which Madras is ſtated to have been in?

A. I believe not; but they who were beſt acquainted with their own Wants did write for thoſe Supplies to Bengal.

Q. The Queſtion is not, whether they were demanded, but whether there reigned that Neceſſity which exiſted in Madras?

A. I have ſaid, not.

Q. Whether you do not know there were Complaints from Bombay of the Supply?

A. I know that there were Complaints from Bombay of the high Rate of the Supply, but I know that after making thoſe Complaints they wrote to have it continued.

Q. Did not the Court of Directors cenſure that Supply and the Terms of it?

A. They did; and after the Receipt of their Letter, the Agency was aboliſhed.

Q. But not before the Court of Directors had teſtified their extreme Diſapprobation?

A. The Agency was not aboliſhed before; but the Governor General and Council wrote to Madras that they were willing to aboliſh the Agency, and to adopt any other Mode which they thought might tend more effectually to their Relief; and this was a conſiderable Time before it was aboliſhed.

Q. Do you not know that the Court of Directors conſidered it as an unneceſſary Expenditure of the Company's Money?

A. I can only tell or only judge how the Court of Directors conſidered it from the Terms of their Letter.

Q. Did not you charge Seven Rupees a Bag for this Supply of Rice ſent to Bombay?

A. I do not recollect exactly what the Charge was.

Q. Whether you do not believe it came to that?

A. I fancy it did.

Q. Whether Five Rupees a Bag were not charged for Freight alone?

A. I ſeldom paid ſo much for Freight as private Merchants for their own Account; and I know that private Merchants paid Five Rupees and a Half and upwards, I believe, to Madras only, which is not above Half the Diſtance.

Q. The Queſtion is, whether or no you did not charge Five Rupees per Bag for Freight only above the Seven?

A. No; I did not certainly.

Q. The Queſtion is, whether the Whole of the Charges did not amount to Seven Rupees the Bag?

A. I imagine the Coſt muſt have been about Two, and the Freight Five.

Q. Did

Q. Did not you charge a Commiſſion as well upon the Freight and the Charges as upon the Prime Coſt of the Commodity you bought at Bengal?
A. I did, until it was reduced; that was my Rule until it was reduced.

Q. Did Mr. Haſtings reduce it of himſelf, and upon his own Motion?
A. It was reduced by the Board.

Q. Did Mr. Haſtings propoſe the Reduction of it, and carry the Reduction of it or not, of his own Accord, from the Senſe of the Impropriety of ſo enormous a Charge?
A. If he did, it will appear upon the Record.

Q. The Queſtion is, *de facto*, you being Secretary of the Council and Contractor, whether Mr. Haſtings did reduce the Agency himſelf?
A. He did not move the Reduction of it, I believe; I believe it was reduced in conſequence of a Letter which I addreſſed to the Board while Mr. Haſtings was up the Country, and it was taken into Conſideration after Mr. Haſtings's Return.

Q. Why did you charge it ſo high firſt, and reduce it afterwards?
A. I charged it according to the Rule eſtabliſhed for me; and ſuggeſted the Reduction ſoon after my Return from Madras, in conſequence of the great Increaſe of Freight, and I believe from ſome Converſation I had with Mr. Macpherſon upon the Subject.

Q. What was your Converſation with Mr. Macpherſon upon the Subject?
A. Mr. Macpherſon told me the Commiſſion was conſidered as high, and upon Charges particularly.

Q. Then it was Mr. Macpherſon that ſuggeſted to you the Reduction, and not Mr. Haſtings?
A. I came in the Ship from Madras with Mr. Macpherſon, and I think it was either on Board the Ship, or ſoon after our Arrival; Mr. Haſtings was at that Time up the Country.

Q. When was any Complaint received from Bombay relative to theſe exceſſive Charges?
A. I do not recollect the Date when, but I believe it was in 1781.

Q. Was not the Company in very great Diſtreſs for Want of Money at that Time?
A. The Diſtreſs for Money was very great at that Period of Time.

Q. Was there no Complaint from any of the Preſidencies of the evil Quality, of the inferior Quality of the Rice?
A. I have ſtated it and explained it.

Q. Do you recollect, whether or no, Mr. Haſtings did not perſonally declare to you, that this Profit was intended as a Reward for your long and laborious Services which had hitherto been unprofitable to you, as your Income fell ſhort of your neceſſary Expence in this former Period; and that when you obtained the Place of Secretary, the Board reduced the Salary from 2,500 Rupees per Menſem, to 1,800 Rupees, which was a Sum ſcarcely ſufficient to maintain you in it with Credit? Did Mr. Haſtings declare that to you?
A. That ſeems to be a Queſtion from a Letter from me to the Board.

Q. Did Mr. Haſtings ever declare ſo to you, or not?
A. I conclude he muſt have ſo ſtated it, if I have ſaid ſo in that Letter; I do not at this Moment recollect the Circumſtances particularly, or the Time.

Q. Do you recollect whether or not Mr. Haſtings ever had Converſation with you to this Effect?
A. I believe he muſt have had Converſation to that Effect with me, becauſe I ſtated ſomething of that Kind when the Circumſtance was more recent.

Q. The Queſtion is, whether you mean to ſay you do, or not, recollect whether Mr. Haſtings had ſome ſuch Converſation with you, or not?
A. I cannot at this Moment recollect when that Converſation took Place or the Circumſtances of it.

Then the following Queſtion and Anſwer were read by the Clerk.

'Q. (*a*) Whether you do not know that Mr. Haſtings gave it you expreſsly upon the Idea of 'the former or preſent Incompetency of the Salary to your Services?
'A. I cannot really ſay what Motive might operate upon Mr. Haſtings's Mind, but I am confident that he never mentioned my Salary at the Time.'

The Witneſs added to his former Anſwer as follows:

A. I cannot recollect that he did mention the Salary at that Time. I am pretty certain he did not mention the Salary at that Time.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2310.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether, when you wrote to the Board, you wrote 'that the Members of the Board at 'the ſame Time perſonally declared to you, that this Poſt was intended as a Reward for your 'long and laborious Services which had hitherto been unprofitable to you, as your Income fell 'ſhort of your neceſſary Expence in this former Period; and that when you obtained the Place of 'Secretary, the Board reduced the Salary from 2,500 Rupees per Menſem, to 1,800, which was a 'Sum ſcarcely ſufficient to maintain you in it with Credit?' Do you recollect writing to that Effect?

A. I do recollect I did write to that Effect.

Q. How do you reconcile that which you then wrote, with the Confidence you now profeſs, that Mr. Haſtings did not at that Time mention any Thing with reſpect to the Salary?

A. Becauſe I believe ſome Converſation to that Effect muſt have taken Place ſoon after I received the Appointment; I am pretty certain it did not take Place at the Board, becauſe the Buſineſs of the Council paſſed regularly without any Converſation of that Sort.

Q. The Letter being "The Members of the Board at the ſame Time perſonally declared to me this Poſt was intended as a Reward"—Why did you write, if you did write, that the Members of the Board at the ſame Time did perſonally declare ſo to you?

A. I certainly wrote ſo, and I think it might have been after Council, when Converſation was general. I am not certain as to that, when it took place.

Q. *(By a Lord.)* You ſaid it was agreed you was to account upon Honour, and that has been the Practice ſince; is it uſual when a Perſon is to account upon Honour to demand Vouchers, and whether that would not totally change the Nature of an Account upon Honour?

A. I believe it is not uſual, and it is generally underſtood for thoſe Offices where Vouchers are difficult if not impoſſible to be had for all the Expenditures.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

To ſhew a ſimilar Inſtance of accounting upon Honour in Lord Cornwallis's Time,

Read, from Book 524, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 6th November 1790, beginning at Page 135 of the ſame Book.

"Fort William, 6th November 1790.

"At a Council; Preſent,

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, Preſident;

Peter Speke, and William Cowper, } Eſquires.

The Honourable Charles Stuart abſent on the River.

"Minute delivered in by the Governor General.

"As it is an Object of the firſt Importance to provide for the Draft of our Artillery, in the completeſt Manner, I propoſe to collect all the trained Draft Cattle from the different Stations within our Reach, either by Land or Water Conveyances, and to authorize the Purchaſe of any good, ſerviceable, and well-trained Hackney Bullocks that may be procureable, either at the Preſidency, or at Muxadavad. My Object will be to obtain, at leaſt, 1,000 Head of the beſt and moſt efficient Cattle, but, as we hardly hope to accompliſh it, I propoſe, that any Deficiency ſhall be made up by young and new Cattle, to be purchaſed by Mr. Biddulph, who is now on the Spot at Purneah; and tho' I am aware they will not become immediately uſeful, I am ſtill in hopes, that by Exertion and Care in training them, they may be made ſerviceable in a ſhort Time. I propoſe to make uſe of the Agency of Mr. Biddulph the Contractor at Purneah, and that he ſhould employ his Agent Mr. Ritſo at Berhampore. The Contractor's Agency will be made uſe of at the Preſidency, but as the Cattle procured by Mr. Biddulph, over and above what he obtained to compleat the Eſtabliſhment, will not fall within the Terms of his Contract, it will be proper, that ſome Gratuity ſhould be given to the Contractor for his Agency in the Buſineſs, the Amount of which may be determined, when his Accounts, atteſted upon Honour, are given in. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

"Cornwallis,
Cha' Stuart,
Peter Speke,
Wm Cowper."

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXIV.

Die Martis, 28°. *Maij* 1793.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Counſel for the Defendant, they might proceed in his Defence.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that the next Article of this Charge was the Contract made with Mr. Belli, alledged, to have been a new Office or Appointment created by the Defendant, namely, the Appointment of an Agent for the Supply of Stores and Proviſions for the Garriſon of Fort William in Bengal, for which Appointment no adequate Neceſſity did then exiſt; and that, in the Spirit of criminal Partiality to his own Favourites, he nominated and appointed to the ſaid Agency Mr. Belli, who at that Time was, and did continue to be, his confidential and private Secretary:'

As to which they ſhould firſt ſhew, that a Depôt of Stores and Proviſions for the Garriſon of Fort William was a Meaſure proper at all Times, and under all Circumſtances, and particularly ſo at the Time, and under the exiſting Circumſtances, when it took Place, in the Inſtance in Queſtion.

And the Firſt Evidence they ſhould produce would be a Document as early as the Year 1711.

Read from a ſeparate Paper, indorſed as follows, "Draught of General Letter to Bengal, 28th December 1711, per Mary Marlborough Kent," the following Extract, beginning at Paragraph 81 of the ſame Letter.

"London, the 28th December 1711.

"Our Preſident and Council of Bengal.

"81. It had been wrote us that ffort W^m lying in the Belly of the Country, the Natives, if in open Hoſtility, might ſtarve you out; but we know not how to think it, ſince, by lying on the Edge of the River, you have that always open. The Natives have no Maritime Strength, and Proviſions might be brought by Sea; but to prevent this, we would have you always well ſtored with Rice, &c^a. * Previſions for your own Occaſions, as well as w^t is annually required for fforts St George, and wch you muſt ſend them as often as you can, and as much as they write for; but at y^e ſame Time be very careful that ye Salt Proviſions you provide be good of their Kind, and well taken care of, for we hear ſome lately ſent thither proved bad, and was, the greateſt Part of it, forced to be thrown away, of wch you will hear more from Madraſs.

* Sic in Orig.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

"John Cooke,	"George Mathew,
Nicholas Tourton,	Jonathan Andrews,
John Eyles,	Edward Gibbon,
John Ward,	John Fleet,
William Hewer,	Richard Cocke,
William Coteſworth,	Robert Child,
Peter Godfrey,	Nath^ll Hune,
William Humfreys.	Fred^k Herne,"

To ſhew, that in November 1771 the Board of Calcutta directed Colonel, afterwards, Sir Archibald Campbell to commence the Works, and to make proper Magazines and Stores for a large Garriſon; and that the Government ſhould take ſuch Meaſures for ſecuring a Supply of neceſſary Proviſions for the Place, as might be calculated for the Subſiſtence of a Garriſon of 10,000 Men for Three Months; and that

that every Article of Proviſion eſteemed ſoon periſhable ſhould be ſold every Six Months, and a freſh Supply laid in Store;

Read, from Book 118, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 16th of January 1777, beginning at Page 72 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 16th January 1777.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
Richard Barwell,
and
Philip Francis,
} Eſquires.

" Extract of a ſeparate Conſultation in the Secret Department, on Captain Lockhart Ruſſell's Return from Madagaſcar with Intelligence, dated 2d December 1771.

" The Board are of Opinion, that the Military Committee ſhould be deſired to direct Colonel Campbell to commence theſe Works, proper Magazines for Stores and Proviſions, for a large Garriſon, with all Expedition which the Stores and Materials in Hand will admit of; and furthermore, that the Governor be deſired to take ſuch Meaſures for ſecuring a Supply of neceſſary Proviſions for the Place, as may be calculated for the Subſiſtence of a Garriſon of Ten thouſand Men for Three Months; that every Article of Proviſions which may be eſteemed ſoon periſhable, ſhould be ſold every Six Months, and a freſh Supply laid in Store (*a*).

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
R^d Barwell,
P. Francis."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they ſhould next refer to the printed Minutes, Page 1410, to ſhew, that, at the Time of the Appointment of Mr. Belli, Mr. Francis agreed " that it was proper in all Circumſtances, and more particularly perhaps at that Juncture, that a Store of Proviſions ſhould be depoſited at Fort William."

To ſhew, that in 1785 the Directors and Board of Controul agreed in the Neceſſity of keeping a regular and continued Supply of Proviſions at Fort William, to anſwer any particular Emergency,

Read, from Book 560, the following Extract of a General Letter, from the Court of Directors, to the Board at Bengal, dated 27th March 1787, beginning at Paragraph 76 of the ſame Letter.

" 76. We have taken a View of your Proceedings ſince the Expiration of the Contract with Mr. Belli, relative to keeping up a Depôt of Victualling Stores in the Garriſon of Fort William; and moſt heartily concur with you in applauding the Conduct of Mr. Belli, whoſe Fidelity and Aſſiduity in the Diſcharge of his Duty is fully proved by the Circumſtances brought forward to our Notice in the 63d Paragraph of your General Letter of the 10th December 1784.

" 77. We agree with you in the Neceſſity of keeping a regular and continued Supply of Proviſions at Fort William, to anſwer any particular Emergency; at the ſame Time we wiſh to render the ſame as little expenſive as poſſible. We conceive that the Frugality or Exorbitancy of that Expence depends in a great Meaſure on the Mode in which thoſe Supplies are provided. We ſee no Reaſon to doubt that the Meaſures you have taken, as ſtated in your different Letters and Conſultations, have been directed to that Object; but as you obſerve that a Reduction of the former Expence in ſupplying Fort William with an annual Store of Proviſions, can only be made by regular and gradual Experiments, we expect, now that you have had the Benefit of more Experience, and have examined the Subject to the Bottom, you have come to a Deciſion upon it, and will, with your firſt Convenience, report it to us, together with the Reaſons which have induced you ultimately to form that Deciſion.

" 78. One Obſervation it is impoſſible for us not to make, upon the Whole of what you have laid before us.—The Garriſon Storekeeper is not only to receive a Commiſſion of Eight per Cent. on furniſhing the neceſſary Articles, but alſo a like Commiſſion on ſuch Stores as it may be deemed neceſſary to diſpoſe of; we are therefore naturally led to aſk, wherein is the Check eſtabliſhed, either to prevent his not urging you to purchaſe, from Time to Time, a greater Quantity of Stores than may be really neceſſary, or in the proper Care of the Stores when

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCVI.

purchaſed,

purchaſed, ſo as that they may not be again diſpoſed of on growing unſerviceable, before it would be otherwiſe neceſſary ſo to do.

" 79. By this Obſervation, we do not mean to caſt the moſt diſtant Reflection on the Conduct of your preſent Garriſon Storekeeper, Mr. Plowden. We only wiſh to draw your Attention more cloſely to the Subject, which we hereby direct you to reviſe, with a Reference to our former Sentiments thereon, as contained in our General Letter of the 23d December, 1778: And, as the keeping a conſtant Supply of Proviſions, ſufficient for the Support of 3,000 Europeans, and 9,000 Native Troops for Three Months, muſt unavoidably be attended with no inconſiderable Expence, ſuch a Mode muſt be adopted, whether by Contract or otherwiſe, as will confine that Expence within the narroweſt Bounds, conſiſtently with the Good of the Service to be performed.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" London,
the 27th March, 1787.

" George Tatem,
John Travers,
Abram Roberts,
W. Elphinſtone,
Paul Le Meſurier,
Tho' Cheap,
Jacob Boſanquet,
Cha' Mills,
Jn° Michie,
John Motteux,
Jn° Woodhouſe,
John Hunter,
Jn. Townſon,
George Cuming,
Hugh Inglis,
Tho' Parry,
John Roberts."

To ſhew the Fitneſs of Mr. Belli for the Office, the Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they ſhould again refer to Mr. Francis's Minutes, in Page 1410 of the printed Minutes of Evidence, and alſo to the Minute of Sir Eyre Coote, in Page 1443 of the printed Minutes.

To ſhew, that the Proviſions purchaſed by Mr. Belli ſold for more than Mr. Belli had charged,

Read alſo, from Book 527, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor and Council at Bengal, to the Directors, dated 10th December 1784, beginning at Paragraph 62 of the ſame Letter, and Page 288 of the ſame Book.

" Par. 62. The Contract for victualling the Garriſon expiring on the 4th October laſt, we adverted to the Neceſſity of appointing a proper Perſon to receive Charge of the Depot; Mr. Belli was engaged thereby to make out the reſpective Periods on which the ſeveral Branches of it ſhould be deliverable, and accordingly inveſted Mr. R. C. Plowden with this Charge, allowing him a Commiſſion of Eight per Cent. on ſuch Purchaſes and Sales as he might hereafter think proper to direct. For our Minutes, conſtituting this Appointment, we beg to refer you to our Conſultations, 21ſt September 1784.

" 63. We have the Pleaſure to acquaint you, that the Firſt Sales took Place on the 2d inſtant, according to the Mode preſcribed in the Conſultation above referred to, and, in Juſtice to Mr. Belli, we deem it incumbent on us to ſtate the Amount for which the above Articles were laid in by him, viz.

		A. R.	26,950
And the Amount of their Sales	—		45,252
Difference	—	A. R.	18,302

" Such an Inſtance of Integrity as is proved by the above Difference, which becomes a clear Profit to the Company, deſerves our higheſt Encomium." (*a*)

To ſhew the Approbation of the Court of Directors, of Mr Belli's Conduct,

Read, from Book 560, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, in Anſwer to the above, dated 27th March 1787, beginning at Paragraph 76 of the ſame Letter.

" 76. We have taken a View of your Proceedings ſince the Expiration of the Contract with Mr. Belli, relative to keeping up a Depot of Victualling Stores in the Garriſon of Fort William, and moſt heartily concur with you in applauding the Conduct of Mr. Belli, whoſe Fidelity and Aſſiduity in the Diſcharge of his Duty, is fully proved by the Circumſtances brought forward to our Notice, in the 63 Par. of your General Letter of 10th December 1784.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that, as to the next Allegation of this Article, namely, the Commiſſion allowed to Mr. Belli, ſtating, ' that notwithſtanding the De-

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXV.

ſendant, at the Time of creating the Office, had conſented to take the Opinion of reſpectable Merchants, in Calcutta, in order to aſcertain the Rate of Commiſſion proper to be allowed to the Agent; and, notwithſtanding their Opinion was, that a Commiſſion of Twenty Pounds per Cent. per Annum, would be fully ſufficient; yet the ſaid Defendant propoſed, and by his own caſting Voice granted Mr. Belli, a Commiſſion of Thirty Pounds:' They ſhould Firſt ſhew, that other Papers were delivered in at the ſame Time to the Board with the Report of the Merchants, and the Proceedings of the Board thereupon.

Read, from Book 39, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 7th November, 1776, beginning at Page 462 of the ſame Book.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Richard Barwell, Philip Francis, } Eſquires.
General Clavering indiſpoſed.

" Read, the following Letter, with its Incloſuers, from the Accountant.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" In conſequence of your Orders, I have the Honour to lay before you the following Accounts:

N° 1. Store-keeper of the Garriſon Proviſions in Account with the Honble. Company.
N° 2. Charges of Proviſions for the Garriſon of Fort William, in Account with the Honble. Company.

" The above Two Accounts are taken from the General Books ſent home by the preceding Annual Ship: The Store-keeper, not having ſent in any Account in Time to be entered in thoſe ſent by the Talbot, his Account ſtood in them the ſame as in N°. 1.

" N° 3. Is an Account of Stores for the Proviſion of the Garriſon of Fort William, as entered in the General Books, per Talbot.

" Accountant's Office, 7th November, 1776. " I have &c. (Signed) " Wm Larkins, Sub-Accountant.

" Ordered, that theſe Accounts be kept for the Reference of the Board.

" Ordered alſo, that this Subject lie for Conſideration, and, in the mean Time, that the Commanding Officer in Gariſon viſit the Stores and Proviſions which are now remaining of the Stock laid up by the Store-keeper of Garriſon Proviſions, and that he report the actual Quantity and State of the ſame, with an Eſtimation of their preſent Value, for the Information of the Board. (*a*)

(Signed) " Warren Haſtings,
Richd Barwell."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they ſhould next refer to the printed Minutes, Page 1417, to ſhew, that, from various Cauſes, there had been a Loſs of above Ninety per Cent, during the Two Years it was under the Management of thoſe who had the Appointment before Mr. Belli.

As to the next Allegation of the Charge, that the Defendant engaged to be anſwerable to the Council for as much of the ſaid Commiſſion as the Court of Directors ſhould diſapprove of,

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they ſhould ſhew that the Defendant, in common with the reſt of the Council, was not guilty of any Diſobedience of the Company's Orders, in ſuffering Mr. Belli to retain the full Profits of his Agency; the Court of Directors having ordered the Amount beyond 20 ℔ Cent to be paid back upon a Calculation made by General Clavering, of what thoſe Profits would amount to at 20 ℔ Cent, whereas in Fact they fell ſhort of nearly One Half of what General Clavering had calculated; in conſequence of which the Board unanimouſly, Mr. Francis acquieſcing, referred the Subject back to the Court of Directors for their further Conſideration; who, on further Conſideration, ſuffered Mr. Belli to detain the Profits of his Agency ſuch as they were.

For which Purpoſe they would Firſt refer to a Letter from the Court of Directors, 28th December 1778, (*b*) in the printed Minutes of Evidence, Pages 1437-8.

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCV.

(*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 1437, Note (*c*).

Read,

Read, from Book 56, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 23d December 1779, beginning at Page 498 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 23d December 1779.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;

Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis,
Edward Wheler,
} Eſquires.

Sir Eyre Coote gone to viſit the different Stations of the Army.

" Read, a Letter from Mr. Belli as follows.

" To I. P. Auriol Eſquire.

" Sir, " Fort William 20th December 1779.

" I have received your Letter conveying to me the Extracts relating to my Agency, from the General Letter, dated 23d December 1778, and the Governor General and Council's Commands to anſwer them; in Obedience to which I requeſt, Sir, that you will acquaint the Honble. Governor General and Council that my Accounts, which I hope to be allowed ſome Time to examine, my immediate Attention to them for ſeveral Months having been prevented by Sickneſs, and by Abſence from Calcutta for the Benefit of a Change of Air, ſhall be laid before them as ſoon as poſſible.

" At the ſame Time I requeſt you will, Sir, inform the Governor General and Council, that had I imagined it poſſible a Demand could have been made upon me to refund any Part of my Profits, or which I eſteem the ſame Thing, that the Governor General could not have been ſubjected to a Penalty which the Terms of my Agency do not really enable me to indemnify him from, I would not have accepted of the Commiſſion, which indeed was given to me without any Claule to ſuch Effect alluded to in it.

" As to undertaking the Remainder of the Duty for leſs than the Agreement to which I am bound, it is not in my Power to conſent to it. I have met with too many and ſevere Misfortunes to enable me to undertake the Riſks I run, for leſs than the Conditions on which I have ventured to hazard them.

" I beg Leave to trouble you alſo, Sir, to acquaint the Honble. Board, that before I ſend in my Accounts I can aſſure them on my Honour, the Eſtimate made by General Clavering is ſo greatly exaggerated, that the whole Profits of my Agency, which I have held now near Three Years with a Commiſſion of 30 ℔ Cent. has fallen Short of what the General aſſerted they would have been at 20 ℔ Cent. only, by nearly One Moiety.

" As the Honourable Court of Directors have aſſerted with the General's Eſtimate before them that I ſhould retain the Commiſſion at 20 ℔ Cent. which, adopting as they do the General's Reaſons, they muſt have imagined would be nearly double my actual Profits on the 30 ℔ Cent. ſurely they can have no Reaſon to require that the Profits I have received be refunded, or thoſe which I am to receive ſhould be diminiſhed, as all their Deductions proceed on a ſpeculative Eſtimate which has turned out in Fact to be erroneous.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.

" Fort William, 20th December 1779. (Signed) " John Belli."

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation.)

" Warren Haſtings,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis,
Edwd Wheler."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that they would next refer to a Letter and Account ſent to the Board, already given in Evidence by the Managers for the Commons, in the printed Minutes of Evidence, Page 1438 to 1442, to ſhew that Mr. Belli's actual Profits in Three Years were no more than One Lack 2,000 Rupees.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that Mr. Francis and the Board unanimouſly referred the Matter back to the Court of Directors; and they ſhould next call Mr. Hudſon to ſhew, that they did not repeat the Orders for Mr. Belli to refund.

The Witneſs was aſked,

Q. Have the Court of Directors iſſued any Order ſince the Reference made in the Year 1780 by the Board, with reſpect to their former Order for Mr. Belli to refund, and that ſuch Order as was originally given ſhould be carried into Execution?

A. They never have.

Croſs-examined by the Managers for the Commons.

Q. Do you know at what Time the Court of Directors took this Matter into Conſideration?
A. I do not underſtand they did take it into Conſideration.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

Then Major SCOTT was again called in, and examined as follows.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Belli is at this Time in England?
A. No, he is not.

Q. Is he returned to India?
A. He is, in the Courſe of this Seaſon.

Croſs-examined by the Managers for the Commons.

Q. Do you know when Mr. Belli came to England?
A. Mr. Belli came to England in the Year 1785, and remained in England at the Deſire of Mr. Haſtings, in order to give Evidence upon this Trial, upon an Idea that he would have been called long ago. He remained beyond the Period preſcribed by Law to return, without the Conſent of the Court of Proprietors in Addition to that of the Court of Directors; and the Court of Proprietors and Court of Directors unanimouſly reſtored him to the Company's Service.

Q. Whether any Application was made to the Managers that Mr. Belli ſhould be examined previous to Mr. Haſtings's Defence?
A. Not that I know of.

Q. When did Mr. Belli depart from England?
A. He ſailed I think in the William Pitt about Six Weeks ago.

Q. When did the William Pitt ſail?
A. I am not certain.

Q. When did the Veſſel ſail in which Mr. Belli went?
A. I do not know, I rather think ſhe remained Six Weeks for Convoy at Portſmouth.

Q. Do you know that any Application was made to this Court for Mr. Belli's Attendance, in order to ſave him from the Penalties which he might have incurred from remaining beyond his Time?
A. Not that I know of.

Q. You ſaid Mr. Belli had waited a conſiderable Time with a View to be examined at Mr. Haſtings's Trial; whether you know that when Mr. Belli came to England his Intention was to return to India?
A. I cannot very well anſwer that Queſtion; if my Opinion is wiſhed I will give it; I believe the Caſe to be that Mr. Belli had a very moderate Fortune and an Increaſe to his Family every Year, which made him deſirous to return.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

Then Mr. WRIGHT was called in, and being ſworn, was examined as follows:

Q. In the Report of the Accomptant General the Average Price of Rice, ſent by Mr. Auriol, is ſtated in Current Rupees, but the Account was entered in Sicca Rupees; what is the relative Value between Sicca and Current Rupees?
A. One hundred Sicca Rupees are equal to One hundred and Sixteen Current Rupees.

Q. How many Maunds are there in a Bag of Rice?
A. I believe the uſual Quantity in a Bag is Two Maunds.

Q. Whether you have made out any Account, from Paymaſters and other Accounts, of the Average Number of Bullocks that were employed from February 1781, to January 1782?
A. I have made out ſuch Account.

Q. What is the Average Number from February 1781, to January 1782?
A. The Average Number employed in that Time was 10,504 per Month.

(*Croſs-examined.*)

Q. When did you leave Calcutta?
A. I never was in Calcutta.

Q. From what Information do you ſpeak of the Number of Maunds of Rice, the Quantity generally put into a Bag?
A. I ſpeak only from what appears in the Conſultations.

Q. What Knowledge have you of the Difference between the Current and Sicca Rupees?
A. My Knowledge ariſes merely from the Accounts received annually from India.

Re examined by Counſel.

Q. What Province do you fill—What is your Office?
A. Auditor of the India Accounts.

Q. Is

Q. Is it neceſſary, in the Courſe of the Duty of that Situation, to be acquainted with the Difference between Current and Sicca Rupees?

A. Certainly, as that Difference is ſtated in the Accounts received.

Q. Is it a Matter of any Sort of Doubt, what is the relative Value of thoſe Two diſtinct Species of Coin?

A. It appears to be the general Rate of Exchange, at which all the Accounts are computed, all that ſtate Sicca Rupees.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they would next produce ſeveral Documents which were omitted to be delivered in Yeſterday, upon the Subject of the Bullock Contract.

To ſhew the Complement of Cattle requiſite for the Military and Ordnance Stores, and that it conſtitutes but a ſmall Part of the Quantity of Bullocks neceſſary to accompany an Army in India,

Read, from Book 725, the following Extract of a Conſultation of 10th June, 1791, beginning at Page 157 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 10th June 1791. Military Depart.

" At a Council; Preſent;
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
and
Wm Cowper,
Eſquires.

Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, abſent on the Public Service.

" Referring to my Minute of the 7th of June 1790, I concur moſt heartily with the Committee in their Suggeſtion relative to the Improvement of the Breed of Cattle in the Company's Dominions; and as the Complement of Cattle requiſite for the Artillery and Ordnance Stores is only a ſmall Part of the Total Number neceſſary to accompany the Army, I ſhould be glad, if the Members of the Board would be pleaſed to conſider of the beſt Means of procuring, on ſhort Notices, great Supplies of Cattle. (a)

(Signed at the End of the Minute) " J. Murray."

(And at the End of the Conſultation) " Ch' Stuart,
Peter Speke,
Wm Cowper."

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, they ſhould next proceed to ſhew the bad Policy of advertizing, and letting to the loweſt Bidder, a Contract of this Importance.

Read, from Book 725, the following Extract of the Proceedings of Military Board of the 10th June, 1791, beginning at Page 162 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 10th June, 1791.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honb'e. Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
and
Wm Cowper,
Eſquires.

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, abſent on the Public Service.

" I feel a Degree of Reluctance, and much Diffidence in offering my Sentiments (which in Reality are Objections) on the Subject of a Bullock Contract; but, ſolely actuated by my Wiſhes for the Good of the Service, and the preſent Advertiſement for a New Contract affording, through the Medium of the Board, a juſt Opportunity for offering an Opinion, I rely on the Juſtice and Liberality of the Supreme Board for my Excuſe for the Freedom of Remarks which proceed from ſuch a Motive.

" It has long appeared to me as a capital Defect in the General Syſtem of our Army Eſtabliſhment, the giving the Draught and Carriage Cattle, or, in other Words, the Tranſportation of all the Artillery and Military Stores, and, ultimately, the Operations of the Campaign and its Conſequences to a Contractor, who, tho' a Gentleman of the higheſt Honour and greateſt Rectitude, feels himſelf as a Contractor no otherwiſe bound than by the Penalties affixed to his Breach of Contract, and when it is probable it will be more his Intereſt, upon a Call of Emergency, to forfeit rather than to fulfill his Engagements tho' ſubject to a heavy Penalty.

" That this Branch of the Military Service has for Years paſt been conducted by Contract, and without any very great Evil or Complaint ariſing from the Mode, as practiſed on this Eſtabliſhment, proves nothing, to my Judgement, in Favour of the Syſtem. We have been moſtly at Peace here, and the Defects of the Plan have paſſed unnoticed, or little attended to; a ſudden and unexpected War, whilſt it proves the Defects, may leave us only to lament the Misfortune.

(a) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXVI.

Report ſays, that, in the preſent War in the Carnatic, ſome Evil has ariſen from the Cattle Contract. I mean not to ſtrengthen or ſupport this Rumour, which, if a Truth, muſt be known to Government, whoſe Wiſdom will prevent the like in future; but I cannot diſpoſſeſs myſelf of the Belief that there were ſome Grounds for Diſappointment from the Contract, and it has added to my former Objections to this Mode of ſupplying the Cattle, which appears to me to poſſeſs but One Advantage, that of determining in ſome Meaſure the Expence, againſt many ſolid Objections; and this Advantage is loſt, when we reflect that Government, from the Experience of Expence, may readily aſcertain what the Coſt ought and would be, if the Buſineſs was conducted by their own Servants, over whom they have an unlimited Controul and Power of forcing a juſt and proper Obedience and Attention, whilſt his* Hopes of Honour, Rank, and Advantage, would reſt upon the faithful Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in him.* In One Word, I ſee little Difference between contracting for the Army at large, and the Spring by which the Army is to move, I mean the Artillery Draft and Carriage Bullocks. (*a*)

* S.e in Orig.

* S.e in Orig.

(Signed at the End of the Minute) " S. Dyer,
Acting Quarter Maſter General."

(And at the End of the Conſultation)

" May 27th, 1791. " Cha' Stuart,
Peter Speke,
Wm Cowper."

Read, alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 177 of the ſame Book.

" Mil' And' Gen'.—I think it is about Twenty Years ſince I communicated to the late Colonel Muir Sentiments coinciding with thoſe in the Introductory Part of Major Dyer's Minute. I have often examined the Opinion, and I ſee ſtrong Arguments for and againſt it. The Subject is of very great Importan e to the State; and when the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief ſhall have Leiſure to communicate to Government the Reſult of the Obſervations derived from his Experience and Diſcernment, the Supreme Board will have ſuch clear and well grounded Information, as will enable them to determine to which Syſtem decided Preference ſhould be given. In the mean Time, without hazarding a final Opinion, I will venture to ſtate the Mode that has ſometimes occurred to myſelf, as the beſt for obviating the Objections which have been preſented to my own Mind on both Sides of the Queſtion; namely, that this Service ſhould be executed by Contract, rejecting without Heſitation every Propoſal of any Man who ſhould offer to take it on Terms ſo low as to be obviouſly inadequate, and concluding the Contract with one or more Men of reſpectable Characters on liberal yet unextravagant Terms. But inſtead of making this Contract for a fixed Number of Years, or leaving it transferrable to Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, a Clauſe ſhould be inſerted in it, expreſsly declaring, that the Government might put an End to the Contract, whenever they ſhould think proper, upon a Notice of Months, taking the ſerviceable authorized Stock off the Contractor's Hands at a fair Valuation. By theſe Means the Expence would be defined, and kept within reaſonable Limits, which are the great Objects of the Company in their Syſtem of Contracts; and the Contractor would be bound to the faithful Diſcharge of his Duty to the Publick by the ſtrongeſt Ties, his Credit and Intereſt; becauſe he would be ſenſible that the Continuance of his Profits would depend entirely on his good Conduct, and that his Diſmiſſion for Miſbehaviour would be marked with Diſgrace. (*b*)

(Signed at the End of the Minute) " J. Murray."

(And at the End of the Conſultation) " Cha' Stuart,
Peter Speke,
Wm Cowper."

Read, from Book 726, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 29th July 1791, beginning at Page 440 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 29th July 1791.

Political Department.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
and
Wm. Cowper, } Eſquires,

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, abſent on the Publick Service.

" Sir Charles Oakeley Bart. Acting Preſident, and Council, Fort St. George.

" Gentlemen,

" The Exertions that have been made by your Government to procure a Supply of Bullocks, and to forward in every Reſpect the Equipment of this Army, claim my warmeſt Acknowledgements, and I am happy to find that they have hitherto been attended with greater Succeſs than I was ſanguine enough to expect. Some greater Encouragement muſt be given to Bullock Drivers; for without a proper Number of that uſeful Claſs of Men, our Loſſes in Bullocks muſt con-

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXVI. (*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

tinue

tinue to be repeated, either by their ſtarving, from the Want of People to provide ſufficient Food for them, or from their being ruined by unſkilful driving.

"I ſhall think it neceſſary to put the Cattle that have been procured by the Exertions of Government under the Management of a publick Agent, as I am ſorry to ſay, from Experience, that the Contract has been a Deluſion of a moſt dangerous Nature to a Commander in Chief of an Army. (*a*)

"Camp, at Magri, 1ſt July 1791. (Signed at the End of the Letter) "Cornwallis."

(And at the End of the Conſultation) "Cha' Stuart, Peter Speke, Wm Cowper."

Read, from Book 724, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 15th June 1791, beginning at Page 484 of the ſame Book.

"Fort William, 15th June, 1791. Political Department.

"At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke, and Wm Cowper, } Eſquires.

Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, abſent on the Public Service.

"The following Minute was received from Mr. Stuart on the 13th inſtant, and communicated to the other Members of the Board. Minute from Mr. Stuart, No 1.

"Secret Department, 11th June 1791.

"On this Occaſion we ſhall find it indiſpenſably neceſſary to depart from One of thoſe ſyſtematic Principles which ought, I allow, to regulate the Public Expenditure in every Public Caſe; nothing indeed but the moſt preſſing Exigency ought, at any Time, to induce even ſlight or temporary Relaxation from the Rules which have been uſed to guide us in this Department of Government. It muſt be ſo evident however, that there is not in the preſent Conjuncture a Poſſibility of our calculating, with any Preciſion, what, where, and when Supplies will be required from hence; and it muſt, in Conſequence, be ſo manifeſt, that Contracts for ſuch uncertain Supplies cannot be entered into without great Hazard to the public Service, that I have not a Doubt of the moſt liberal Allowance being made for any Irregularities in the Mode of providing Supplies, which exiſting Emergency, and our Zeal to promote that Service, may lead us into. (*b*)

(Signed at the End of the Minute) "Cha' Stuart."

(And at the End of the Conſultation) "Cha' Stuart, Peter Speke, Wm Cowper."

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, that they had now cloſed their Evidence on the Defence to the Fourth Article of Charge.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that the Managers having given in Evidence certain Documents to ſhew the Opinion that was entertained by the Inhabitants of India upon Mr. Haſtings's Conduct in general, and others to ſhew his Maladminiſtration; they propoſed to give in Evidence ſeveral Letters, tranſmitting certain Repreſentations from the Natives of India, expreſſing a very different Senſe of his Government.

The Managers for the Commons deſired to know from whom the Documents came.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that they came through the Channel of the Court of Directors, being Part of a Communication made to them by the Government of Bengal.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, that they made no Objection to the Production of them, but deſired to know how the Signatures were obtained.

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, they would firſt read an Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 6th of November 1788.

Read, from Book 672, the following Extract of a General Letter from the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal, to the Court of Directors, dated 6th November 1788, beginning at Paragraph 309 of the ſame Letter.

"Par. 309. Four ſeveral Addreſſes from the principal Native Inhabitants of Benares, to your Honourable Court, declaring their Sentiments of Mr. Haſtings, were ſubmitted to us by Mr.

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCXCIX. (*b*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCCXIII.

George Thompſon, late Secretary to Mr. Haſtings, at the Requeſt of Ally Ibrahim Cawn, the Chief Judicial Magiſtrate of that City, with the Correſpondence which had paſſed with him on the Subject of them.

" 310. It appeared from the Tenor of this Correſpondence that a Deputation of the Inhabitants of Benares had expreſſed their Wiſhes, through Ally Ibrahim Cawn, to wait upon your Reſident Mr. Duncan with theſe Addreſſes, as the regular Official Channel of Communication, but that Mr. Duncan had declared it was unneceſſary for the Inhabitants to attend him with the Addreſſes, as they did not concern the Company's Affairs.—Under theſe Circumſtances they were forwarded to Mr. Thompſon, as the Attorney and Friend of Mr. Haſtings, with a Requeſt that he would lay them before the Governor General in Council, and take the neceſſary Steps for their being tranſlated and tranſmitted to Europe.

" 311. In Compliance with Ally Ibrahim Cawn's Solicitation, Mr. Thompſon ſubmitted theſe Papers to us, as before recited, requeſting that they might be tranſlated and forwarded to you in due Time; and under a Suppoſition that the Company would not be averſe to receive, from its Native Subjects and Allies, the publick Declaration of their Sentiments, upon a Queſtion of ſo much Importance to their Happineſs, and to the Credit of the Engliſh Nation, as the Conduct of Mr. Haſtings, during his long Government, Mr. Thompſon further requeſted, that he might be permitted to receive the Suffrages which the Native Inhabitants of the Company's Poſſeſſions were deſirous of conveying to the Court of Directors, as their Senſe of Mr. Haſtings's Merits; and that the Judges, Collectors, and Reſidents might be informed that he had obtained ſuch Permiſſion, or that they were themſelves at Liberty to receive and tranſmit to us any Teſtimonies relative to Mr. Haſtings, that might be tendered to them by or on the Part of the Native Inhabitants.

" 312. With theſe Requeſts from Mr. Thompſon we complied, having qualified our Orders to the Judges, Collectors, and Reſidents, in the following Terms: ' That the Liberty accorded ' was merely to receive and tranſmit Teſtimonials when offered; but that they were not ' to deduce any Inference from it, that they were authorized to exerciſe any further Interference.'

" 313. The Addreſſes above mentioned, with Tranſlations, and various other Addreſſes, &c. from the Nabob Vizier and his Miniſters, from the Nabobs of Furruckabad, and theſe Provinces, alſo from the principal Zemindars of Dinagepore, Boglepore, &c. &c. &c. according to a Liſt which accompanies them, attend you in the preſent Diſpatch.

(Signed at the End) " Cornwallis,
Cha' Stuart,
J. Shore."

Then the Witneſs produced ſeveral other Papers.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, that in reſpect of the Papers now tendered, they ſhould leave it to the Conſideration of the Houſe, whether the ſame were admiſſible.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that independant of other Grounds they tendered them upon the Ground of a Conſent given by the Managers for the Commons, by a Promiſe made ſo long ago as the Year 1789, and ſubmitted whether it would be proper for them therefore, to argue upon their Admiſſibility.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, they had no Objection, and would leave it to the Houſe.

Read, alſo, from Book 672, Extract of a Letter from Governor General and Council in Bengal to the Court of Directors, dated 10th March 1789, beginning at Paragraph 147 of ſame Book.

" Honble. Sirs,

" Par. 147. Such Addreſſes reſpecting Mr. Haſtings, as have been tranſlated ſince the Departure of the Kent, are forwarded by the preſent Diſpatch.

(Signed at the End of the Letter) " Cornwallis,"
Ch' Stuart."

Read, alſo, from a Book, intituled, " Bengal Letters received, 10th Auguſt 1789, 16th April 1790," the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Fort William to the Court of Directors, dated the 10th Auguſt 1789, beginning at Paragraph 108 of the ſame.

" Honble. Sirs,

" 108. Such further Teſtimonies from the Natives, reſpecting Mr. Haſtings, as have been received ſince the Departure of the Northumberland, are ſent, with Tranſlations, in the Swallow's Packet.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Fort William,
the 10th Auguſt 1789.

" Cornwallis,
Ch' Stuart,
J. Shore."

Read, alſo, the following ſeparate Papers above produced and delivered in by the Witneſs:

N° 1. Copy of Letter from Mr. Thompſon, dated 27th March 1788.

To Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c.

Fort William, 27th March 1788.

My Lord,

The principal Native Inhabitants of Benares, having in four ſeveral Addreſſes to the Honourable Company declared their Sentiments of Mr. Haſtings, were deſirous of delivering the Addreſſes to Mr. Duncan, the Reſident at that Place, in order that he might forward them to the Governor General in Council, and that they might be ſo tranſmitted to the Court of Directors. To this End, Ally Ibrahim Khawn, the Chief Judicial Magiſtrate at Benaris, wrote to Mr. Duncan, requeſting that he would appoint a Time when a Deputation of the Inhabitants might attend him with the Addreſſes: Mr. Duncan returned for Anſwer to Ally Ibrahim Khawn, that as the Addreſſes did not concern the Company's Affairs, it was unneceſſary that the Inhabitants ſhould either come or ſend to him; under theſe Circumſtances, Ally Ibrahim Khawn, at the Inſtance of the Parties who had ſigned the Addreſſes, forwarded them to me, in order that I might preſent them to the Governor General in Council, for the Purpoſe of being tranſmitted to England.

The Circumſtances, as I have here ſtated them, will appear from Ally Ibrahim Khawn's Letter to Mr. Duncan's Anſwer, and Ally Ibrahim Khawn's Letter to me, Copies and Tranſlations of which I take the Liberty of encloſing, N° 1.

In compliance with the Requiſition which I have thus received, I have now the Honor to lay before your Lordſhip the ſeveral Perſian Papers mentioned in the encloſed Liſt, N° 2; and as well on the Part of the Native Inhabitants of Benaris as of Mr. Haſtings, moſt earneſtly to requeſt that your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to order that the ſaid Perſian Papers may be tranſlated into Engliſh by the proper Officers, and with the Tranſlations tranſmitted to the Court of Directors by the next Ship.

As I humbly conceive that the Honourable Company will not be averſe to receiving from its Native Subjects and Allies the public Declaration of their Sentiments upon a Queſtion of ſo much Importance to their Happineſs, and to the Credit of the Engliſh Nation, as the Conduct of Mr. Haſtings during his long Government; and as I underſtand that the principal Native Inhabitants throughout the Company's Poſſeſſions are deſirous of conveying to the Court of Directors their Senſe of Mr. Haſtings's Merits, I take the Liberty of requeſting that I may be permitted to receive their Suffrages, and that the Gentlemen who act as Judges, Collectors, or Reſidents under the Preſidency of Fort William, may be officially informed that I have obtained ſuch Permiſſion; and that they have Authority to tranſmit to the Governor General in Council any Teſtimonies relative to Mr. Haſtings, which may be tendered to them for that Purpoſe, by or on the Part of the Native Inhabitants of their reſpective Diſtricts.

I have the Honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's
moſt devoted and obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

(A true Copy.) E. HAY,
Sec^y to the Gov^t.

N° 2, Firſt Encloſure in Mr. Thompſon's Letter.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Ally Ibrahim Khawn, the Chief Judicial Magiſtrate at Benares, to Jonathan Duncan, Eſquire, the Reſident at that Place.

The Inhabitants of this City have prepared, under their Seals and Signatures, ſeveral Addreſſes relative to the beneficent and honourable Mr. Haſtings.—They wiſh to ſend to you certain Perſons on their Part with the ſaid Addreſſes, and to deliver to you a Petition to this Effect; viz. Be pleaſed, in your Kindneſs, to forward theſe Addreſſes to the Preſence of the Right Honourable Earl Cornwallis, to whom be laſting Proſperity, and to the Honourable Gentlemen of his Council in Calcutta, who having graciouſly cauſed them to be tranſlated by the Tranſlators of the Company, will (it is requeſted) be pleaſed to forward them to the Honourable Directors in England, as has been already fully repreſented to you by Beneram Pundit. Whenever you ſhall be pleaſed to appoint, the ſaid Perſons will attend you, and preſent the ſaid Addreſs.

Tranſlation of Mr. Duncan's Anſwer to Ally Ibrahim Khawn.

Uſual Compliments.

Your Letter, informing me that the Inhabitants of the City have prepared, under their Seals and Signatures, ſeveral Addreſſes relative to Mr. Haſtings, and are deſirous that certain Perſons ſhould come to me with the ſaid Addreſſes, and a Requeſt that I will forward them to his Lordſhip in Council, has been received. As the Addreſſes have no Connection with the Buſineſs of the Company, there is no Neceſſity that they (the Inhabitants) ſhould come or ſend to me.—Let them do what they think proper. What more? &c.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Ally Ibrahim Khawn to Mr. Thompſon.

The uſual Compliments.

The Inhabitants of the Town of Benaris having prepared ſeveral Addreſſes, under their Seals and Signatures, relative to Mr. Haſtings, were deſirous that certain of the Inhabitants ſhould carry the Addreſſes, and deliver them to Mr. Duncan, in order that he might in his Kindneſs forward them to the Council in Calcutta, and requeſt, in Behalf of the Inhabitants, that the beneficent Gentlemen of the Council, having cauſed the Addreſſes to be tranſlated by the Tranſlator of the Company, the Center of Proſperity, would ſend both the Originals and the Tranſlations to England, to the Preſence of the Honourable the Directors. I accordingly wrote to Mr. Duncan; he ſent for Anſwer, that as the Addreſſes had no Relation to the Buſineſs of the Company, it was therefore unneceſſary that they (the Inhabitants) ſhould come or ſend to him.—This you will underſtand from the Copies which I ſend encloſed of my Letter on this Occaſion to Mr. Duncan, and of his Anſwer. As you are the Attorney and the Friend of Mr. Haſtings, they have therefore ſent the Addreſſes to you—They will be delivered to you by Mirza Ally Nukky Khawn Behadre.—It is deſired that you will deliver them to the Honourable the Gentlemen of the Council, and take ſuch Steps that they may be tranſlated and ſent to England. What more? &c.

True Copies.

E. HAY,
Sec^{y} to the Gov^{t}.

N° 3. Second Encloſure in Mr. Thompſon's Letter.

ENCLOSURE, N° 2.

A. An Addreſs under the Seals of the Maha Rajah and Ranny, the Kawjies, Mufties, Mowlavies, Munſubdars, Khawns, and other Perſons of Diſtinction at Benaris, bearing 277 Seals.

a. A Copy of the above Addreſs, with a Schedule ſpecifying the Names, Offices, and Stations of the Perſons whoſe Seals are affixed to the Addreſs. This Copy and Schedule are atteſted by the Official Seal of the Kauzy Ally Nukky Khawn.

B. Addreſs under the Signatures of the Pundits of Mehriſt and Naugur, and other Bramins at Benares, written in the Shanſcrit Language, and in the Dio Nugry Character.

178 Signatures.

b. Copy of the above Addreſs, marked B. atteſted by the Official Seal of the Kauzy.

C. An Addreſs in the Shanſcrit Language and in the Bengal Character, ſigned by the Bengal Pundits reſiding at Benares.

112 Signatures.

c. A Copy of the Addreſs marked C. atteſted by the Official Seal of the Kauzy.

D. Addreſs in the Hindoſtany Language and in the Guzarauty Character, ſigned by the Bankers of the Now Putty Quarter, the Merchants, &c. of Benaris.

402 Signatures.

d. Copy of the above Addreſs marked D. atteſted by the Official Seal of the Kauzy.

(A true Copy.)

E. HAY,
Sec^{y} to the Gov^{t}.

N° 4. Reſolutions of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, on Mr. Thompſon's Letter, 31ſt March 1788.

Reſolutions on Mr. Thompſon's Letter, in Conſultation 31ſt March 1788.

The Governor General in Council, having conſidered the Requeſt made by Mr. Thompſon, does not conceive himſelf authorized to preclude Mr. Thompſon, as the Attorney to Mr. Haſtings, collecting the Suffrages of the Natives, or to reject an Application founded in common Juſtice, and therefore reſolves to admit it, ſo far as to authorize the Officers of Government to receive Repreſentations from the Natives, expreſſive of their Senſe of Mr. Haſtings's Conduct towards them, and to tranſmit them, if tendered, to the Secretary, with reſpect to theſe Teſtimonials.

The Governor General in Council deems it wholly unneceſſary to record any Opinion upon a Subject with which he has no Concern or Interference.

Ordered, That the following Circular Letters be written to the Collectors, Judges, and Reſidents:

Mr. Matthew Dawſon, Collector of Moorſhedabad.

Sir,

Mr. Thompſon, who appears to be one of Mr. Haſtings's Attorneys, underſtanding that the principal Native Inhabitants of the Company's Territories are deſirous of bearing Teſtimony to the Merits of Mr. Haſtings, has addreſſed the Governor General in Council, requeſting that he may be permitted to receive their Suffrages, and that the Judges, Collectors, or Reſidents under this Preſidency, may have Authority to tranſmit to the Governor General in Council any Teſtimonies relative to Mr. Haſtings, which may be tendered to them for that Purpoſe, by or on the Part of the Native Inhabitants of their reſpective Diſtricts; with this Requeſt the Governor General in Council has been pleaſed to comply; and I have therefore to inform you, that ſhould any ſuch Addreſſes be tendered to you by or on the Part of the Native Inhabitants within your Diſtrict, you are at Liberty to receive and forward them to me. The Liberty now accorded is merely to receive and tranſmit Teſtimonials when offered; and you are not to deduce any Inference from it that you are authorized to exerciſe any further Interference in this Buſineſs.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. HAY,
Sec^y to the Gov^t.

31ſt March 1788.

The ſame to Mr. Peter Speke - - Collector of Rajeſhahy,
Mr. Suetonius Heatly - D° of Purneah,
Mr. Day W^t McDowal D° of Rungpore,
Mr. Geo. Hatch - - Collector of Dinagepore,
Mr. Robt Bathurſt - - D° of Tirhoot,
Mr. Montgomiree - - D° of Sircar Sarum,
Mr. Wm Brook - - - D° of Shawnbad,
Mr. Thomas Law - - D° of Bahar,
Mr. W^m Leſlie - - D° of Ramghur,
Mr. R^t Adair - - - D° of Boglepore,
Mr. J. Sherburn - - D° of Beerbhoome,
Mr. J. Kenlock - - D° of Burdwan,
Mr. Coſby Burrows - D° of Midnapore,
Mr. Wm Pye - - - D° of 24 Pergunnahs,
Mr. Tightman Hinckle D° of Jeſſore,
Mr. Shearman Bird - D° of Chittagong,
Mr. Mathew Day - D° of Dacca Jelalpore,
Mr. Wm Wroughton - D° of Momen Sing,
Mr. John Champain - Judge of Dacca,
Mr. Ed^d Eyre Burgeſs - D° of Moorſhedabad,
Mr. Laurence Meun - D° of Patna,
Mr. Jonathan Duncan - Reſident at Benares.

C. Wm Malet, Eſquire, Reſident at Poona.

Sir,

Mr. Thompſon, who appears to be one of Mr. Haſtings's Attornies, underſtanding that ſeveral of the principal Natives of India are deſirous of bearing Teſtimony to the Merits of Mr. Haſtings, has addreſſed the Governor General in Council, requeſting that he may be permitted to receive their Suffrages, and that the Officers of Government may have Authority to tranſmit to the Governor General in Council any Teſtimonies relative to Mr. Haſtings, which may be tendered to them for that Purpoſe by or on the Parts of the Natives of India; with this Requeſt the Governor General

in Council has been pleaſed to comply; and I have therefore to inform you, that ſhould any ſuch Addreſs be tendered to you, you are at Liberty to receive and forward them to me. The Liberty now accorded is merely to receive and tranſmit Teſtimonials when voluntarily offered; and you are not to deduce any Inference from it that you are authorized to exerciſe any further Interference in this Buſineſs.

I am, &c.

31ſt March 1788. (Signed) E. HAY,
Secy to the Govt.

The ſame to Major Palmer, Reſident with Mahajee Sindia, E. O. Ives, Eſquire, Reſident at Lucknow.

Ordered, That the Perſian Papers, mentioned in Mr. Thompſon's Encloſure, N° 2, be tranſlated into Engliſh by the Perſian Tranſlator, and tranſmitted to the Honourable Court of Directors with the Tranſlations by the next Ship.

(A true Copy,)
E. HAY,
Secy to the Govt.

N° 5. Copy of three Letters from the Deputy Perſian Tranſlator, accompanying Tranſlation of the different Teſtimonials reſpecting Mr. Haſtings.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

Accompanying I have the Pleaſure to tranſmit you Tranſlations of ſeveral Addreſſes from his Excellency the Nawob Vizier and principal Officers of his Court; from the Rajah and reſpectable Inhabitants of Benares; from the Nawob of Furruckabad, his Miniſters, and Chief Merchants and Bankers of that City; from the Nawob Mobarek ul Dowla, and the Principal Perſons of the Nizamut, and Cities of Moorſhedabad and Rajemhal; and from the Zemindar of Dinagepore and his Officers, which I have made in purſuance to an Order from the Governor General in Council, communicated to me by you on the 27th April laſt.

Thoſe from Benares, Moorſhedabad, and Rajemhal, ſent me by you (the latter Places accompanied by the Letter from the Reſident at the Durbar) are in Duplicate in the Perſian Language, as well as thoſe from Lucknow, with a Letter from his Excellency the Vizier to the Governor General in Council; and I have the Pleaſure to tranſmit you the Duplicates of the Perſian, &c. Addreſſes, with the Tranſlations, having compared them with their Counterparts, which I have lodged among the Records of my Office. Thoſe from Furruckabad and Dinagepore I have copied, and, reſerving the Copies for the above Purpoſe, the Originals accompany my preſent Addreſs—The Letters from the Vizier and Nawaub of Furruckabad appertaining to the Perſian Office, and being addreſſed to Earl Cornwallis, I have ſent Perſian Copies of them atteſted.

All the above Papers are more particularly deſcribed in the accompanying Liſt.

Conceiving you would not want theſe Papers until near the Diſpatch of the firſt Ship for Europe, I have made the Tranſlations when the current and more urgent Buſineſs of my Office would permit. This I hope will apologize for the Delay,

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant,

Calcutta, 30th July 1788. (Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. Tr.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

Since I addreſſed you on the 30th July laſt, I have received ſeveral other Addreſſes, of which I have made Tranſlations, agreeable to the Order from the Governor General in Council, under Date the 27th April laſt.

The accompanying Liſt will point out the Particulars of the above Papers, being the Addreſſes with their Tranſlations.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant,

Calcutta, 17th September 1788. (Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. Tr.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy to the Govt.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

I have now the Pleaſure to forward you further Teſtimonials relative to Mr. Haſtings, as per ſeparate accompanying Liſt, with Tranſlations of each.

The Letter from the Collector of Nudea will explain the Circumſtance of the Seal of Rajah Seo Chund being affixed to an Addreſs from him, which was not delivered until after his Demiſe; and the Letters from the other Collectors, which accompanied the Addreſſes from the Zemindars, &c. of their reſpective Diſtricts, were not ſent to me.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D^y P. T^r.

Calcutta,
4th November 1788.

A true Copy,
E. Hay,
Sec^y to the Gov^t.

N° 6. Copy Tranſlation of Perſian Addreſs from Benares.

A.

Papers received the 27th April 1788, and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Tranſlation of an Addreſs marked A. under the Seals as under-written:

All we, reſiding, born, or on a Viſit at Benares, whether of the Hindoo Religion, or Followers of Mahomet, have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country; therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſeworthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts, remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England, that Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all.—He is free from the Charge of Embezzlement and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity; during the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack, by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice.—He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied by Soothings and Mildneſs the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair.—He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all.—He deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror.—He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice, and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us.—He re eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we at all Times during his Government lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace.—We are many many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him.—As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion and of the Duties of our Sects, and guard the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents—In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect. We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

The Seals affixed to this Addreſs.

Seals of the Caazies.

Caazy ul Caazeat Molavy Waſſit Ally Khan,
Caazy Tucky Ally Khan, Caazy of the City of Benares,
Caazy Rahmut Ally Khan, Caazy of Chunar, in the Diſtrict of Benares,
Caazy Sied Mohmud Amman,
Meer Caaſnell Ally, Deputy of Caazy Tucky Ally Khan,
Vellayert Ally Khan, Nephew to Caazy Tucky Ally Khan.

Seals of the Moofties.

Moofty Kurrem Alla, Moofty of the City of Benares,
Moofty Mahomed Akberally Khan, Moofty of Jownpoor, in the Diſtrict of Benares,
Molavey Mahomed Naſek, Moofty to his Majeſty,
Moofty Ameer ul Dien, Moofty of Chunar Gurr,
Sheikt Enact Ally, Brother to Moofty Kurreem Ulla,
Sheik Golaum Hoſſein, Brother to Moofty Tofel Ally, deceaſed,
Moofty Arſud.

Seals of the Learned Men.

Molavey Sied Buddy ul Dien Ahmud,
Molavey Serajul Huc,
Molavey Fayk Ally,
Molavey Golaum Hoſſein,
Molavey Abdul Hady,
Molavey Selamet Ally,
Molavey Fuckerull Dien Mahomed,
Molavey zeffer Ally,
Molavey Nujub Ulla,
Molavey Waſſil Ally,
Molavey Ahmud Ulla, Molavey to his Majeſty,
Molavey Mahomed Aſhlum.

Seals of the principal People, the Men of Family, and the Menſubdars, or Men holding Offices.

Ameer ul Dowlah Nawab Mahomed Akbar Khan Behadre, Brother to Mofud ul Dowla Nawab Abdul Ahad Khan Behadre,
Nawaub Sied Mahomed Baker Khan, Son of Nawaub Allyjah Coſſim Ally Khan,
Nawaub Sied Mahomed Arzize Khan, Son of Nawaub Allyjah Coſſim Ally Khan,
Nawaub Sied Abdulla Khan, Son of Ditto,
Nawaub Sied Golaum Ally Khan, Son of D°,
Nawaub Sied Budder ul Dien Mahomed Khan, Son of Ditto,
Nawaub Sied Abdul Ally Khan, Son of D°,
Nawaub Sied Golaum Hoſſein Khan, Son of D°,
Meer Mahomed Naſir Khan, Son-in-Law to D°,
Nawaub Sied Fuzal Ally Khan, Son to Nawaub Roſtum Ally Khan, who was Proprietor of Benares,
Seid Afzul Ally Khan, Grandſon to Roſtum Ally Khan,
Aumeer ul Dowlah Azizul Moulk Nawaub Ally Ibrahim Khan Behadre Neſſer Jung,
Ally Nucky Khan Behadre,
Nawab Neſſer ul Dowlah Nuſſier ud Dien Ally Khan Behadre, Sumſaum Jung,
Mirza Mahomed Sadue, Son-in-Law to Nawaub Mooneer ul Dowlah Mahomed Sujah Khan Behadre Nadir Jung,
Maha Rajah Govindram Behadre Scopadar Jung, Vakeel to the Vizier,
Merdaan Ally Khan, Son of Nawaub Mahomed Ally Khan Hiſtondanza,
Sujah Ally Khan, Son to Ditto,
Rajah Daal Chuna, Relation of Juggut Seat,
Shahal Khan Neazy, Son of Loll Khan, who was a Man of Conſequence under Rajah Bulwunt Sing,
Mahomed Coſſim Beg Khan Behadre, an Aumil of Benares,
Dubber ul Moulk Ihtaram ul Dowla Mirza Kullub Allay Khan Behadre Hybut Jung, Aumil of Jounpoor and other Pergunnahs,
Kerramut Ally Khan,
Rahmut ulla Khan, Superintendant of Andawlut,
Abdul Ruſſed Khan,
Nuzzer Baakey Beg Khan Behadre,
Mahomed Aſhruf Khan,
Aiſk Ullah Khan, Accomptant of Benares,
Rhooul Ameen Khan, Relation of the Caazy of Benares,
Warris Ally Khan,
Golaum Hoſſein Khan,

Mehſen

Mehſen Ally Khan,
Mahboob Ally Khan,
Hackim Reza Cooley Khan,
Alla Ally Khan,
Ze Ullah Khan,
Golaum Furrud Khan,
Abdul Rehim Khan,
Ally Ahmed Khan,
Sied Amjerd Ally Khan, Jaghierdar of Jaunpore,
Noor ul Dien Mahomed Khan,
Jummul ul Dien Ally Khan,
Sied Fuzl Ally Khan, Jaghierdar of Jaunpore,
Sied Mahfooz Ally Khan,
Mahomed Aſhruff Khan.

Seals of the Rajah, Rannee, and Baboos, &c.

Rajah Mehipnarain Sing Behadre, Rajah of Benaris,
Rannee Golaub Koor, Widow of Rajah Bulwant Sing deceaſed,
Baboo Bhoopnarain Sing, Brother to Rajah Mehipnarain Sing Behadre,
Baboo Oſſan Sing, Deputy to Rajah Bulwant Sing and Cheyte Sing,
Baboo Juggut Sing, Nephew to Rajah Bulwant Sing,
Baboo Pertaub Sing, Son to Baboo Munniar Sing, Nephew to Rajah Bulwant Sing,
Baboo Anfoo Maim Sing, Son to Ditto,
Baboo Dullep Sing, Superintendant of the Affairs of Rajah Mehipnarain Sing Behadre,
Lolla Goor Bukſh, Bukſhy to Rajah Mehipnarain Sing Behaudre,
Lolla Suddanund, Bukſhy and Dewan to Rajah Cheyte Sing,
Baboo Scopurſon Sing, Son of Baboo Ojaib Sing, Deputy to Rajah Mehipnarain Sing Behadre,
Baboo Dulljeet Sing, Son-in-Law to Baboo Ojaib Sing,
Baboo Sunker Ruttun Sing, Relation to Rajah Bulwant Sing,
Baboo Sumboo Ruttun Sing, Brother to Baboo Sunker Ruttun Sing,
Rajah Bhuggut Sing, Zemindar of Pergunnah Chouſa, in the Diſtrict of Benaris,
Rajah Bhawbub Deo, Zemindar of Pergunnah Balea, in the Diſtrict of Benaris,
Rajah Omba Sunker Pundit, late Superintendant of the Mint,
Baboo Sernaum Sing Bhowhar, Relation of Rajah Bulwant Sing,
Sied Hemmeat Ally Khan, Grandſon to the Nawaub Roſtum Ally Khan deceaſed.

Seals of the Mahomedan Inhabitants and Reſidents of Benaris.

Shiek Mahomed Hoſſein Yakoob, Canongoe of Havily Benaris,
Shiek Mahomed Ally Meer Adill, of Benaris,
Shiek Rehmiſt Ally, Brother to Do,
Hakim Abdulla,
Hakim Futty Ally,
Khajah Abdulla,
Khajah Mahomed Ally,
Khajah Fyze Ally,
Mirza Aſſud Ulla Beg,
Meer Hady, Darogah of Nirzapoor Cuſtoms appertaining to Benaris,
Shiek Roob Ulla,
Mirza Golaum Bukſh Bund,
Meer Mahomed Wujeah,
Mirza Ally Akber, Son of Mirza Fyze Ulla Beg, Companion of Rajah Chyte Sing,
Mirza Newajies Ally,
Mullick Ahel Ullah,
Mullick Jemnut Hoſſien,
Mullick Mozuffer Hoſſein,
Mullick Futteh Ulla,
Shiek Rhadim Ally,
Khajah Abul Hoſſein,
Shiek Aumeen ul Huc,
Sied Subz Ally Hoſſeiny,

Shiek Hoſſein Ally,
Mirza Mahomed Bukſh,
Sied Golaum Hyder,
Hakim Meer Golaum Ally Jaunpoory,
Shiek Mahomed Buſſer, Aumeen of the City,
Mirza Muſkoo,
Mirza Jaffer Beg,
Mirza Baaky Beg,
Mirza Aſſoor Beg,
Peer Mahomed Khan,
Shiek Mahomed Mah, Zemindar of the Cutra of Shiek Setiem, in the City of Benaris,
Mirza Abdulla Beg,
Khaja Fyze Ally Saany,
Mirza Mahomed Sajah,
Meer Bieſin Ullah,
Shiek Noor Mahomed,
Siedy Rajeb,
Mahomed Awadaan Khan,
Sheik Shahad Ally,
Sheik Subkut Ulla,
Syed Cubner Ally,
Sheik Maun Ulla,
Mirza Mahomed Coazim,
Mirza Mohib Ally, Succeſſor to the Punjea Sheriff,
Shiek Golaum Hoſſein, Succeſſor to the Immaun Barra,
Neamut Beg, Merchant,
Mirza Jaffer Ally, Moonſhy,
Sied Fyzl Ally,
Shiek Tolleb Ally,
Karkim Mirza Hoſſeina,
Fyzl Ally Hoſſeina,
Salema Beg,
Mahomed Caazim,
Tollib Ally,
Shiek Fyze Ulla,
Mirza Kurrum Beg,
Mirza Azeez Beg,
Meer Ally Azeem Jounpoory,
Hazy Jumſhed Beg,
Mahomed Wajee,
Cureem Ally,
Mirza Hoſſein Ally,
Sied Shaadulla,
Mirza Mahomed Rohmut ulla Beg.

Seals of the reſpectable Hindoo Inhabitants of Benaris.

Beneram Pundit, Vakeel to Maha Rajah,
Moodagee Booſla, of Nagpoor, Mahratta,
Lolla Chumput Roy, Aumein of Benaris,
Roy Berjoo Loll,
Roy Seo Sing,
Lolla Sunder Doſs, Brother to Lolla Chumput Roy, Aumein,
Muſlees Roy, Son-in-Law of Buggut, Dewan to Rajah Cheyte Sing,
Roy Shadoo Ram, Son of Roy Madoo Ram, Dewan of Soubah Illahabad,
Lolla Mooteram, Naib of Lolla Chumput Roy, Ameen,
Lolla Nehall Chund, Brother to Roy Shadoo Ram,
Lolla Kiſhen Perſaud,
Lolla Bechun Loll,
Lolla Hurnaum Hirra,
Lolla Buſty Loll,
Lolla Ramdhun,
Lolla Ram Bukſh,
Lolla Sumbull Sing,
Lolla Sanoul Sing,
Lolla Hirra Loll,

Lolla

Lolla Ram Doyal,
Lolla Seajee Mull,
Lolla Sconarain,
Lolla Ramperſaud,
Moonſhee Monick Chund,
Lolla Shitaub Roy,
Lolla Jehangery Mull,
Row Behaudre Sing, King's Officer,
Lolla Mohun Sing, King's Officer,
Cawn Doſs, a Servant at the Mint,
Lolla Moatee Loll,
Seet Sing,
Lolla Mungle Sein, Vakeel to Raja Cheyte Sing,
Dulpet Roy.

Seals of thoſe who enjoy Penſions and Allowances.

Meer Jaffer Ally, Jaghiredar in Jounpoor,
Mr Baker Ally, Dº Dº
Shiek Fyzl Ally, Nephew to Moofty Kurrim Alla,
Meer Mahomed Ibrahim,
Mirza Caamel Ally Beg,
Sied Negabut Ally,
Sied Mobareck Ally,
Bowanny Sunker,
Sitaram Sunker,
Pattyram Miſſer,
Shah Ahmed Abdulla,
Shah Ahmed Hoſſein, Brother to Dº
Shah Aumeer Ul Dien, Relation of Dº
Shiek Golaum Gous,
Shiek Maaſſoum Allum,
Izzut Ally Kourſy,
Kout Ally,
Noor Ally,
Shiek Golaum Meer,
Shiek Rehmut Ally,
Shiek Souban Ally,
Durwiſh Ally Hoſſeiny,
Inact Ally,
Roſtrum Ally,
Golaum Hoſſein,
Doſt Ally,
Subber Kummer Ally,
Fyze Ally,
Meher Ally Hoſſeiny,
Syed Golaum Iſſa,
Syed Mohamed Ewz,
Hera Ger,
Goſſien Omer Gir,
Churn Gir,
Shadoo Ram,
Dowlut Ram Nanuc,
Moſſurruf Ally Hoſſeiny,
Fyzl Ally,
Golaum Hoſſein Ally,
Mahomed Ally Ahmedy,
Syed Azmut Ally,
Periſram Gir,
Munny Ram,
Ram Gurrub,
Gunga Dutt, Brother to Serakiſhen,
Gopanund,
Obyram,
Doorga Dutt,
Gunput Bramin,
Khajah Mahomed Mah,

Wahud Ally,
Delere Ally,
Morad Aſhruff,
Shieck Fuzl Ally,
Shah Mahomed Ally,
Shiek Mahomed Newaz Seddaky,
Shah Mahomed Ewuz,
Sied Jubber Ally,
Golaum Sherif ul Deen,
Mahomed Awfack,
Shiek Inact Mokdoom,
React Ally,
Ahmed Ally,
Hyder Ally,
Mahomed Khulliel,
Meher Ally,
Golaum Hoſſien,
Immam Ally,
Omed Ally,
Imam ul Dien,
Mohy ul Dien Abker,
Akber Ally,
Wahed Ally,
Fyzl ul Dien,
Mahomed Aziem ul Dien,
Golaum Ruſſool,
Rookun ul Dien,
Golaum Meer,
Aſhruf Ally Beg,
Mirza Bubber Ally Beg,
Aſſoor Ally Beg,
Mahomed Aſhroff,
Meer Roſtrum Ally,
Meer Hyder Ally,
Niſſer Ally,
Bekum Miſſer,
Setaram,
Dumoonder Chum,
Mahomed Mah.

There are 278 Seals on this Addreſs.

A true Tranſlate,

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
Dep. Perſ. Tranſlator.

Tranſlation of a Paper marked B.

The Perſian Tranſlation of a Paper, written by the Maharatta Nagur, and every other Set of Pundits and Bramins, under their Signatures, in the Shanſcrit Language and Deonagur Characters. —We, who are Inhabitants and Reſidents in the Country and City of Benares, declare, That we are pleaſed and ſatisfied with the Conduct and Kindneſs of Mr. Haſtings;—Firſt, For his Exertions for the Proſperity of Caaſhy (Benaris) the Reſidence of Biſheſherjee, and the principal Place of Worſhip of all the Hindoos of Hindoſtan.—Secondly, For the Eaſe and Credit we experienced during his Government.—Thirdly, Becauſe formerly there were great Oppreſſions committed by Gunga Puthan (Brahmins who officiate in the Duties of Religion) on the Pilgrims; on which Account few Pilgrims came: Theſe he removed, and conſequently the Number of Pilgrims is now encreaſed from all Parts of Hindoſtan; this Treatment was never before experienced —Fourthly, He appointed the Nawaub Ally Ibrahim Cawn for the Protection and Adminiſtration of Juſtice in this City, becauſe this Magiſtrate poſſeſſed Abilities, is juſt and diſintereſted. He inſerted in the Regulations delivered to him, that the Deciſion of Diſputes between Hindoos or Mahomedans muſt be made according to the reſpective Religious Tenets. If Mahomedans, according to the Rites of Iſlam; and nominated learned Men to expound the Laws of the Khoran—If Hindoos, agreeable to the Shaſtah; and appointed Pundirs to lay down the Rules of it. And he alſo provided in the Regulations for the Peace and Quiet of us. This Magiſtrate exerts himſelf for our Peace, and has

ſtopt all Taxes, Bribery, or other Expence, during his Adminiſtration; and we enjoy, during his Adminiſtration, more Quiet than during thoſe of Rajah Bulwant Sing and Rajah Cheyte Sing.—Fifthly, That during the Time he reſided in Benaris, Mr. Haſtings treated us all, on a Viſit to him, with Kindneſs and Reſpect, according to the reſpective Rank of each; and pleaſed every one with his beſt Ability, and at all Times was anxious for our Happineſs.—Sixthly, For erecting, at his own Expence, a Nabut Khana (a Place for a Kind of Drum) at the Door of the Temple of Biſheſhur, which is the Place of Worſhip of all Hindoſtan.—Seventhly, That at no Time did he omit any Particular tending to the Protection of the Inhabitants of this City; with reſpect to us, that he never was intereſted, nor ever was deſirous of Detriment or Injury towards us. We have repreſented, with Sincerity and Truth, what pleaſing and proper Conduct Mr. Haſtings obſerved towards us. The Fame of the King and Company are ſpread through Indoſtan; and we, who have experienced Comfort and Eaſe, offer up our Prayers for the Proſperity of His Majeſty, and the Succeſs of the Company.

Written in the Month of Cartic Suddee 6th, 1844, Friday,
by the Inhabitants of Benaris (Caaſhy) October 1787.

The Signatures to this Addreſs.

Niel Caunt Bhutt,
Bineſſer Sheſh,
Atmram Colly,
Ballum Butt Gawoley,
Bhyrow Deſheth,
Meg Naut Deo,
Sumboo Deo Deo,
Jogram Dutt,
Jagernaut Bhutt Sookul,
Byjonaut Bhutt Give Mundim,
Jagennaut Miſſer,
Gungaram Corray Khull,
Ramchunder Bhutt Kootker,
Atmram Pooranie,
Bhutt Gungaram Jarry,
Soam Noth Bhutt Nevytanagur,
Bhow Deo Miſſer,
Bhyrow Decheth,
Balkiſhen Decheth, Merchant,
Davum Bhutt,
Kiſhen Bhutt Arry,
Sekharam Bhutt,
Juggeſher Bhutt,
Hurrikiſhen Decketh,
Baboo Decketh Awe a Check,
Ramkiſhen Teppatty,
Ody Sunker Pundit,
Anne Shaaſtry,
Sudda Seo Bhutt,
Balmochund Bhutt Kholey,
Balkiſhen Decketh,
Settaram Bhutt Pooranie,
Pundit Nana Paunuc,
Balkiſhen Karray Kull,
Munny Ram Bhutt Shudda Berty,
Byjonaut Bhutt Naugrage,
Prem Sunker,
Anunt Ram Bhutt Luckmeeder,
Lamboojie Decketh,
Ody Kiſhen Tewarry,
Lurkmudur Decketh,
Luckmun Beas,
Bullubjea,
Seo Doolubjee Gopauljea,
Joykiſhen Pautuc,
Anundram Anuntram,
Mya Noth Ponda,
Sedda Kiſhen Joaney,
Punda Nundram,
Mocundram Sookul,
Kullianjee Decketh,
Mool Noth Rooderjea,
Dooby Kewel Kiſhen,
Seoperam Je Wun,
Tewarry Biſhen Deo,
Tewarry Kanho Deo,
Bawin Kiſhun,
Doobey Gunputjea,
Doobey Biſnoram,
Soonoz Kiſhen,
Tewany Biſhen Bullub,
Bowra Gungaram,
Bowra Byſnoram,
Pundee Rulliangee,
Tewarree Mootee Loll,
Dooby Kanhojea,
Anundram Sookul,
Ram Dutt,
Kewul Kiſhen Decketh,
Denanaut,
Romkiſhen Bhutt Kholey,
Anuntram Bhutt,
Mohidur Dunn Odey Karry,
Balmokund Arry,
Hurry Bhutt Dhoobly,
Waſdea Bhutt Goojur,
Seoram Bhutt Khoſey,
Jagernaut Durm Odykarry,
Anuntram Bhutt Pottoredum,
Benack Bhutt Mouney,
Kirpa Kiſhen Jakick,
Seo Loll Pottuck,
Lurkmy Bhutt,
Beebroopotch Shaaſtry,
Bowanny Sunker Takoor,
Juggaſſer Shaaſtry,
Megaput Jooſey,
Guniſh Bhutt Sarung Panney,
Seo Bhudder Pautuc,
Sooje Ram Jarry,
Arrat Ram Doolubram,
Govindram Seo Dutt,
Beeny Ram Boma,
Nurſeyjee Meſſer,
Mohum Loll Moolydur,
Doobey Cherunjeeb Acha Sunker,

Diookurn

Diookurn Buktram,
Gowra Sunker Owara Chund,
Nana Permiſſer,
Cumla Cum Achlaſſer,
Doobey Benothram,
Ram Niſſer Bicum,
Coſſiram Ruttyſher,
Ryttoram Simmorkham,
Biddadur Odey Curn,
Doobey Izzertram Suzzearam,
Soodarejuar Juggutram,
Daya Dhur Denanoth,
Doya Noth Bizmo,
Kotaſatook Kiſhen Doval,
Durra Dhur Mimgleiſſer,
Rewa Doſs,
Jaat eſſer,
Amba Sunker Bejy Sunker,
Lalla Dhurr Roopram,
Coſſiram,
Coſſiram Seo Sunker,
Jaamy Ruva Dutt Beharry Loll,
Soorjee Ram Munſaram,
Nanna Mocka,
Govind Ram neer Bunkeſſer,
Iſſerjee Luckoojee,
Jaany Anund Ram Izzutram,
Mokeſſer,
Ruſſick Loll, Bridge Loll,
Doyanut Rurna kurn,
Ram Dutt, Surrengeſſer,
Sunmookram, Atermram,
Doorga Sunker Doyaram,
Bejyram Chaſumram,
Balmocund Sunker Bullub,
Chundreſſer,
Hira Rim Moola kirn,
Biſo Noth cha Gopinauth,
Jetaſſer Luchmee eſſer,
Prem Sunker,
Matha Gopaul Kiſhen,
Amboram Beas,
Kiſhenjee Jaley,
Ram Chund Beas,
Tewarree Biſheſſer,
Doobey Soorjee jee,
Tewarree Ruttonjee,
Tewarree Ambaram,
Gunpet Jonſy,
Inddooputt Jonſy,
Punda Maha Deo,
Bidda Ahur Bith,
Rajaram Kewerlram,
Deo Dutt Bhutt,
Biddanund Jonſy,
Birreſſer,
Metaram Bhutt,
Ajahram Kriſhn,
Tewarry Bijjo Noth,
Dooby Chuttoor Booje,
Dooby Deo Ram,
Ojah Rady Kriſhn,
Amba Sunker Joany,
Anund Ram Beas,
Munſaram,
Ruggonoth Gopaul,
Duheth Hurrikſhen,
Sooruz Dull Sookull,
Jervanram Doliry,
Gopall Deo,
Chutteresſer Bhutt,
Purboo Deo Beas,
Seo Sunker Decheth,
Narain Deo,
Kurpa Sunker Decheth,
Gocul Noth Decheth.

(A true Tranſlate).

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. Pn Tranſlator.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secr to the Government.

C.

Tranſlation of the Paper marked C.

The Perſian Tranſlation of Paper written by the Bengal Pundits in the Shawſerit Language under their Signatures. Repreſentation from the Inhabitants of the City of Benaris, and Pilgrims of the Country, to the King of England and the Company.—We are ſatisfied with the Conduct and Friendſhip of Mr. Haſtings; during his Reſidence in this Country he always intereſted himſelf in our Welfare, and in the Protection of our Reputation and Credit. As from the Effects of Mr. Haſtings's Kindneſs, we reſide in the City of Benaris with Comfort and Eaſe, and the Promoters of Diſturbances are ſeverely puniſhed; many People come from all Quarters to reſide here in conſequence of knowing of this Happineſs. He has appointed the Nawaub Ally Ibraim Cawn, from a Conviction of his Underſtanding, Prudence, Fear of God, and Diſintereſtedneſs, to protect the good and to puniſh the bad Men, and to adjuſt the Cauſes between Mahomedans according to Koran, and between Hindoos according to the Shaſtar; and Ally Ibrahim Cawn poſſeſſed thoſe Virtues, and acts conformable to their Precepts; and in conſequence thereof our Protection and Safety is greater than during the Government of former Rajahs. When Mr. Haſtings came to Benaris, every Perſon who went to ſee him were received with Attention and Reſpect, according to their Rank. And in order to pleaſe God (Biſhwiſher) and to ſecure eternal Protection, he eſtabliſhed the Nubut at his own great Expence on the Door of the Temple of Biſhwiſher. During the

Time

Time of his Reſidence in theſe Provinces, he cheriſhed us as his Children. He did not in the leaſt Inſtance occaſion any Injury towards us. On theſe Accounts we have always lived in Peace; and the King of England, who is our Protector and the Guardian of the Poor, and the Company, have gained great Fame, and we pray for their Proſperity.——This is the Repreſentation of the Inhabitants of Benaris.

The Signatures to this Addreſs.

Kerparam Turkſeddaunt,
Govindram Nea' Punchanum,
Ram Ram Seddaunt,
Coſſiram Chatterjea,
Ramkiſhen Surma,
Shaam Biddbages,
Kiſhen Mungle Sirma,
Kiſhen Chund Sorboun,
Joogul Kiſwar Opedea,
Kiſhen Chund Mokerjea,
Doolall Nea Luncar,
Bullram Baſpully,
Ram Lochun Mokerjea,
Sedda Nund Turhbages,
Seo Noth Turhbages,
Anumd Chund Buttacharjea,
Ramchurn Beddabages,
Coſſinoth Methul,
Gungaram Punchanun,
Ramperſaud Bundopaddea,
Ramſunder Roy,
Buckleſſer Punchanun,
Collyperſaud Buttercharjea,
Gunga Dur Biddabages,
Kinnamund Bidda Luncar.
Ramchund Chuckerbutty,
Hurry Dea Turkbages,
Ramchunder Bidda Luncar,
Ram Ram Bukſhy,
Bulram Buttacharjea,
Rooder Ram Sircar,
Bowanny Churn Sircar,
Ramſunker Bundapaddea,
Chunder Sunker Biddabages,
Seoperſaud Baaſput,
Collyperſaud Siddant,
Seo Narrain Bundopaddea,
Durpnarain Buttacharjea,
Gocul Kiſhen Bidda Luncar,
Ramma Caunt Bidda Luncar,
Ram Naut Sirma,
Chundea Churn Serma,
Luchun Bidda Bages,
Ramma Caunt Bidda Luncar,
Gunga Ram Punchanin,
Luckinarain Serma,
Kiſnanumd Serma,
Khellaram Serma,
Tilluck Chunda Gongooly
Ram Ram Serma,
Ramjoy Gongooly,
Collyperſaud Serma,
Jugo Mohum Mokerjea.
Sobath Noth Serma,
Ramdoſs Serma,
Kiſhna Ram Sorboum,
Joykiſſen Serma,
Joy Sunker Serma,
Permanund Gongooly,
Nitta nund Serma,
Sumboo naut Opadea,
Joynarain Goſaul,
Bowanny Suhker Serma,
Gunga Hurry Bodopadea,
Ramſuntoſe Chatterjea,
Biſſonaut Chatterjea,
Ram Ram Siddant,
Jagur Noth Roy,
Marrick Chund Serma,
Gunga Dhur Bidabages,
Rammohun Buttachargea,
Rambudder Nea Sunker,
Joydell Serma,
Jaque Noth Serma,
Caſſinoth Serma,
Dabnarain Serma,
Gopaul Sunker Punchanum,
Luckinarain Nea Buges,
Kiſhen Deo Chatterjea,
Jeogul Mohum Serma,
Biſſonaut Ghoſe,
Ragonath Pollit,
Collyperſaud Sircar,
Byrochurn Seal,
Suntoo Sing,
Ramnarain Seal,
Ramſunder Sye,
Rammohun Pollit,
Praunkiſhen Pollit,
Kiſhen Mohun Doſs,
Ramſunker Boſe,
Ram Hurry Doſs,
Ramnudy Doſs,
Hurrichurn Mullick,
Bridge Keſwar Ghoſe,
Colliperſaud Serma,
Colly Sunker Suma,
Collyperſaud Serma,
Kerjuham Buttacharjea,
Peraun Noth Tacoor,
Ramchurn Barrojea,
Neelmoney Tacoor,
Cheyton Churn Tacoor,
Hurry Kiſhen Bothe,
Biſno Sunker Decheth,
Munnoo Decheth,
Biſno Noth Miſſer,
Bedth Naut,
Narrain Miſſer,
Auſſaun Miſſer,
Colly Doſs Siddaunt.

A true Tranſlation,
G. F. CHERRY,
Dep. Perſ. Tranſlator.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec' to the Gov'.

Tranſlation

d.

Tranſlation of the Paper marked D.

The Perſian Tranſlation of a Paper, written by the Noputty Bankers, Merchants, and others, under their Signatures, in the Hindoo Language, and Guzzeratty Characters.

We are Merchants, Bankers, and Reſidents in Benaris; and repreſent, with Faith and Truth, that Mr. Haſtings never plundered any Man's Property, never injured any one's Character or Reputation, never received any Bribe, never poſſeſſed any Man's Territory or Property by Deceit, nor ever ruined the Country; but, on the contrary, laboured at the Proſperity and Satisfaction of all Mankind, pleaſed every one by his Kindneſs and Affability, appointed a Man of reſpectable Character for the Protection of the City, and to adminiſter Juſtice in it, gave his Aſſiſtance for the Promulgation of the Tenets of the Mahomedan and Hindoo Religions, and held a Conduct pleaſing and ſatisfactory.—As Mr. Haſtings was poſſeſſed of Abilities, and acquainted with the Cuſtoms of Hindoſtan to a great Degree, he pleaſed every Sect with his ſuperior Manners; he was in the higheſt Senſe deſirous of Juſtice and Protection of the Ryotts; we were very much pleaſed, and happy at his Conduct.—We have repreſented what we knew.

The Signatures to this Addreſs.

The Signatures of the Noputty Bankers and Merchants, &c.

Nugger Shutt Chutter Booſe Doſs,
Ram Chund Shahoo,
Futty Chund Shahoo,
Munnohur Doſs Shahoo Rowra,
Coomun Doſs Shahoo,
Rajah Butchraje,
Arjungee Nathjee,
Sook Deo Roy Caſhmury Mull,
Baboo Khoſaul Chund,
Khetſu Tilluckſee,
Ramchund Gocul Chund,
Bowanny Doſs, Brother of Gopaul Doſs,
Cawn Doſs,
Baboo Cawn Chund,
Govind Chund,
Munna Loll Shahoo,
Khoſaul Doſs, Cawn Doſs. Bankers,
Juddoo Ram Hurry Sunker,
Coſſinoth Nundram,
Mohun Doſs Gocul Doſs,
Doobey Licohanee Noth,
Chumput Noth Byjonoth,
Cowlaput Johjurry,
Ody Cawn Doſs,
Girdhur Doſs Gocul Doſs,
Mohun Loll Mootee Ram,
Mocund Loll,
Bhuzzen Loll Jumma Doſs,
Cawn Doſs Chutter Booſe Doſs,
Ruſſi k Doſs Gopaul Doſs,
Bhoodhur Doobey Shahoo,
Deby Doſs Mohim Loll,
Chawunny Loll Tewarry,
Lutchmee Narain,
Byze Noth,
Joyram Doſs,
Munſaram Lell Chund,
Lolljee Jouky Loll,
Damonder Tirboobim Doſs,
Gungaram Seo Bukſh,
Tahoor Doſs Cawn Doſs,
Gunga Biſhen Mahaded,
Hurperſaud Doobey,
Seo a Doſs Jowhurry,
Bindrabun Muthra Mun,
Bowanny Doſs Pryogwall,
Kiſhenjee,
Mahadeo Balkiſſen,
Mahodoſs Nerrotum Doſs,
Roop Chund,
Ramkiſſen Khazanchee,
Rammun Loll,
Byjo Noth Setul Bukk,
Mongly Doſs,
Seramun Doſs,
Jumma Doſs,
Gopaul Doſs Chowdry,
Mhunt Jewan Ram Nagur,
Chowdry Sookraje,
Jumma Doſs Gobindhum Doſs,
Doyal Doſs, Relation to Caſhmeery Mull,
Beerbul Doſs Jouharry,
Sumboo Noth,
Byjonothjee,
Joy Curn Doſs,
Moolrage Joota Mool,
Bridge Lochun Doſs,
Chutter Doſs Bazzar,
Koobeer Doſs,
Bridge Rooton Doſs,
Mun Nohun Doſs,
Ruſſic Loll,
Sean Doſs,
Sagur Chund Perſuttom Doſs,
Bridge Put Doſs,
Comun Doſs, Permanund Doſs,
Gopaul Doſs,
Doolum Doſs,
Beeny Doſs,
Judgewun Doſs,
Ram Doſs Mour,
Loll Chund,
Jewan Ram Petumber Doſs,
Chabeel Doſs Bridge Bhowrin Doſs,
Gocul Doſs,
Bridge Bullob Doſs,

Gopaul

Gopaul Doſs,
Hurry Jewan Doſs,
Cawn Doſs Rummon Doſs,
Monick Doſs Jujewan Doſs,
Buggoonaut Jumma Doſs,
Domonder Doſs Bridge Bullob Doſs,
Juggoo Shahoo,
Gopaul Doſs,
Lutchmun Doſs,
Bheny Dhur,
Chutter Doſs,
Takoor Doſs,
Seromun Doſs,
Ramjewun Doſs,
Madree Doſs,
Doolum Doſs,
Jewan Doſs,
Bridge Rutton Doſs,
Rutton Doſs, Bridge Loll Doſs,
Bridgeput Doſs,
Annoopun Doſs,
Jait Mull Choudry Bazar,
Juggoo Shahoo,
Joyram Doſs,
Deby Sing,
Comun Doſs,
Ram Doſs,
Nerput Miſſer,
Cawn Doſs Muthra Doſs,
Ruttun Chund,
Joy Sunker Begey Sunker,
Ram Doſs,
Bridge Bullum Doſs,
Seteram Bazar,
Madrel Doſs Permanund Doſs,
Jummeda Doſs,
Gunſaim Doſs Kullian Doſs,
Jewan Doſs,
Goberdhun Doſs Ram Doſs Bazar,
Mohun Doſs Shahoo,
Perboo Doſs Gocul Doſs,
Nurrotum Doſs,
Gopaul Doſs,
Perzanund Doſs,
Bogwan Doſs Saam Doſs,
Rajah Ram,
Gida Mull,
Beenee Doſs Bazaz,
Hurry Jewan Doſs Joyram Doſs,
Metaloll Jurry Walla,
Suggoo Shahoo Bazaz,
Gunnam Doſs Bazaz,
Chuter Doſs Bazaz,
Oday Ram,
Seo Sunker,
Doyal Doſs,
Suwucham,
Biſhen Naut,
Moddoojee,
Tackoor Doſs,
Rada Kiſhen Connoy a Loll,
Kiſhwar Doſs, Rada Kiſhen,
Doyanarain,
Futty Chund Bowanny Perſaud,
Loll Chund,
Loll Doſs Toolſey Doſs,
Jewan Loll,
Ghummundy Mull,
Hurgovind Miſſer,
Mahatub Roy Miſſer,
Nunſook Doſs,
Now Nid,
Joyt Mull,
Govind Punth Bazaz,
Petum Doſs Bazaz,
Cowal Noyan,
Goberhun Doſs,
Ghunſiam Doſs,
Anundjee Doobey,
Munnohur Doſs Bazaz,
Bejeyram Bhudge Ram,
Chunny Loll Munney Loll Bazaz,
Buddul Sing Bazaz,
Chubbul Doſs,
Chittoo Loll,
Gungal Perſaud,
Khadaroo Mull,
Ramchund Naik,
Baboololl Kullian Doſs,
Nerput Roy Khettry,
Bowanny Doyal,
Bal Govind,
Narainjee,
Coſſinaut,
Kiſhen Doſs Lutchmun Doſs,
Ramjur Dollputroy,
Sehizram Selamut Roy,
Munno Loll,
Kirparam,
Radda Mull,
Budlaram,
Perboo Doſs,
Lolljee,
Bejeram,
Sedanund,
Baboo Loll,
Kinnoo Buggut,
Jytem Mull,
Gunput,
Keſſo Ram,
Mungle Sein,
Punjaub Doſs,
Hurry Sook.
Sungum Loll,
Pindee Mull,
Nunderam Gopinaut,
Meher Baun Bazaz,
Narain Bazaz,
Baboo Juggut Narain,
Bullum Doſs, Tacoor Doſs,
Mohun Loll,
Byro Noth,
Chutty Loll,
Munnoruth Bazaz,
Setaram Buſtovey,
Nurrutum Doſs,
Niddy Sing,
Kewull Kiſhen,
Toteram Mohun Loll,
Rada Kiſhen,
Amany Chund,
Senahiram,
Goor Doyal Duſtoorya,
Gooljarry Mull,

Petum

Petum Doſs, Bridge Numdum Doſs,
Pindee Mull,
Perboo Doſs Bullob Doſs,
Meta Loll,
Beharry Doſs,
Setaram,
Juggewan Doſs,
Cooka Mull,
Matitul Sing,
Pahoo Mull,
Sook deo Chund,
Faroo Meceſſer,
Seopohy Mull,
Chyne Mull,
Poonodar,
Pohkur Mull,
Seo Naut,
Bowra Mull,
Chunder Bhan,
Gunga Biſhen,
Kurrory Mull,
Gunna Mull,
Delry Doſs,
Monjee,
Bal Govind,
Lolla Ram Naut, Son of Rajah Coſſinaut,
Khettry,
Seteram Hauda,
Gunga Perſaud,
Gudgeput Roy.

The Signatures of the Mhunts and Goſſeins, who follow the Profeſſions of Merchants and Bankers.

Fucker Gir Mhunt,
Tola Gir Mhunt,
Mootee Gir Mhunt,
Rooder Poory Mhunt,
Picka Gir Mhunt,
Seo Gir Mhunt,
Luſhput Gir Mhunt,
Buckt Barty Mhunt,
Nurrotum Barty Goſſein,
Fool Gir Mhunt,
Reſſaul Gir Mhunt,
Bhoput Gir Goſſien,
Soodeſſer Gir Mhunt,
Nirmul Gir Mhunt,
Sooruth Gir Mhunt,
Bhooje Gir Goſſien,
Soojaim Gir Mhunt,
Rammiſſer Gir Mhunt,
Dowlut Gir Goſſien,
Anjum Gir Goſſien,
Golaub Gir Mhunt,
Maun Gir Goſſien,
Pertaub Gir Goſſien,
Jood Gir Mhunt,
Raje Gir Goſſien,
Buggy Gir Mhunt,
Bukt Gir Mhunt,
Biſſen Barty Mhunt,
Norratum Barty Mhunt,
Dena Barty Goſſien,
Sehiz Barty Goſſien,
Gian Gir Mhunt,
Pem Gir Mhunt,
Kripaut Gir Mhunt,
Cheyton Gir Mhunt,
Deby Gir Mhunt,
Ram Gir Mhunt,
Huns Gir Mhunt,
Jyt Gir Mhunt.

The Seals and Signatures of Men of inferior Rank.

Seal and Signature of Lolla Mooteram,

D° D° Behaudre Sing, King's Officer,
D° D° Lolla Mohun Sing, D° D°.

The Signature.

Gunga Perſaud,
Bridge Baſſey Loll, and Sook Baſſey Loll Khettry,
Joogul Kiſhwur,
Sooba Roy,
Perraun Naut,
Sook Baſſey Roy,
Joy Gopaul,
Goor Sohai Khettry,
Lutchmun Dhutt Bhutt,
Gorr Bukſh Roy,
Kirparam,
Bhog Chund,
Goorojee,
Atmaram Miſſer,
Bhola Mahtow,
Jaffer,
Bad Ulla,
Loll Mahomed,
Doola,
Joyn Mahtow,
Koka Mahtow,
Bunder Mea,
Warris Mahtow,
Khudaroo Mahtow,
Beeky Mahtow,
Heſſein Mahtow,
Buggye Mahtow,
Faroo Mahtow,
Amund Mahtow,
Golaum Mahtow,
Thumroo Mahtow,
Doolah Mahtow,
Ghoorum Mahtow,
Doker Mahtow,
Hoſſien Mahtow,
Golaub Serdar,
Sutlaun,
Doolah,
Wahed Mahtow,
Mocka Mahtow,

Hetto Mahtow,
Gurrub Ulla Mahtow,
Rehmoo Mahtow,
Sahoo Mahtow,
Hedun Mahtow,
Joyn Ul Obdeen,
Takoo Mahtow,
Mahomed Mahtow,
Hinga Mahtow,
Jaun Mahomed,
Dien Mahomed,
Cawn Mahomed,
Loll Chund Bramin,
Ram Doyal,
Muzles Roy Bramin,
Beeba Miſſer,
Buſty Ram,
Chundun Jerai,
Souberam,
Seal of Neamutt Ulla, Merchant,
Gunga Perſaud,
Tirrutram,
Mahtaub Roy,
Runjun Miſſer,
Bycount Miſſer,
Buſtyram,
Suzzea Ram,
Tickaram,
Doorgaperſaud,
Buckla,
Biſſen Naut Pundit,
Naneck Chund,
Kiſſo Chowdry,
Buſſunta Miſſer,
Rutton Miſſer,
Luzzea Sing,
Hingoo Loll,

Delere Doſs,
Oyſo Mahtow,
Bhiſſoo,
Moor Mahtow,
Ghiſin Mahtow,
Cootub Mahtow,
Mahomed Mahtow,
Hingim Mahtow,
Saaz Mahtow,
Durgahy Mahtow,
Sultaun,
Golaum Ahmed Ulla Hoſſien,
Toſſien,
Peer Mahomed Mahtow,
Hingun Mahtow,
Maun Ullah,
Doſt Mahomed,
Maun Ulla,
Idden Mahtow,
Joola Mahtow,
Toolun Mahtow,
Ruffy Ul Dien,
Doſt Mahomed,
Shiek Luka Moumin,
Choohur Moumin,
Aſſen Mahtow,
Peer Mahomed,
Jaaz Mahomed,
Nuffees Roy,
Sherow Mahtow,
Rehim,
Peer Mahomed,
Maikoo Mahtow,
Futteh Mahomed,
Faazil,
Loll Mahomed,

A true Tranſlate.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
Dep. Pers^{n} Trans^{r}.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^{y} to the Gov^{t}.

E.

N° 7. Copy Letter from the Reſident at the Durbar; and of Tranſlation of Perſian Papers which accompanied it.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

His Highneſs the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowla has ſent me the accompanying Papers, relating, as he informs me, to Mr. Haſtings, deſiring I will immediately forward them to the Right Honourable the Governor General.

I have numbered them 1 and 2; and am,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) PETER SPEKE,
Reſident Durbar.

Moradbaugh,
14th February 1788.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^{y} to the Gov^{t}.

Papers received 16th February 1788, and tranſlated, purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788, marked F.

It is written for the Information and Knowledge of the Gentlemen in Power under the King and Company of England, that we have at this Time learnt by the News from Europe, that a few Perſons, not being fully acquainted with the real State and Cuſtoms of this Country, have repreſented Matters with reſpect to Mr. Haſtings contrary to Truth and Fact, have thrown the Minds of the Miniſters and People of England into a State of Doubt, and having injured Mr. Haſtings, and aſperſed his Character. As Mr. Haſtings, from the Time of his Arrival until his Departure, adminiſtered the Affairs of this Country with great Propriety and Splendour; always ſought the Proſperity and Welfare of the Family of Nawaub Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan, deceaſed, according to the Purport of the Treaties and Engagements; laboured for the Satisfaction, for the Preſervation of the Character and Honour of every one, according to his Rank and Station; and avoided every Circumſtance which could occaſion us Diſtreſs or Indignity, we were and are pleaſed and ſatisfied with him. It is therefore incumbent on us to write, without Diminution, and according to the Truth, what we have ſeen and heard of the Particulars of Mr. Haſtings's Conduct.

Firſt. The whole Period of Mr. Haſtings's Reſidence in this Country exhibited his good Conduct towards the Inhabitants. No Oppreſſions nor Tyranny was admitted over any one. He obſerved the Rules of Reſpect and Attention to ancient Families. He did not omit the Performance of the Duties of Politeneſs and Civility towards all Men of Rank and Station, when an Interview took place with them.

Secondly. In Affairs concerning the Government and Revenues, he was not covetous of other Men's Money and Property; he was not open to Bribery. He reſtricted the Farmers and Officers in their Oppreſſions, in a Manner that prevented them from exerciſing that Tyranny which Motives of Self-intereſt and private Gain might inſtigate them to obſerve towards the Ryotts and Helpleſs.

Thirdly. During his Adminiſtration, no War or Commotion aroſe in this Country. No Man's Property was plundered, but every one of every Rank lived in perfect Eaſe and Security.

Fourthly. When from the great Want of Rain there were Appearances of a Famine, and it was on the Eve of happening, when Thouſands would have periſhed, he laboured with every Exertion to prevent it; he brought Grain from the Inland Diſtricts, and, in order to relieve the People, he aboliſhed the Duties on Grain. He ſeverely threatened the Dealers in Grain, that no Hardſhip might be felt by any one.

Fifthly. He eſtabliſhed the Civil and Criminal (Dewanny and Fouzedarry) Courts upon proper Rules, ſo that the Lives and Properties of Men were protected from the evil Acts of Thieves and Murderers. He regulated Puniſhments according to the Rules of Koran, and ordained that each Sect ſhould be tried according to its reſpective Laws laid down in the Shaſter and Koran.

Sixthly. He uſed great Exertions to cultivate the Country, to increaſe the Agriculture and Revenues. He tranſacted the Buſineſs of the Country and Revenues without Deceit, and with perfect Propriety and Rectitude.

Seventhly. He reſpected the learned and wiſe Men; and in order for the Propagation of Learning, he built a College, and endowed it with a Proviſion for the Maintenance of the Students, inſomuch that Thouſands, reaping the Benefits thereof, offer up their Prayers for the Proſperity of the King of England, and for the Succeſs of the Company.

Eighthly. He was not haughty in Temper, nor was he fond of State and Luxury. He did not ſeek his own Eaſe, but at all Times laboured for the Proſperity of the Country, and the Security of its Inhabitants.

Ninthly. So great was the Strength and Power, and Grandeur, and Fame, and Magnanimity of the Government of His Majeſty, of the Company, and the Engliſh Nation throughout all Hindoſtan, during his Adminiſtration, that no one could eſtabliſh the Standard of Rebellion. In ſhort, he was incomparable for his Diſpoſition and Virtues; and from the Length of his Reſidence in this Country he was fully acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of it, and tranſacted all Affairs accordingly, and with Credit and Propriety.

Dated 29th Zeffer 1202, or 10th December 1787.

The Seals upon this Addreſs.

Nawaub Motimin Moulk Mobrack ul Dowla Sied Mobrack Ally Khan Behadre Ferouze Jung, Nazim of Soubahs Behar, and Oriſa,

Nawaub Munny, Beegum of Nawaub Meer Mahommed Jaffier Khan, deceaſed, and Mother of Nawaub Nizm ul Dowla, deceaſed,

Jurmah Bubboo Beegum Soheba, Widow of Nawaub Meer Mahomed Jaffier, deceaſed, Mother of Nawaub Motimin ul Moulk Behadre Ferouze Jung,

Kyrum Neſſa Beegum, Siſter of Nawaub Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan, deceaſed,

Nuffiſſaun

Nuffiſſaun Neſſa Beegum, Siſter of Nawaub Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan, deceaſed,
Nawaub Meer Murtiza Khan Bahadre Aſud Jung, Son of Sadue Ally Khan, deceaſed, and Grandſon of Nawaub Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan, deceaſed,
Fetteh Ally Khan, Son of Nawaub Sadue Ally Khan, deceaſed, and Grandſon of Nawaub Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan, deceaſed,
Sultaun Mirza Daoud, Son of Shah Selaman, late King of Iran, and Son-in-Law to Nawaub Sadue Ally Khan, deceaſed,
Nawaub Iftakhar ul Moulk Aſſadud Dowla Sied Khulleel ulla Khan Behadre Ghuzenfer Jung, Son of Sultaun Mirza Daowd, and Son-in-Law to Nawaub Motimin ul Moulk Behadre Feroze Jung,
Nawaub Imtiazul Dowla Sied Ahmeed Ally Khan Behadre Gallib Jung, Son of Nawaub Ihtaramul Dowla Behadre, who is Brother of Nawaub Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan, deceaſed,
Sied Baker Ally Khan, Huſband of the Siſter of Nawaub Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan, deceaſed,
Juggut Seet Hurk Chund,
Seet Oby Chund, Uncle to Juggut Seet Hurk Chund,
Sied Mahomed Hoſſier Khan, eldeſt Brother of Nawaub Khan Khanna Behadre Mozuffer Jung.

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
Depy Perſ. Tranſ.

(A true Copy.)
E. Hay,
Secy to the Govt.

Under the Seals as under written from the Inhabitants of Akbarnagur, commonly called Rajemhal, marked G.

It is written for the Information and Knowledge of the Gentlemen in Power under the King and Company of England, that we have at this Time learnt by the News from Europe, that a few Perſons, not being fully acquainted with the real State and Cuſtoms of this Country, have repreſented Matters with reſpect to Mr. Haſtings contrary to Truth and Fact, have thrown the Minds of the Miniſter and People of England into a State of Doubt, and have injured Mr. Haſtings and aſperſed his Character. As Mr. Haſtings from the Time of his Arrival until his Departure adminiſtered the Affairs of the Country with great Propriety and Splendour, always ſought the Proſperity and Welfare of the Family of Nawaub Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan, deceaſed, according to the Purport of the Treaties and Engagements, laboured for the Satisfaction, for the Preſervation of the Character and Honour of every one, according to his Rank and Station, and avoided every Circumſtance which could occaſion us Diſtreſs or Indignity, we were and are pleaſed and ſatisfied with him. It is therefore incumbent on us to write without Diminution, and according to the Truth, what we have ſeen and heard of the Particulars of Mr. Haſtings's Conduct.

Firſt. The whole Period of Mr. Haſtings's Reſidence in this Country exhibited his good Conduct toward the Inhabitants. No Oppreſſions or Tyranny was admitted over any one. He obſerved the Rules of the Reſpect and Attention to ancient Families. He did not omit the Performance of the Duties of Politeneſs and Civility towards all Men of Rank and Station, when an Interview took place with them.

Secondly. In Affairs concerning the Government and Revenues, he was not covetous of other Men's Money and Property; he was not open to Bribery. He reſtricted the Farmers and Officers in their Oppreſſion, in a Manner that prevented them from exerciſing that Tyranny which Motives of Self-intereſt and private Gain might inſtigate them to obſerve towards the Ryotts and Helpleſs.

Thirdly. During his Adminiſtration no War or Commotion aroſe in the Country; no Man's Property was plundered, but every one of every Rank lived in perfect Eaſe and Security.

Fourthly. When from the great Want of Rain there were Appearances of a Famine, and it was on the Eve of happening, when Thouſands would have periſhed, he laboured with every Exertion to prevent it; he brought Grain from the Inland Diſtricts, and, in order to relieve the People, he aboliſhed the Duties on Grain. He ſeverely threatened the Dealers in Grain, that no Hardſhip might be felt by any one.

Fifthly. He eſtabliſhed the Civil and Criminal (Dewanny, Fouzdarry) Courts upon proper Rules, ſo that the Lives and Properties of Men were protected from the evil Acts of Thieves and Murderers. He regulated the Puniſhment according to the Rules of the Koran; and ordained

that each Sect ſhould be tried according to its reſpective Laws, laid down in the Shaſter and Koran.

" Sixthly. He uſed great Exertions to cultivate the Country; to encreaſe Agriculture and Revenues.—He tranſacted the Buſineſs of the Country and Revenues without Deceit, and with perfect Propriety and Rectitude.

" Seventhly. He reſpected the learned and wiſe Men; and in order for the Propagation of Learning, he built a College, and endowed it with a Proviſion for the Maintenance of the Students; inſomuch that Thouſands, repeating the Benefit thereof, offer up their Prayers for the Proſperity of the King of England, and for the Succeſs of the Company.

" Eighthly. He was not haughty in Temper, nor was he fond of State and Luxury.—He did not ſeek his own Eaſe, but at all Times laboured for the Proſperity of the Country, and the Security of its Inhabitants.

" Ninthly. So great was the Strength, and Power, and Grandeur, and Fame, and Magnanimity of the Government of His Majeſty, of the Company, and the Engliſh Nation throughout all Hindoſtan during his Adminiſtration, that no one could eſtabliſh the Standard of Rebellion; in ſhort, he was incomparable for his Diſpoſition and Virtues, and from the Length of his Reſidence in this Country, he was fully acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of it, and tranſacted all Affairs accordingly, and with Credit and Propriety.

Dated 2d Rubbee Ulſſanny, 29th Year of the Reign,
12th January 1788, in Akbenagur, commonly
called Rajemhal.

The Seals upon this Addreſs.

Nawab Imtiaz ul Dowla Sied Ahmed Ally Khan Behadre Ghalib Jung Sied Mahomed Ally Khan Behadre, Son of Nawaub Abut Coſſim Khan, deceaſed, who is Son-in-Law to Nawaub Meer Mahomed Jaffer, deceaſed,
Baſſoob Addeen Ally Khan, Grandſon to Nawaub Ihtaram ul Dowlah, deceaſed,
Sied Mahomed Nuchy, Son-in-Law to Nawaub Ihtaram ul Dowlah, deceaſed,
Sied Abul Hoſſien, Grandſon to Nawaub Ihtaram ul Dowlah, deceaſed,
Sied Torab Ally, Grandſon to Nawaub Ihtaram ul Dowlah, deceaſed,
Sied Nuzzer Ally Khan, Son-in-Law to Nawaub Ihtaram ul Dowlah, deceaſed,
Sied Currum Ally, Son of Sied Fuzl Ulla Khan, King's Officer,
Sied Hady Ally Khan Behadre, Son-in-Law to Nawaub Ihtaram ul Dowlah, deceaſed,
Sied Hyder Ally, Grandſon to Nawaub Ihtaram ul Dowlah, deceaſed,
Sied Sums Deem Ally, Grandſon to Nawaub Ihtaram ul Dowlah, deceaſed,
Sied Ally, Superintendant of the Houſhold to Nawaub Galib Jung,
Abbas Cooly, Superintendant of the Houſhold to Nawaub Imtiaz ul Dowla, deceaſed,
Hoſſien Cooly, a Servant to Nawaub Ihtaram ul Dowla,
Sied Aſſud Ulla, a Servant to Nawaub Ihtaram ul Dowla, deceaſed,
Sied Ally, Native of the Decan, a Servant of Nawaub Ghalib Jung,
Sheek Helloo Arzee, Beggy of Nawaub Ghalib Jung,
Mahomed Azeem, Inhabitant of Rajemhal,
Aumanny Loll, Vakeel of Nawaub Ghalib Jung,
Dullup Sing, Dewan of Nawaub Ghalib Jung,
Aumanny Loll, Naib Dewan of Nawaub Ghalib Jung,
Nand Loll, Native of Rajemhal,
Kaan Sing, Native of Rajemhal,
Bhaag Mul Mahagin, Banker,
Hem Raje Mahagin, Banker,
Sheek Abadan, Native of Rajemhal,
Sheek Mahomed, Inhabitant of Rajemhal.

A true Tranſlate.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
Dep^{y} Pers^{n} Trans^{r}.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^{y} to the Gov^{t}.

Under the Seals, as under written, marked H.

The humble Repreſentations of us, Inhabitants and Reſidents of the Town of Moorſhedabad, in the Kingdom of Bengal, to His Majeſty, the Miniſters, and the Directors of the Eaſt India Company of England, is as follows:

The late Governor, Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, during his Adminiſtration in this Country, from the Time of his Arrival until the Period of his Departure, at all Times gave us the greateſt Satisfaction; and we were thankful for his good Conduct, and great good Qualities. He was always engaged in whatever tended to the Eaſe of the Ryotts, to the Security, Proſperity, and Cultivation of the Country. By his firm and well-formed Regulations, and by his new Syſtem for the Civil and Criminal (Dewanny and Fouzdarry) Courts, every one was protected from the Injuries of Robbers and Murderers; Juſtice was adminiſtered according to the Tenets of each reſpective Religion and Cuſtom; and ſuch was the due Vigilance and Care with which he protected this Country, that not one of the troubleſome and rebellious Perſons on its Borders could extend over it the Hand of Rapine and Invaſion;—by theſe Means we lived in perfect Peace and Quiet. Notwithſtanding a Scarcity of Rain, his Meaſures prevented the dreadful Effects of Famine. Mr. Haſtings never ſhewed a Diſpoſition coveting the Property or Riches, nor cenſuring or injuring the Reputation or Character of any one, nor did he ever accept of Bribes; but at all Times, with courteous Manners and proper Behaviour, performed the Civilities and Attentions due to Men of Rank and Power, to Men of Learning and Abilities. He eſtabliſhed Colleges for the Propagation of Learning, and endowed them with Emoluments of a ſuitable Nature, inſomuch that to this Time Thouſands profit by them, and are employed in Prayers for the Proſperity of His Majeſty, and for the Duration of the Company's Adminiſtration. The Vigour and Power of His Majeſty's Kingdom, the Strength of the Company and Engliſh Nation, were ſo evinced throughout Hindoſtan during the Government of Mr. Haſtings, that no one elevated the Standard of Diſobedience. In ſhort, during Mr. Haſtings's Government, we lived in perfect Peace and Security; we did not in the leaſt Reſpect experience Diſtreſs or Uneaſineſs, but are pleaſed and ſatisfied with his Virtues and good Qualities.

The Seals upon this Addreſs.

Seals of Cauzies and Learned Men, and Men of Character.

Sied Ahmeed Ally Khan, Head Cauzy of Soubah Bengal, Beyhar, and Oriſa,
Sied Mahomed Hoſſein Khan, Cauzy of the Town of Moorſhedabad,
Mofty Ahameddy, Head Mofty of Soubah Bengal, and Beyhar, and Oriſa,
Caazy Sied Zellal Ul Dien Hyder, Naib to the Head Cauzy,
Caazy Shick Zeal Ulla, Naib Caazy,
Caazy Sheek Mahomed Ally, Naib Caazy,
Molovy Budderul Hoſſein, Molovy of Audalut,
Molovy Jelloll Ul Dien,
Molovy Meer Mahomed Ally, Grandſon of Molovy Mahomed Zakeer Khan, deceaſed,
Molovy Ahmed Ulla Anſarry,
Molovy Ahmed Ally,
Molovy Mahomed Naady,
Molovy Mahomed Arbum,
Molovy Mahomed Akeen,
Molovy Mahomed Mourin Tubba Tubba,
Molovy Sied Akber Ally Ruzzy,
Molovy Owleah Ahamedy,
Molovy Sied Ahmed Ally,
Molovy Uſoph Khan,
Molovy Hyder Hoſſein,
Molovy Sied Ally at Hoſſieny,
Molovy Sheekh Fucker, Ul Dien Mahomed,
Molovy Minhaje Ul Dien,
Molovy Meer Roſhun Ally Hoſſeiny.

Seals of the Perſons of Family and Rank.

Omdutun Neſſa Boho Beegum, Widow of Nawaub Seraje Ul Dowla, deceaſed,
Perf Ul Dien Ally Khan, Son of Aſruf Ally Khan, Grandſon to Nawaub Jaffier Ally Khan, deceaſed,
Sied Haady Ally Khan, Nephew to Nawaub Jaffier Ally Khan, deceaſed,
Iuaz Ally Khan, Son of Nawaub Shucker Ulla Khan, and Grandſon to Nawaub Serfraje Khan, deceaſed,
Hoſſein Raaz Khan, Grandſon to Nawaub Mohabeſt Jung, deceaſed,
Sied Khadim Ally Khan, Son of Nawaub Khadin Hoſſein Khan Behadre, deceaſed,
Mahobut Ally Khan, Brother to Nawaub Seraje Ul Dowla, deceaſed,
Sied Ally Khan, High Steward the Nizamut, Son of Sied Baker Ally Khan, Brother-in-Law to Nawaub Jaffier Khan, deceaſed,
[illegible] Ally Khan Behadre, Superintendant to the Houſehold of Nawaub Munny

Hazy

Hazy Saadut Mund Khan, Nezir to the Dewanny of Bubboo Beegum,
Hakim Sied Ally Khan, Son of Hackim Meer Mahtaub, King's Officer,
Mahomed Aſkerry, Son of Nawaub Futtah Ulla Khan Behadre, deceaſed,
Sied Hoſſein Khan, Grandſon to Nawaub Serfraz Khan, deceaſed,
Aſerd Ally Khan, Brother-in-Law to Mirza Mahomed Eretch Khan, deceaſed,
Murza Armed, Nephew to Nawaub Shahamuſt Jung, deceaſed,
Oahed Ally Khan, Brother to Ally Ibrahim Khan Behadre,
Omzud Ally Khan, Motahil to Nawaub Fouze Jung Behadre,
Mirza Akber Ally, Nephew to Mirza Mahomed Eutch Khan, Father-in-Law to Nawaub Seraje Ul Dowla, deceaſed,
Ahmed Hoſſein Khan, Son of Abo Mahomed Khan, and Grandſon to Mahomed Eutch Khan, deceaſed,
Sied Abid, Darogah of the Toſhakman of Nawaub Sezore Jung Behadre, and Nephew to Jaffier Ally Khan, deceaſed,
Merza Serjaat Ally, Nephew to Mirza Mahomed Eutch Khan, deceaſed,
Sheek Golaum Roſſool Khan Behadre, who was Commander of Cavalry in the Time of Nawaub Jaffier Ally Khan,
Neamut Ulla Khan, High Steward, Nawaub Khan Khanna Behadre Mozuffer Jung Mahomed Reza Khan,
Reza Ally Khan Arze Beggy Nawaub Motimen Ul Moulk Behadre Seroze Jung,
Sheer Ally Khan, an old Servant of Nawaub Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan, and Son to Miza Hockin Beg, and Moſhab to Nawaub Mahabut Jung, deceaſed,
Meer Maſir Ally, Nephew to Nawaub Jaffier Ally Khan, deceaſed,
Nuzzie Ally Khan, Arge Beggy of Nawaub Ally Jah, and Son of Golaum Hoſſein Khan,
Futteh Ally Khan, Relation of Mirza Mahomed Eritch Khan, deceaſed,
Hoſſein Ally Khan, Relation to Ditto,
Awuzy Ally Khan, Nephew to Nuſerutta Khan,
Sied Fetrut Khan, Relation to Nawaub Gyrut Khan, deceaſed,
Sied Ally Nucky, Moſhab to Nawaub Feroze Jung Behadre,
Mobareh Kooly Khan, Superintendant of Buildings to Nawaub Feroze Jung Behadre Mobarek ul Dowla,
Mirza Mahomed Ally Moſheb, Nawaub Ferze Jung Behadre,
Mirza Jumma Beg, Ditto Ditto,
Haazy Roſſum Ally, Darogah of the Privy Purſe, and Jebkhaus of Nawaub Ferize Jung Behadre,
Sied Lootf Ally, Relation to Nawaub Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan, deceaſed,
Mirza Meer, an old Servant of Nawaub Meer Mahomed Jaffier Khan, deceaſed,
Mahomed Goozur Khan, an old Jemautder of Nawaub Mahomed Jaffier Khan, deceaſed,
Sied Year Ally Khan,
Meer Juan Ulla, Naib to the High Steward of the Nazamut,
Imam Bukſh Khan, Darogah of the Nezamut Elephants,
Sied Mahomed Morad, Naib of Om-dut-un-Neſſa, Bhow Beegum,
Mirza Gudzuffer Ally,
Secundar Khan,
Buſſunt Ally Khan,
Fyze Ullah Khan,
Azum Khan,
Ferhut Ulla Khan,
Mahomed Ryam Khan,
Inad Ul Khan,
Aſſrut Ally Khan, Nazir of Omdut-un-Neſſa, Bhow Beegum,
Golaum Hoſſein Khan,
Mirza Mahomed Mohtuddy,
Sied Rootul Ally Saadaat Serſy,
Sied Mazum Ally,
Sied Kullub Ally,
Bahar Ally Khan,
Amanut Khan,
Nuzzer Ally Khan,
Sied Hoſſien Khan Hoſſeiny,
Mirza Mahomeddy Khan,
Sied Zien ul Abdeen, of the Chiefs of Mecca,
Mohomed Baker, Son of Mohomed Hoſſien, Steward to Nazir ul Moulk, Son to Mobarek ul Dowla,

Mirza

Mirza Azum Ally, Grandſon to Golawm Hoſſien Khan Aoze Beggy, Behadre Ally Khan.

Mahomedans.

Shaik Mohomed Wally,
Moonſhe Ahamedy,
Moonſhe Golaum Muſtofa,
Golaum Nubby Haſmy,
Ahmed Ally, Brother to Mirza,
Abdullah Wahab,
Golaum Ally,
Ya Mahomed,
Sied Mahomed Ally,
Mohomed Ally Hoſſieny,
Sied Aſud Ully,
Sied Nuzzer Ally,
Muza Hackin Beg,
Sied Mahomed Hoſſien,
Sheek Mohomed Rubbee,
Mirza Bukſh Ally,
Meer Aſreef Ally,
Mirza Behadre Ally,
Sied Atinue Ulla,
Sied Khadin Ally Hoſſieny,
Meer Furzund Ally,
Shaw Golaum Ally Dorbeſs,
Moonſhee Aſſun Ulla,
Khoarſund Ally,
Mahomed Seleh,
Sied Mahomed Mah,
Shaik Mahomed Ghous,
Shaik Golaum Ally,
Shaik Mahomed Yaſin,
Shaik Sunna Ulla,
Shaik Abdooſellum,
Shaik Fouzl Ally,
Sied Hoſſein Ally,
Shack Golaum Ahmed,
Sokk ul Dien Mahomed,
Shaik Sela ul Dien Mahomed,
Shaik Mahomed Nucky,
Hafiz Mahomed Aſherf,
Fucker Ulla,
Shaik Mahomed Anweer,
Shaik Mahomed Naafah,
Shaik Mahomed Muſſie,
Shaik Abdulla,
Shaik Mahomed Toky,
Zehir ul Dien,
Shaik Abul Wahed,
Shaik Dean ul Ulla,
Meer Mah Ally Mooſwy,
Meerza Mahomed Amma Beg,
Imam Bukſh Seddeky,
Mahomed Ryan,
Mohomed Morad,
Mahomed Jowad,
Mohomed Ally,
Shaik Golum Mahomed,
Mahomed Ibnul Hoſſien,
Seid Abdul Nuddy,
Seid Mahmood,
Daoud Khan,
Golaum Reza,
Hoſſein Ally,
Meer Imam Ally,
Meer Hyder Ally,
Meer Palſha Ally,
Meer Imdaied Ally,
Golaum Ally Beg,
Mohomed Kaaly,
Meer Neſſar Ally,
Sied Ally Ibnool Hoſſien,
Mahomed Jewan,
Moortiza Kooly,
Cooduit. Ulla,
Meer Parſha Ally,
Abbas Kooly,
Shaik Nuſſer Ulla,
Mirza Ally Reza,
Mahomed Faany,
Meer Reſſum Ally,
Shaik Imam Uddeen,
Mahomed Ally,
Sied Nuzer Ally.

Seals of Perſons in Office.

Modabberul Moulk Bridge Inder Maha Rajah Sing Behadre.
Roy Monic Chund, Dewan of Nawaub Munny Begum,
Roy Bridge Bullub, Son of Rajah Counge Beharry, Grandſon of Maha Rajah Janie Ram,
Roy Juggut Bullub, Son of D°, and Grandſon of D°
Roy Maha Nund, Grandſon to Maha Rajah Nund Comar, deceaſed,
Roy Jayn Ram, Grandſon to Rajah Succut Sing,
Roy Chin Ram, D° D° to D°,
Rajah Otum Sing, Son of Rajah Madany Loll, and Grandſon to Rajah Succut Sing,
Onotum Sing, Brother to the above,
Roy Kiſhen Chund, Son of Maha Rajah Sunder Sing,
Roy Nowul Kiſour, Peiſhcar to the Nazamut Dewan,
Ochul Sing, Accountant to the Nazamut,
Roy Tilluck Chund, Accountant to the High Steward of the Nizamut,
Otmaram Seriſtadar Nizamut,
Mahrage Sing, Peiſhcar to the Muſter Maſter of the Nazamut,
Neckrage, Seriſtadar of the Jaghiers of Nawaub Khan Khunna Behadre Mohomed Reza Cawn,
Pum Gopaul,
Roy Gocul Chund,

Gopyperſand,

Gopyperſand, Relation to Maha Rajah Mehonder Behadre,
Dewan Ramtonoo, Mutteſeyddy to the Moorſhedabad, Cuſtom Houſe,
Coſſinaut,
Bucklowur Sing,
Hurry Sing,
Moonſhe Takoordoſs,
Govind Perſaud,
Moddo Ram,
Sunder, Son of the Seriſtadar of Merzamut Servants,
Seo Loll, Muſtofy of the Nazamut,
Holoſs Chund,
Bnolanaut,
Hurkiſhen,
Roy Nileunt,
Dullet Ram,
Priſt Sing,
Munſaram,
Amany Loll,
Luckun Chodry,
Ullup Sing,
Hurry Ram,
Limboo Sing,
Chunroo Roy,
Hurry Sing,
Loll Meher Chund, Moonſhee to the Bow Begum Nawind Roy, Grandſon to Row Rada Kiſhen.

Seals of Bankers, &c. whoſe Houſes are eſtabliſhed in ſeveral Places.

Maha Rajah Dheye Sree Goſſien Beeteelnoth Peer Moorſheed, Head of a Set of Hindoos (called Kochla Dhuſin Hindy),
Guneeſh Doſs Ruttun Chund Mal Dahy,
Gopaul Doſs Shaw,
Govin Doſs Shaw,
Doarka Doſs Shaw,
Chutter Bhooze Doſs Shaw,
Lutch Mim Doſs Shaw,
Kiſhen Chund Shaw,
Loll Sook Loll Shaw,
Gean Chun Shaw.

A true Tranſlate.

Compared.
Andrew Gardiner.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
Depy Persn Transr.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy to the Fort.

N° 8. Copy Tranſlation of Letter from the Nabob Vizier of Oude to the Governor General; and of Tranſlation of Four Perſian Papers which accompanied it.

I.

From the Vizier, marked I.

Received 8th March 1788.

I Have learnt that Mr. Haſtings has written to the Gentlemen reſiding in Calcutta, to write the Particulars of the Conduct he obſerved during his Government in India on the Part of the Company towards the Chiefs of Hindoſtan, and that they ſhould firſt acquaint you therewith, and obtain your Conſent. Your Lordſhip has been pleaſed not to forbid thoſe who were inclined to write with their own Free-will. The Chiefs and People of Bengal and Benaris have written Papers voluntarily; and as I am myſelf, and my Miniſters and chief People about me are, perfectly pleaſed with Mr. Haſtings's Conduct, we have therefore written a Paper declaring our Satisfaction at it, and tranſmit it to your Lordſhip. If your Lordſhip ſhould be pleaſed, and the Papers written

by the People of Bengal, &c. ſhould arrive with your Lordſhip, and your Lordſhip ſhould tranſmit them to Europe, you will alſo tranſmit theſe Papers with them.

(A true Tranſlate.)

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. Tr.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy to the Fort.

K.

Papers received the 8th March 1788, and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Under the Seal of his Excellency the Nawaub Aſoph Ul Dowla Aſoph Jeh Behadar, Vizier Ul Momalik, marked K.

I have at this Time learnt that the Gentlemen in Power in England, upon the Suſpicion that Mr. Haſtings, during his Adminiſtration, acted contrary to the Rules of Juſtice and Impartiality, and, actuated by Motives of Avidity, was inimical towards Men without Cauſe, that he broke ſuch Engagements and Treaties as had been made between the Company and other Chiefs, that he extended the Hand of Oppreſſion over the Properties of Men, tore up the Roots of Security and Proſperity from the Land, and rendered the Ryotts and Subjects deſtitute by Force and Extortion*: As this Accuſation in Fact is deſtitute of Uprightneſs and void of Truth, therefore, with a View to ſhew the Truth in its true Colours, I have written upon this Sheet, with Truth and Sincerity, to ſerve as an Evidence, and to repreſent real Facts, to ſerve alſo as Information and Communication, that Mr. Haſtings, from the Commencement of his Adminiſtration until his Departure for England, whether during the Life-time of the deceaſed Nawaub, of bleſſed Memory, Vizier ul Moulk Sujah ul Dowlah Behadre, my Father, or during my Government, did not at any Time tranſact contrary to Juſtice any Matter which took place from the great Friendſhip between me and the Company, nor in any Buſineſs depart from the Path of Truth and Uprightneſs; but cultivated Friendſhip with Integrity and Sincerity, and in every Reſpect engaged himſelf in the Duties of Friendſhip with me, my Miniſters, and Confidents. I am at all Times and in every Way pleaſed with, and thankful for, his friendly Manners and Qualities; and my Miniſters and Confidents, who have always, every one of them, been ſatisfied with his Conduct, are for ever grateful for his Friendſhip, and thankful for his Virtues. As theſe Matters are real Facts, and according to Truth, I have written theſe Lines as an Evidence, and tranſmit this Paper to England through the Government of Calcutta, for the Information of the Gentlemen of Power and Rank in England.

* Some Words are wanted in the Original to cloſe and complete the Senſe of this Paſſage. From the Context of this Addreſs, and from the Words actually uſed in another Addreſs which accompanies it, the Tranſlator has no Doubt that the Words intended to be inſerted are of this Import; viz. "are diſpleaſed with him."

A true Tranſlate.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
Dep. Per. Tran.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy to the Fort.

L.

Under the Seal of Nawaub Serfray ul Dowlah Nazim ul Mulk Hoſſein Reza Khan Behadre Zuffer Jung, and Nawaub Ameer ul Dowla Intezam ul Moulk Hyder Beg Khan Behaudre Nuzrut Jung, marked L.

It is at this Time learnt by the Nawaub Vizier, and us his Miniſters, that the Gentlemen of Power in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on the Suſpicion that, during his Adminiſtration in this Country, from Motives of Avidity, he committed Oppreſſions, contrary to the Rules of Juſtice, took the Properties of Men by Deceit and Force, injured the Ryotts and Subjects, and rendered the Country deſtitute and ruined. As the true and upright Diſpoſition of Mr. Haſtings is in every Reſpect free of this Suſpicion, we therefore, with Truth and Sincerity, declare by theſe Lines, written according to Fact, that Mr. Haſtings, from the firſt of his Appointment to the Government of this Country until his Departure for Europe, during his Authority in the Management of the Affairs of the Country, whether in the Life-time of the Nawaub Sujah ul Dowla Behadre, deceaſed, or whether during the preſent Reign, did not in any Matters which took place from the great Friendſhip between this Government and the Company, act in anywiſe upon Motives of Avidity, and not having in any Reſpect other than Juſtice and

Propriety

Propriety in Intention, did not ſwerve from their Rules. He kept his Excellency the Vizier always pleaſed and ſatisfied by his Friendſhip and Attention in every Matter. He at all Times ſhewed Favour and Kindneſs towards us the Miniſters of this Government; and under his Protection having enjoyed perfect Happineſs and Comfort, we are from our Hearts ſatisfied with and grateful for his Benevolence and Goodneſs.—As by all the Rules of Religion and Cuſtom, to witneſs with Truth procures its Reward of a good Name in this World and hereafter, we have written theſe Lines to prove our Satisfaction, and Mr. Haſtings's good Conduct, and tranſmit this Paper to the Gentlemen in Europe.

A true Tranſlate.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. Trans'.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy to the Fort.

Under the Seals as underwritten, marked **M.**

At this Time it is heard that the Gentlemen in Power in Europe are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, in conſequence of Suſpicion thrown out by his Enemies, and repreſented to them that Mr. Haſtings, from Motives of Avidity, committed Acts during his Adminiſtration and Authority contrary to the Rules of Juſtice, and extended the Hand of Oppreſſion and Uſurpation over the Property, Country, and Character of the Chiefs of thoſe Countries who had Connection, or were in Friendſhip with the Company;——Therefore we, the People of Rank belonging to his Excellency the Vizier, upon the Principle that making a true and faithful Evidence is pleaſing to the Almighty, declare what we have ourſelves ſeen during the Adminiſtration of Mr. Haſtings, and write as true, and faithfully witneſſed with our Seals upon this Paper, that from the Commencement of Mr. Haſtings's Government, we have not ſeen or experienced any Oppreſſion or Tyranny in regard to our Deſires, our Effects, or our Property; that we have paſſed our Days in Peace and Security under his Protection; that no Injury or Detriment has ever happened from him to the Cultivation of the Lands; that no Oppoſition or Hindrance has ever taken place from him in the Cuſtoms of the Religion of any Sect, every Sect, whether Hindoo or Mahomedan, performing its religious Tenets according to its Profeſſions and Rites in perfect Security; the Dignity and Character of every Perſon was ſupported by him according to the reſpective Station of each; and every Perſon, pleaſed and ſatisfied with his good Conduct and Diſpoſition, were always, and continue to be, thankful: Mankind, from the Efforts of his Mind, and the Power of his Meaſures, were protected from Diſturbances, and guarded againſt Evils, paſſing their Days in perfect Peace and Quiet. As theſe Particulars are individually true, we have therefore warranted this Paper with our Seals as an Evidence, and tranſmit it to the Gentlemen in England, in order that in giving Evidence of what is true and faithful, no Neglect may be attributed to us, who have ſeen and witneſſed the Manner and Conduct of Mr. Haſtings during his Adminiſtration.

The Names on the Seals affixed to this Addreſs.

The Seals.

Caſſimally Khan Behadre Kyam Jung,
Akbar Ally Khan Behaudre Iftehar Jung,
Mirza Iſhmael Ally Khan Behadre,
Ally Kooly Khan Behaudre Sooraut Jung,
Ahmed Ally Khan Behaudre Shoukul Jung,
Vakeel Sultanut Moktaur Moulk Muder ul Dowla Behaudre,
Mahomed Ammee Khan Behaudre Buſſalut Jung,
Newaſiſh Ally Khan Behaudre Sirdar Jung,
Ilmaſs Ally Khan, Zekaak paij Mahomed,
Muſkerit Ul Ilmaſs,
Rajah Jagenaut Behaudre,
Kajah Tuket Roy,
Ibrahim Ally Khan Behaudre,
Lutf Ally Khan,
Sheriff Ally Khan Behadre,
Ameer Khan Behadre,
Ramjee Sorhai Caſhmeery Mull,
Rajah Butchraje.

N. B. On the Original is the Seal, Yah Alla Moujood Ally Ullah Wullee.—This Seal is not on the Copy.

A true Tranſlate.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
Dep. Pers^n Trans^r.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sy to the Gov^t.

No 9. Copy Tranſlation of Letter from the Nabob of Furruckabad to the Governor General, and of Tranſlate of 3 Perſian Papers which accompanied it.

From the Nawaub of Furruckabad, marked N: Received 31ſt May 1788.

I have been informed that People in England have accuſed Mr. Haſtings of a Conduct that carried with it the Deſtruction of the Country, and that tended to diſgrace the Inhabitants; and that in order to do away this Accuſation, the Inhabitants of Bengal, Benares, and Lucknow, have written, and continue to write, Addreſs. As I have been for a long Time connected with the Company, and have not witneſſed any Act of Mr. Haſtings, but that of Civility and Kindneſs, therefore having, from Principles of Gratitude, prepared an Addreſs expreſſive of my Satisfaction, I ſend it to your Lordſhip, and hope that you will tranſmit it to England, and thus make me indebted to your Kindneſs. Conſidering me attached to your Lordſhip, I truſt you will make me happy by frequent Letters of Kindneſs.

A true Tranſlate.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. Tr.

A true Copy.
(Signed) E. Hay,
Secy to the Fort.

Papers received 31ſt May 1788, and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Under the Seal of Nawaub Guzuffer ul Dowla Ameer ul Moulk Dileer Kimmut Furzend Khan Behader Mozuffer Jung, and the Seal of Ameer ul Dowla Mozuffer ul Moulk Mun Khan Behdre Bubber Jung, marked O.

Whereas Rectitude giveth Satisfaction unto God, the Communication of Truth is the Mean of Salvation, and the Cauſe of diffuſing the Virtues of good Conduct. And as this is agreeable to every Underſtanding of Mankind in general, therefore is this Paper written freely, and according to the Inclination of my Heart, and whatever is juſt and true is repreſented with great Uprightneſs and Sincerity, for the Information of His Majeſty the King of England, the Miniſters of the Nation, and the Company—That Mr. Haſtings, from the Commencement of his Adminiſtration of the Affairs of Hindoſtan, never committed any Act of Oppreſſion towards me, Deleer Himmut Khan Mozuffer Jung; on the contrary, I lived under his Kindneſs and Protection in perfect Eaſe and Safety, and guarded againſt my Enemies by his Conduct. I entertained Hopes from him that he would have repreſented the true State of my Government to His Majeſty and the Company, and have ſo exerted himſelf as to have procured it to be reſtored to its former State. As I have now heard that Mr. Haſtings's Enemies, uniting together, have accuſed him before the Gentlemen of England of having taken the Property of Men in Hindoſtan, of having deprived the Inhabitants of the Lands they had cultivated, and injured their Reputations by putting Diſgrace upon them; it is incumbent on us Mahomedans, according to the Orders of God and his Prophet, and our Religious Forefathers, to declare, having our Religious Tenets in View, what we know to be juſt and true: We now declare to all Men of all Ranks in England the Juſtice and good Conduct, the Kindneſs and pleaſing Manners of Mr. Haſtings, which we have witneſſed; and at a Time when we are thankful and grateful for his Behaviour we have affixed our Names to this Paper of Satisfaction, and tranſmit through the Government of Calcutta to England.

Dated 21ſt Zeffer 1202, or in December 1787.

A true Tranſlate.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. Trans'.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy to the Fort.

Under the Seals as under-written, marked P.

We the Cauzie, Mofti, Students, Men of Rank, Men of Buſineſs, Merchants, Bankers, and Tradeſmen, Inhabitants of the Town of Furruckabad, bear Evidence to the King of England, Miniſters, and Directors of the Company, That Mr. Haſtings committed no Kind of Oppreſſion

on us from the Commencement of his Adminiſtration in Hindoſtan, until his Departure. But on the contrary, under his Kindneſs and Protection we lived in Peace and Security, and were guarded againſt our Enemies. As we have now heard that Mr. Haſtings's Enemies have laid an Accuſation againſt him before the Miniſters of England, that he took the Property of People in Hindoſtan, laid waſte their Lands, and blaſted their Reputation by Diſgraces, it is neceſſary that we Mahomedans, agreeable to the Orders of God and his Prophets, and that we Hindoos, according to the Beeds and the Shaſter, repreſent and make known what is Fact: We therefore repreſent to all Mankind the Juſtice and Kindneſs of Mr. Haſtings, which we have always ſeen; and now, when we are grateful and thankful for his Kindneſs, we write this Deed of Satisfaction, and from our own free Will affix our Seals thereto, and tranſmit it through our own Sovereign and Chief to Calcutta, in order that the Government there may ſend it to England.

Dated 21 Zeffer 1202, Hijeree,
or December 1787.

Seals and Signatures to this Addreſs.

Caazy Sied Golaum Shaw,
Signature of Sha Shodaw,
Seal of Nuzzof Ally,
Mahomed Hamir,
Zoorawin Khan,
Aſhruf Ally Khan Bungees,
Secunder Khan,
Mahomed Haſſim,
Tofel Mahomed,
Gool Beg Khan,
Mahomed Nejabut,
Dowlut Afzoon,
Ghuzzuffier Ally,
Mahomed Summaun,
Natter Khan,
Meera Ally Khan,
Mahomed Murtaur Khan Behadre,
Permoolram,
Immaun Bukſh,
Amanut Hoſſeen,
Mahomed Acokel,
Mahomed Khan,
Jehun Khan,
Sermuſh Khan,
Bubber Ally Khan,
Mahomed Mokeer,
Fyzeulla Khan,
Mahomed Ain,
Noor Khan,
Omith Roy,
Maal Chund,
Wakear Mahomed,
Dely Doſs,
Mootee Loll,
Saheb Roy,
Buſſent Roy,
Chubbyla Ram,
Roy Leela Dheer,
Mahomed Delawar Ally Khan,
Bhowanny Sing,
Nuth Mul Doſs,
Mahomed Abid,
Aga Mulie, Merchant,
Aga Yahea, Merchant,
Muza Ruzzub Khan, Merchant,
Aga Iſmail, Merchant,
Loll Chund Cole, Merchant.

Signatures.

Radakiſhen, Banker,
Khan Mahomed, Merchant of Perycha,
Herra Loll Chowdry, Cloth Merchant,
Biſhen Loll, Broker,
Takoor Doſs Chowdry, Banker,
Chutta Loll, Cloth Merchant.

A true Tranſlate.

Compared,
C. Roberts.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY.
D. P. Tr.

A true Copy.

Exd
G. G.

E. Hay,
Secy to the Fort.

No 10. Copy Letter from the Collector of Dinagepore, dated 8th July; and Copy Tranſlate of a Perſian Paper which accompanied it.

Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

At the Requeſt of the Zemindary Officers of Purgunna Haville Penjeerah, &c. I tranſmit the encloſed Perſian Paper, containing Teſtimonies relative to Mr. Haſtings.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient, humble Servant,
(Signed) G. HATCH,
Collector Dinagepore.

Dinagepore,
July 8th, 1788.

(A true Copy.)
H. Hay,
Sy to the Govt.

Paper received 18th July 1788, tranſmitted by George Hatch, Eſquire, Collector of Dinagepore, and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788, marked Q.

I Radanaut, Zemindar of Purgunnah Havelly Penjuna, &c. commonly called Dinagepore: As it has been learnt by me, the Mutteſuddies, and the reſpectable Officers of my Zemindary, that the Miniſters of England are diſpleaſed with the late Governor, Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, upon the Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us, took Money from us by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country; therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion, which we think it incumbent on and neceſſary for us to abide by, following the Rules laid down in giving Evidence, declare the Particulars of the Acts and Deeds of Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, full of Circumſpection and Caution, Civility and Juſtice, ſuperior to the Conduct of the moſt learned; and by repreſenting what is Fact, wipe away the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Miniſters of England: That Mr. Haſtings is poſſeſſed of Fidelity and Confidence, and yielding Protection to us, that he is clear of the Contamination of Miſtruſt and Wrong, and his Mind is free of Covetouſneſs or Avarice. During the Time of his Adminiſtration no one ſaw other Conduct than that of Protection to the Huſbandmen, and Juſtice; no Inhabitant ever experienced Afflictions, no one ever felt Oppreſſion from him; our Reputations have always been guarded from Attacks by his Prudence, and our Families have always been protected by his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs towards us, but healed the Wounds of Deſpair with the Salve of Conſolation, by Means of his benevolent and kind Behaviour, never permitting one of us to ſink in the Pit of Deſpondence; he ſupported every One by his Goodneſs, overſet the Deſigns of evil-minded Men by his Authority, tied the Hand of Oppreſſion with the ſtrong Bandage of Juſtice, and by theſe Means expanded the pleaſing Appearance of Happineſs and Joy over us: He re-eſtabliſhed Juſtice and Impartiality. We were, during his Government, in the Enjoyment of perfect Happineſs and Eaſe, and many of us are thankful and ſatisfied. As Mr. Haſtings was well acquainted with our Manners and Cuſtoms, he was always deſirous, in every Reſpect, of doing whatever would preſerve our Religious Rites, and guard them againſt every Kind of Accident and Injury, and at all Times protected us: Whatever we have experienced from him, and whatever happened from him, we have written without Deceit or Exaggeration.

Seals to this Addreſs.

Maha Rajah Radanaus Behadre,
Ram Caunt Roy Naib, Zemindar,
Kiſperam Sein Mhal, Zemindarry Aumeen,
Kiſhen Caunt Roy, Zemindarry Tehſildar,
Meel Caunt, Zemindarry Peiſhcar,
Rada Rohmun Sohay, Peiſhcar Aumeen,
Nundololl Sohay, Zemindarry Peiſhcar,
Raje Kiſhen Berjoo, Zemindarry Chuckladur.

A true Tranſlate.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
Dep. Perſn Tranſlator.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy to the Govt.

No 11. Copy Tranſlations of a Letter and Papers, tranſmitted to the Governor General by the Nabob of Dacca.

From the Nawaub of Dacca to Earl Cornwallis: Received 19th Auguſt 1788.

At this Time People of all Ranks, Inhabitants of Dacca, have heard that ſince Mr. Haſtings's Arrival in England an Inveſtigation into his Conduct while Governor is carrying on before the High Court of Juſtice of England; theerfore the Inhabitants of Dacca of Office and Credit have brought to me an Addreſs, authenticated by the Cauzy, and ſealed with their reſpective Seals, repreſenting their Satisfaction, and requeſted me to affix my Seals thereto. I ſent for them into the Hall of Audience, and learnt from each of them the Purport of the Addreſs; when having enquired into it, I put my own Seal to it; and have the Pleaſure to encloſe in my preſent Letter to your Lordſhip the Addreſs, a Liſt of the Names, and an Addreſs from myſelf, with Duplicates of each. Your Lordſhip will peruſe them, and be kind enough to tranſmit them to

England. I hope your Lordſhip will conceive me to be a ſincere Well-wiſher and Friend, and honour me frequently with Letters of Kindneſs.

A true Tranſlate.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. Tr.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy to the Govt.

S.

Papers received 19th Auguſt 1788, and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Tranſlation of Addreſs marked **N° I.** under the Seal of Nuzur ul Moulk Intizam ul Dowla Syed Allykhan Behadre Nuzrut Jung, and that of his Brother Shumzul ul Dowla, Syed Akmud Allykhan.

From the Reports of all Ranks of People, and from the News-papers, the Inhabitants of Hindoſtan, but particularly thoſe of Bengal and its Dependencies, have learnt, that after the Arrival of Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, in England, an Inveſtigation into the Conduct he obſerved in Hindoſtan while Governor of Calcutta has been commenced before the High Court of Juſtice of England; and that the Parliament, who are deſirous of Juſtice, and permit no improper Act to paſs, are determined to make a thorough Inveſtigation into every Matter, and ſeparate Right from Wrong: In conſequence, all Claſſes of the Inhabitants of Hindoſtan have unanimouſly agreed, that as they all live in Eaſe and Peace under the kind Influence of the Protection of His Majeſty the King of England, and the Parliament, and that on Account of the Care taken of them by the Parliament, they are daily more and more attached and zealous, and as Mr. Haſtings during the Period of his Adminiſtration always ſhewed great Kindneſs and Protection, and obſerved ſtrict Juſtice towards them, and in conſequence of his good Qualities, his Care, and Juſtice, has great Claim upon them, and that it is incumbent on them for ever to keep in Remembrance this Obligation:—Therefore it is neceſſary for them to repreſent every Particular which they are acquainted with, of ſuch Matters as the Juſtice of the Parliament is about to inquire into, in ſuch Manner as that their Repreſentations ſhall be noticed, and in a ſhort Space of Time beſtowed thereto the Truth of every Matter be known. Notwithſtanding the Minds of juſt Men are like the Mirror, and what is right is immediately diſcovered, and Juſtice is not thrown into Doubt by the Declarations of any one, yet Religious Rites of every Sect, and the Books of every Prophet, give Sanction to Evidence, and it is a Demonſtration in every Matter under Inveſtigation; therefore, all the Inhabitants of this Country are unanimous in the above-written Intention: Among others, thoſe of Jehanguirnar, commonly called Daccas, ſolely in order to repreſent Facts, which by all Books of Religion and expounded Laws is incumbent on every one, have brought to me an Addreſs, ſealed with their Seals, and teſtified by the Cauzy, that I may affix my own Seal thereto, and tranſmit it to the Court of Juſtice: Wherefore, I Syed Ally, commonly called Nuzrut Jung, Grandſon of the deceaſed Nawaub Jeſſarut Khan, now, by the Kindneſs, Document of Right and Protection of old Servants, diſplayed by His Majeſty, the Parliament, and Directors of the Company of England, in Charge of the Office of the Nizamut of the ſaid City, called all thoſe who have affixed their Seals on the ſaid Addreſs into the Hall of Audience, and have learnt verbally from each the Purport of the Writing, and having examined into it have affixed my own Seal thereto; for the Concealment of Truth is a great Crime before God, and revealing it is praiſe-worthy and pleaſing to Mankind; and as among them there are many holy and religious Men, many learned, true, and upright Men, and many Deſcendants from Families of high Fame and Rank, who have affixed their Seals, I therefore perceived the Propriety of vouching to their Declarations, that the Particulars may be known, and their Repreſentations obtain Sanction in the Minds of their Hearers. "God is the Diſcrimi-
"nator of Truth, and an upright and juſt Judge, and I ſeek Protection under him againſt Falſity
"and Untruth."

Written 15th Ramzaan 1202 Hijeree, or 9th Aſſar 1195, Br. correſponding with the 8th June 1788, E. S.

A true Tranſlate.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. Tr.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secr to the Govt.

T.

Tranſlation of the Addreſs under the Seals, as under written, marked N° 2.

The Natives and Reſidents of the City af Jehanguirnagur humbly repreſent to His Moſt Gracious Majeſty the King of England, and to the Comptrollers and Directors of the Campany, That the former Governor, Mr. Haſtings, during the Period of his Adminiſtration, by the Juſtice he obſerved by his Complacency, and good Qualities, and by his Protection, ſecured our Satisfaction and Gratitude. He engaged himſelf in the Relief of our Situations, and in our Proſperity. He protected us from Thieves and Aſſaſſins by the Syſtems he laid down for the Civil and Criminal (Dewanny and Fouzdary) Courts, which were purely upon Motives of Goodneſs to Mankind, actuated by a Love for Juſtice; he permitted the Exerciſe of the Religion of each Sect according to the reſpective Tenets and Cuſtoms. He never neglected the Safety and Peace of the Inhabitants, nor the Cultivation of the Country. During his Government we ſlept in the Cradle of Security. He never coveted our Money or Property, nor attacked our Reputation, nor had he ever Inclination to do wrong, but treated every one according to the reſpective Station of each. He obſerved a Conduct of Reſpect and Veneration towards the learned and experienced Men, and towards Men of Family, according to the Degree of their Abilities and Science, of whatever Sect and Religion; and during his Adminiſtration he treated all the Inhabitants with Kindneſs and Encouragement; and from his good Qualities, his Juſtice, and his Attention, he has a great Claim upon us. In ſuch Matters as would ſecure the Prayers of us Wellwiſhers for the everlaſting Duration of His Majeſty's Throne, and of the Juriſdiction and Government of the Company, he was conſtantly engaged; for Inſtance, to this Day the Colleges which he built, and where he eſtabliſhed Allowances for the Students, remain, and the Students receive the fixed Allowance, and paſs their Lives in Peace and Thankſgiving; and it is incumbent on us for ever to keep in Recollection the Obligations we are under to him. It is therefore neceſſary that in Matters which have induced the Minds of the Juſt to inveſtigate, we obey the Ordeſs of God in declaring what we know; we have therefore done ſo. Further Orders will be iſſued by His Majeſty.——Dated the 15th Ramzaan 1202, Hejerie, 9th Aſſar 1195 B'. according to the 20th June 1788 E'.

The Seals to this Addreſs.

Mahomed Ally Khan, Dourogah of the Fouzdarry Adawlet of the Town of Jehangeernagur (Dacca),
Miza Mahomed Bakeer, Merchant of Hiſpahan, Son of Miza Mahomed Ally Muſhy,
Haazey Mahomed Ruffee, Merchant of the Town of Iſdazurd,
Haazey Abder Rehmaun, Merchant,
Mirza Mahomed Saduc Bega, reſpectable Man of the Town of Hircoot,
Mirza Fida Ally, Merchant,
Mirza Mahomed Reza,
Mirza Mahomed Hoſſein, Son of Miza Mahomed,
Miza Mahomed Hoſſein, Son of Aka Fuzlally,
Aka Mahomed Reza, a reſpectable Man of the Town of Coczebin,
Mirza Mahomed Iſhaul,
Meer Mahomed Ally,
Meer Mahomed Huffaſe, Grandſon to Meer Mahomed Sadee,
Mahomed Keymoom,
Saied Woodeen Mahomed,
Meer Mahomed Fucky,
Sied Jaffer Ally Hachin,
Moorſha Khooly Khan, Nephew to Nawaib Monier Ul Dowla.
Goolaum Moortuza, Naib Caizy of Joangenagur,
Meer Kundy Ally,
Modun Mohun, Dewan to the Nawub Nuzut Jung,
Rajeb Lochun, Nephew to Dewan Maden Mohun,
Mier Sied Ally,
Meer Mahomed Hoſſein, Nephew to Mer Iſhmael,
Haady Ally Khan, Son to Sook Ulla Khan, and Grandſon to Nawaub Serfrage Khan, late of Bengal,

Nohſen Kooly Khan Behadre, Son of Nawaub Hoſſein Kooly Khan,
Sied Moren Khan,
Buſkh Ally Khan, Son of Sadee Ally Khan,
Seadut Ally Khan Behadre, late Darogere of the Fouzdarry Adaulet of Jellat Jehangurrnagur,
Aka Mohamed Nubby,
Haaza Heſhaum ul Dein,
Mirza Mahomed Hoſſein, Merchant, Grandſon to Molly Booſy,
Aka Mahomed Reza, Merchant,
Sied Amid,
Sheik Golam Ally, Merchant,
Mier Maddy,
Chyte Sing,
Bekum Loll, late Dewan to the Factory at Dacca,
Miza Mahomed Ally, Merchant, Son of Haazy Keerrum Iſpaany,
Mirza Mahomed Kerrum, Son of Mirza Mahomed Ally,
Mirza Khoda Buſkh, Son to Mirza Iſhka Khan Munſibdar,
Mirza Mugloo, Son to Nawaub Lowlut Jung,
Mirza Hoſſein, Son to Haazy Affraiſaib Beg,
Meer Serage Ul Dien Mahomed, Deroga of the Adaulet of the Jella Jellolpore,
Meer Seid Mahomed, Son to Mier Seid Ally,
Mirza Surven Yar, Grandſon to Nawaub Shayſta Khan,
Meer Mahomed Hoſſein, Son to Seid Moterim Khan,
Aſſadul Dien Mahomed Khan, Son to Nawaub Sawlut Jung,
Meer Sud Mahomed,
Meer Mahomed Nukey,
Sied Tim ul Dien Ally Khan, Nephew to Nawaub Auzum Khan,
Meer Abul Hoſſein Khan,
Mierza Buddy, Merchant, Son to Haazah Nuzy,
Aka Mahomed Kerrum,
Mier Mahomed Baker,
Meer Abdulla,
Sied Afezul Ally Khan, Nephew to Sied Amzul Khan,
Meer Mobark Ally,
Merza Mahomed Ally, Merchant,
Merza Mahomed Hoſſein, Son to Hazey Kurrum, Merchant,
Shiek Ruzzet Ally,
Miza Kumbar Ally,
Mirza Mahomed Ally,
Mahomed Aſſaef,
Miza Mahomed Jaffir, Son to Mahomed Punnah Khan,
Rans Buſk,
Harchan Doſs,
Sul Sing,
Behany Loll, Gomaſtah to Seit Meher Chund,
Perſed Roy,
Huchunn Chund, Gomaſtah to Soorut Sing,
Roy Sing, Jeweller,
Seo Doyell, Gomaſtah of Goul Doſs and Seoneth Doſs,
Lutchmum Doſs, Gomaſtah to Munohur Doſs,
Guddadur Doſs, Gomaſtah of Chutta Booze and Merrotum Doſs,
Nobkoonar, Son of Nund Shaw,
Rutton Chund,
Khoſaul Chund, Gomaſtah to Golaul Roy and Coſſinaut.

A true Tranſlate.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secr^y, to the Gov^t.

No 12. Copy of Two Letters from the Collector of Dinagepore, and of Tranſlation of Perſian Papers tranſmitted by him.

Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

At the Requeſt of Godadur Goſe, the Vakeel of Seid Buddie ul Z'man, I forward the accompanying Perſian Paper, containing Teſtimonies relative to Mr. Haſtings.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) G. HATCH,

Dinagepore, 16th July 1788.

Coll^r Ding^s.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Sec^y to the Gov^t.

U.

Paper received 23d Auguſt 1788, tranſmitted by the Collector of Silberres, and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th July 1788.

Under the Seal and Signature of Buddie ul Zeman, Father of Golaum Suttaun, Zemindar of 8 Anna Diviſion of Pergunnah Silberries.

As it has been learnt by me, the Mutteſuddees, and reſpectable Officers of my Zemindary, that the Miniſters of England are diſpleaſed with the late Governor Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, upon the Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us, took Money from us by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country; therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion, which we think it incumbent on and neceſſary for us to abide by, the following Rules laid down in giving Evidence, declare the Particulars of the Acts and Deeds of Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, full of Circumſpection and Caution, Civility and Juſtice, ſuperior to the Conduct of the moſt learned; and, by repreſenting what is Fact, wipe away the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Miniſters of England; that Mr. Haſtings is poſſeſſed of Fidelity and Confidence, and yielding Protection to us; that he is clear of the Contamination of Miſtruſt and Wrong, and his Mind is free from Covetouſneſs or Avarice. During the Time of his Adminiſtration no one ſaw other Conduct than that of Protection to the Huſbandmen and Juſtice; no Inhabitants ever experienced Affliction; no one ever felt Oppreſſion from him; our Reputations have always been guarded from Attacks by his Prudence, and our Families have always been protected by his Juſtice; he never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs towards us, but healed the Wounds of Deſpair with the Salve of Conſolation, by Means of his benevolent and kind Behaviour never permitting one of us to ſink in the Pit of Deſpondence; he ſupported every one by his Goodneſs, overſet the Deſigns of evil-minded Men by his Authority, tied the Hand of Oppreſſion with the ſtrong Band of Juſtice, and by theſe Means expanded the pleaſing Appearance of Happineſs and Joy over us; he re-eſtabliſhed Juſtice and Impartiality. We were, during his Government, in the Enjoyment of perfect Happineſs and Eaſe, and many, many of us are thankful and ſatisfied. As Mr. Haſtings was well acquainted with our Manners and Cuſtoms, he was always deſirous, in every Reſpect, of doing whatever would preſerve our Religious Rites, and guard them againſt every Kind of Accident and Injury, and at all Times protected us.——Whatever we have experienced from him, and whatever happened from him, we have written without Deceit or Exaggeration.

A true Tranſlate.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Sec^y to the Gov^t.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,

D. P. T^r.

V.

Under the Seal of Atta Hoſſeen, Son of Rezyul Dein Choudry of Purgunnah Selberries in Bengal.

As it has been learnt by me, the Mutteſuddies and reſpectable Officers of my Zemindary, that the Miniſters of England are diſpleaſed with the late Governor Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, upon the Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us, took Money from us by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country; therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion, which we think it incumbent on and neceſſary for us to abide by, the following Rules laid down in giving Evidence, declare the Particulars of the Acts and Deeds of Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, full of Circumſpection and Caution, Civility and Juſtice, ſuperior to the Conduct of the moſt learned; and by repreſenting what is Fact,

wipe away the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Miniſters of England; that Mr. Haſtings is poſſeſſed of Fidelity and Confidence, and yielding Protection to us; that he is clear of the Contamination of Miſtruſt and Wrong, and his Mind is free from Covetouſneſs or Avarice. During the Time of his Adminiſtration no one ſaw other Conduct than that of Protection to the Huſbandmen and Juſtice; no Inhabitant ever experienced Affliction; no one ever felt Oppreſſion from him. Our Reputations have always been guarded from Attacks by his Prudence, and our Families have always been protected by his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs towards us, but healed the Wounds of Deſpair with the Salve of Conſolation, by Means of his benevolent and kind Behaviour never permitting one of us to ſink in the Pit of Deſpondence. He ſupported every one by his Goodneſs, overſet the Deſigns of evil-minded Men by his Authority, tied the Hands of Oppreſſion with the ſtrong Bandage of Juſtice, and by theſe Means expanded the pleaſing Appearance of Happineſs and Joy over us. He re-eſtabliſhed Juſtice and Impartiality. We were during his Government in the Enjoyment of perfect Happineſs and Eaſe, and many, many of us are thankful and ſatisfied. As Mr. Haſtings was well acquainted with our Manners and Cuſtoms, he was always deſirous in every Reſpect of doing whatever would preſerve our Religious Rites, and guard them againſt every Kind of Accident and Injury, and at all Times protected us.—Whatever we have experienced from him, and whatever happened from him, we have written without Deceit or Exaggeration.

A true Tranſlate.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T^r.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^rr to the Gov^t.

Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

At the Requeſt of Roopoam, the Vakeel of Rezzie-d-die, I tranſmit the encloſed Perſian Paper, containing Teſtimonies relative to Mr. Haſtings.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,
(Signed) G^e HATCH,
Coll^r Ding^e.

Dinagepore,
the 14th Auguſt 1788.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^y to the Gov^t.

N° 13. Copy of Letter from the Collector of Nuddea, and of Tranſlation of Perſian Papers tranſmitted by him.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,

In conſequence of your Letter of the 31ſt March, I have now the Pleaſure of tranſmitting to you three Addreſſes in Favour of Mr. Haſtings.—The firſt having been preſented to me by the Rajah of this Diſtrict; the ſecond by the Four Zemindars of Houghly, the Zemindar of Satſyka, and ſixty Talookdars, who pay their Revenues to me; and a third in the Shanſkrit Language, which I have received from the Rajah of this Diſtrict, ſigned by two hundred and eighty-nine Bramins, Inhabitants of Nuddea, Santipore, and other Places, many of them being the Principal Pundits in this Country. This Addreſs had been prepared by the late Rajah Sheo Chund, who intended to have preſented it to me himſelf before his Death.

I have the Honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
(Signed) F. REDFEARN,
Coll^r.

Kiſhinagur,
the 1ſt October 1788.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^y to the Fort.

Papers tranſmitted by the Collector of Nuddea, received 4th October 1788, and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, under Date 27th April 1788.

W. Under the Seal of Maha Rajah Dheraje Scolhund Behadre.

The Reſidents, whether Hindoo or Followers of Mahomed, in the Country, have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us Inhabitants

habitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country——Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God, in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England, that Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhip from him; nor did the Poor even know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us, and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all. He deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror. He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice; and, by this Conduct, he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He re-eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we, at all Times during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guard the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect. I have repreſented, without Deceit, what I have myſelf ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

A true Tranſlate.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
Dep^y Per^n Trans^r.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^y to the Fort.

The Tranſlation of a Paper, written by the Pundits and Bramins of Nuddea, Santipoor, &c. in the Shanſcrit Language, under the Signatures as under-written.

X.

That peaceable Diſpoſition, that mild Temper, poſſeſſing the firſt Qualities and the greateſt Kindneſs, adorned with Civility and ſincere Affability to a Degree as to become the Theme among the Learned of every Claſs, and the Senſible in every Science, endowed with every praiſe-worthy Quality and Virtue, enlightening the World like the Moon, of Mr. Haſtings, the Miniſters of England are diſpleaſed with, on the Suſpicion that he ruined the Property of the Inhabitants of this Country, under the Company's Authority, taking their Wealth by Force and Deceit. We the Inhabitants of this Country, on hearing this, repreſent and relate the pleaſing and kind Qualities and Virtues of Mr. Haſtings, who ſought the Right, and was Judge of it, in order to remove this Doubt from the Minds of the Chiefs in England, that Mr. Haſtings behaved with Honour and Reſpect to all the Reſidents of this Country of all Ranks, according to their reſpective Situations in Life, their Profeſſions, their Religions, and Sects, and treated them with paternal Kindneſs, free from Deceit or Avarice, and ſhewed Reſpect and Attention to all learned Men and Students in any Science. He was a long Time reſident in this Country, and well acquainted with every proper Cuſtom and Mode for adminiſtering Juſtice. During the Period of his Adminiſtration, every one, whether great or ſmall, living in perfect Happineſs, profeſſed their own Religions, and exerciſed their own Worldly Concerns with perfect Eaſe and Quiet. This is the inward Sentiment of all the Inhabitants of this Country.

The Signatures to this Addreſs.

Ramſunker Serma, of Nuddea,
Ramchunder Serma, of Nuddea,
Madho Sudun Serma, of Nuddea,
Rogonaut Serma, of Nuddea,
Ramnarain Serma, of Nuddea,
Colly Sunker Serma, of Nuddea,
Coſſinaut Serma, of Nuddea,
Kerparam Serma, of Nuddea,
Kiſſen Caunt Serma, of Nuddea,
Ramdoſs Serma, of Nuddea,
Ramkiſwur Serma, of Govindnagur,
Hurrynarain Serma, of Calcutta,
Ram Lochun Serma, of Ambooa,
Hurry Deo Serma, of Arryadah,
Saam Sunder Serma, of Baleara,
Kiſhen Noth Serma, of Banſbarria
Ramdololl Serma, of Hurripaul,
Ganganarain Serma, of Sebye,
Siſſoaram Serma, of Baloorea,
Roopnarain Serma, of Woola,
Gunſaam Serma, of Banſbarria,
Bowanny Churn Serma, Banſbarria,

Ram

Ram Gopaul Serma, of Gaptiparrah,
Colly Sunker Serma, of Goptiparrah,
Hurry Deo Serma, of Goptiparrah,
Gocul Chund Serma, of Goptiparrah,
Ramperſaud Serma, of Banſbarrea,
Ragenarain Serma, of Goptiparrah,
Bancharam Serma, of Dhy Gung,
Ram Caunt Serma, of Dhy Gung,
Siſſooram Serma, of Dhy Gung,
Biſſen Deo Serma, of Dhy Gung,
Coſſinaut Serma, of Dhy Gung,
Rajah Ram Serma, of Banſbarrea,
Ram Hurry Serma, of Banſbarrea,
Atmaram Serma, of Banſbarrea,
Ramperſaud Serma, of Banſbarrea,
Ramnaut Serma, of Banſbarrea,
Seo Noth Serma, of Banſbarrea,
Ramlochun Serma, of Dhy Gung,
Ramkiſhen Serma, of Dhy Gung,
Ramlochun Serma, of Dhy Gung,
Bholanoth Serma, of Dhy Gung,
Cowul Lochun Serma, of Dhy Gung,
Hurry Ram Serma, of Nuddea,
Suddaſhib Serma, of Nuddea,
Sunker Serma, of Nuddea,
Ramkiſwur Serma, of Banſbarrea,
Ramſunker Serma, of Banſbarrea,
Nuſrender Serma, of Arryadah,
Rada Caunt Serma, of Calcutta,
Rajib Lochun Serma, of Gopitparah,
Anundyram Serma, of Nuldongah,
Ram Deo Serma, of Nuldongah,
Cawl Caunt Serma, of Poorah,
Kiſhen Perſaud Serma, of Poorah,
Gourry Caunt Serma, of Bullaghur,
Jagernaut Serma, of Peraug,
Ram Caunt Serma, of Balpookrea,
Ramboomar Serma, of Balpookrea,
Rutty Caunt Serma, of Balpookrea,
Byrub Chunder Serma, of Balpookrea,
Ramſunder Serma, of Balpookrea,
Bogavan Serma, of Balpookrea,
Collydaſs Serma, of Balpookrea,
Hurry Deo Serma, of Balpookrea,
Ramſurron Serma, of Balpookrea,
Rookney Caunt Serma, of Balpookrea,
Sooroydoſs Serma, of Balpookrea,
Chunder Siker Serma, of Balpookrea,
Ram Chunder Serma, of Balpookrea,
Colly Perſaud Serma, of Balpookrea,
Colly Chaund Serma, of Balpookrea,
Gopinaut Serma, of Balpookrea,
Ramnaut Serma, of Balpookrea,
Babram Serma, of Balpookrea,
Dyaram Serma, of Balpookrea,
Gocul Chunder Serma, of Balpookrea,
Bowanny Churn Serma, of Balpookrea,
Paubutty Churn Serma, of Balpookrea,
Ramdololl Serma, of Balpookrea,
Ramkiſurn Serma, of Balpookrea,
Ram Coomar Serma, of Balpookrea,
Ramſunker Serma, of Balpookrea,
Bydonoth Serma, of Balpookrea,
Ramjoy Serma, of Balpookrea,
Ramkiſwur Serma, of Ambooa,
Kewubram Serma, of Ambooa,
Ragonoth Serma, of Ambooa,
Dyaram Serma, of Ambooa,
Rydonoth Serma, of Ambooa,
Gunga Dhur Serma, of Barragur,
Ram Ram Serma, of Barragur,
Ram Chunder Serma, of Barragur,
Gudda Ahur Serma, of Barragur,
Sedeanund Serma, of Barragur,
Sericaunt Serma, of Barragur,
Cartic Serma, of Barragur,
Biſſeſſer Serma, of Barragur,
Cowul Lochun Serma, of Barragur,
Ramkiſurn Serma, of Patooly,
Ramanund Serma, of Patooly,
Nundram Serma, of Patooly,
Jargernaut Serma, of Bhurnagur,
Roopram Serma, of Bhurnagur,
Ratnaſſer Serma, of Ditto,
Bowanny Churn Serma, of Bhurnagur,
Durga Churn Serma, of Moulah,
Ragonoth Serma, of Moulah,
Debyperſaud Serma, of Moulah,
Kullean Serma, of Moulah,
Rogonundun Serma, of Moulah,
Collyſunker Serma, of Moulah,
Colly Churn Serma, of Patooly,
Ram Serma, of Patooly,
Ramſunder Serma, of Patooly,
Rodum Lochun Serma, of Goteparrah,
Seo Sunker Serma, of Coſſipoor,
Maheſſer Serma, of Coſſipoor,
Ramkiſurn Serma, of Coſſipoor,
Chundichurn Serma, of Syedabad,
Sedeſſer Serma, of Syedabad,
Gudda Dhur Serma, of Rajebarry,
Ramkiſſen Serma, of Ditto,
Coſſinaut Serma, of Bhautparra,
Ram Chunder Serma, of Mertullah,
Bun Mally Serma, of Ditto,
Kiſhen Ram Serma, of Ditto,
Obyanoth Serma, of Ditto,
Mudhoſudden Serma, of Raje Bany,
Ram Caunt Serma, of Mertullah,
Colly Churn Serma, of Goppipoor,
Kiſhen Chunder Serma, of Mertullah,
Bubram Serma, of Mertullah,
Docourry Serma, of Kharzoodie,
Cowla Caunt Serma, of Murpoor,
Nul Caunt Serma, of Neholut,
Rodgenarain Serma, of Baloochur,
Gunga Ghur Serma, of Moula,
Punchanun Serma, of Moula,
Ramneedy Serma, of Moula,
Ramgutty Serma, of Moula,
Ramnoth Serma, of Syedabad,
Wooma Caunt Serma, of Syedabad,
Buyram Serma, of Syedabad,
Ramſunder Serma, of Syedabad,
Bydonoth Serma, of Bhautparra,
Mohun Serma, of Coſſimbuzar,
Purſuttam Serma, of Coſſimbuzar,
Sumboonoth Serma, of Moulah,
Raddanoth Serma, of Bhautpanah,
Rammanund Serma, of Sy Cooly,
Caamdea Serma, of Maldah,
Cherunjeb Serma, of Moula,
Radamohun Serma, of Moulah,
Sumboonoth Serma, of Moulah,

Rirrel Chunder Serma, of Moulah,
Hurram Serma, of Nuddea,
Ramduloll Serma, of Nuddea,
Ram Gopaul Serma, of Nuddea,
Ram Bhudder Serma, of Nuddea,
Ram Hurry Serma, of Nuddea,
Hurry Kiſſen Serma, of Nuddea,
Biſhen Noth Serma, of Nuddea,
Lucky Caunt Serma, of Nuddea,
Gocul Chunder Serma, of Nuddea,
Ramnoth Serma, of Nuddea,
Ram Chunder Serma, of Nuddea,
Ramkiſſen Serma, of Nuddea,
Ram Lochun Serma, of Nuddea,
Dununjoy Serma, of Nuddea,
Trelochun Serma, of Nuddea,
Bulram Serma, of Nuddea,
Ramjewan Serma, of Nuddea,
Gunga Dhur Serma, of Nuddea,
Seo Perſaud Serma, of Nuddea,
Colly Sunker Serma, of Nuddea,
Kiſhen Chunder Serma, of Nuddea,
Peraun Kiſhen Serma, of Nuddea,
Hurry Hur Serma, of Nuddea,
Colly Chum Suma, of Nuddea,
Ramma Caunt Suma, of Nuddea,
Lumbu Chundu Suma, of Nuddea,
Bholonaut Serma, of Nuddea,
Nund Kiſwur Serma, of Nuddea,
Ram Ram Suma, of Nuddea,
Ramſunder Suma, of Nuddea,
Raddenaut Serma, of Nuddea,
Bhowhanny Sunker Suma, of Nuddea,
Paurbutty Churn Suma, of Nuddea,
Kiſhen Ram Suma, of Nuddea,
Kiſhen Sunker Surma, of Nuddea,
Ramnudy Suma, of Nuddea,
Soſtydoſs Suma, of Nuddea,
Biſſonaut Suma, of Nuddea,
Hur Chunder Suma, of Nuddea,
Chunder Seker Suma, of Nuddea,
Collydoſs Suma, of Nuddea,
Ramchurn Suma, of Nuddea,
Ramkiſwar Suma, of Nuddea,
Gudda Dhur Suma, of Nuddea,
Hurry Perſaud Suma, of Nuddea,
Mooly Dhur Suma, of Lautipoor,
Radda Mohuma, of D°,
Rajakiſwar Suma, of D°,
Seo Chum Suma, of D°,
Briage Kiſwar Serma, of D°,
Hurry Deo Luma, of D°,
Ramſunder Luma, of D°,
Oby Churn Luma, of D°,
Kiſhen Comar Luma, of D°,
Radda Kiſhen Luma, of D°,
Hurry Kiſhen Luma, of D°,
Hurry Ram Luma, of D°,
Juggernaut Suma, of D°,
Ramnaut Suma, of D°,
Ramranund Suma, of D°,
Bridge Anund Suma, of D°,
Ram Hurry Serma, of D°,
Ram Comar Suma, of D°,

Nund Comar Suma, of Lautipoor,
Luckeſroth Suma, of D°,
Kiſhen Govind Suma, of D°,
Rhilga Nund Luma, of D°,
Goled Chunder Suma, of D°,
Radanoth Suma, of D°,
Radda Domondur Suma, of D°,
Ram Hurry Suma, of D°,
Raja Kiſhen Suma, of D°,
Cowla Caunt Luma, of D°,
Kiſhen Pirſaud Suma, of D°,
Bulſam Suma, of D°,
Rogonaut Suma, of D°,
Luckynarain Suma, of D°,
Ramnarain Suma, of D°,
Praim Kiſhen Suma, of D°,
Munny Ram Suma, of Santipoor,
Seoram Serma, of D°,
Gocal Chunder Suma, of D°,
Radamadho Suma, of D°,
Goceelanund Suma, of D°,
Ramjeurin Suma, of Conchundparra,
Kiſparam Suma, of D°,
Ramneedy Suma, of D°,
Gaccel Chunder Suma, of D°,
Ramjoy Suma, of D°,
Ram Caunt, of Conenagur,
Ramjoy Suma, of D°,
Radda Caunt, of D°,
Ram Lochun Suma, of Paunhally,
Kiſhen Chun Suma, of D°,
Durga Churn Suma, of D°,
Ram Bhudder Suma, of Baully,
Ragonoth Suma, of Bauty,
Ram Govind Suma, of Bauty
Ram Rudder Suma, of Bally,
Ramſunker Suma, of D°,
Ramjuerin Suma, of Bauly,
Ram Ram Suma, of D°,
Collyperſaud Suma, of D°,
Ramſunker Suma, of Bhuddeſſer,
Sumboo Chunder Suma, of D°,
Ramnaut Suma, of D°,
Ram Ram Suma, of D°,
Rammiſſer Suma, of Gourhatty,
Ramchum Suma, of Paunhally,
Gocul Chunder Suma, of D°,
Ramhurry Suma, of Dhy Gung,
Ramnaut Suma, of Dhigung,
Ojodea Ram Suma, of Dhigung,
Safully Ram Suma, of Dhirgung,
Ramkiſwur Suma, of D°,
Ramdeloll Suma, of Paunhatty,
Ram Caunt Suma, of Bauly,
Otmaram Suma, of Dhirgung,
Colly Doſs Suma, of Paunhatty,
Coungekiſwur Suma, of Comarhut,
Ramkiſwur Suma, of Bauty,
Ramchunder Suma, of D°,
Ramkiſwur Suma, of D°,
Colly Sunker Suma, of D°,
Kiſhenchun Suma, of Dhirgunge,
Ramchunder Suma, of D°,
Kamkiſwur Suma, of Bauly.

A true Tranſlate.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY.
D. P. T'.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec'y to the Fort.

Under the Signatures and Seals as under written.

Y. We the Zemindars, Chowderies, and Talookdars of Pergunnah Mahomed Amunpoor, and other Mhals, belonging to the Zillah of Nudea in Bengal, have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country; therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England; that Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security of Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all; He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhip from him, nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him; our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack, by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice; he never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair; he diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all; he deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror; he tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice, and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us; he re-eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice, and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guard the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Miſfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

The Signatures to this Addreſs.

Colly Perſaud Serma, Son of Hurry Churn Choudry, of Pergunnah Chutty-poor Ramdololl,
Boſe, Son of Sree Bullub, Talookdar of a Part of Pergunnah Bowro,
Sevram Boſe, Talookdar of a Part of Bowro, &c.
Ramkiſwerr Paulit, Talookdar of Moza Khurrybarra,
Ram Ram Boſe, Nephew of Nemoo Boſe, Talookdar of Part of Pergunnah Bowro,
Ram Chunder Boſe, Brother of Ramſunder Boſe, Talookdar of Curryal,
Neerſingnund, Talookdar of Dondooa,
Gour Hurry Naug, Son of Ram Hurry Naug, of Part of Pergunnah Chutipore,
Meer Jyan ul Dein, of Part of Purgunnah Chutipore,
Drumperſaud, Talookdar of Part of Pergunnah Bowro, &c.
Ramnaut Sein, Talookdar of Part of Pergunnah Bowro,
Needy Ram Surma, Son of Bejyram Chuckerbutty, of Part of Pergunnah Balea,
Nartanund Boſe, Grandſon of Chunder Seker Boſe, Talookdar of Part of Khulſanny,
Ram Chunder Boſe, Brother of Ramſunder Boſe, Talookdar of Part of Meergolla,
Molly Taker, Grandſon to Molla Myam ul Dein, Talookdar of Baje Parrah,
Gocul Chunder Boſe, Grandſon of Ruſſic Boſe, of a Part of Pergunnah Chuttypore,
Radanaut Boſe, Grandſon of Chunder Seker Boſe, Talookdar Burmpoora,
Jugmohun Sing, Talookdar of Moza Ghoſe,
Sumboo Chunder Roy, Talookdar Pergunnah Havly Conda, &c.
Jugdees Serma, &c. Talookdar of Chundy Gotcha,
Ramcaunt Sein, Son of Ram Chunder Sein, Talookdar of Jaat Cottydoſs,
Gour Hurry Chowdry, of Pergunnah Chuttypore,
Bridge Anund Ghoſe, Son of Radabulleel, Chowdry of Chuttypore,
Ody Chunder Roy, Grandſon to Ram Chunder Roy, Talookdar of Gopaulpoor,
Ragonundun Sing, Talookdar of Moza Ragubpore,
Rodgebullub Roy, Brother to Kiſhen Churn Roy, Talookdar of Part of Purgunnah Balea,
Ram Ram Serma, Son of Rajah Ram Serma, Talookdar of Sree Kiſhen Bauty,
Dinga Perſaud Dutt, Talookdar of Bahatty,

Gunga

Gunga Perſaud Ghoſe, Brother to Dyaram Saamaram, Choudry, &c. of Part of Pergunnah Chutypore,
Sham Sunder Choudry,
Ragoram Sing, Talookdar of Cepamooral,
Chundee Churn Sing, Son of Kerparam Sing, Talookdar of Bydo Batty,
Sheik Hoſſein Ullah, Talookdar Cheick Buddam Nookrea,
Serful Ullah, Son of Seid Noor Ulla, Talookdar of Part of Purgunnah Chuttypore,
Mahomed Atken, Choudry of Pergunnah Sautſyka,
Ramcaunt Sing, Talookdar of Part of Purgunnah Chuttypoor,
Tarney Churn Dutt, Son of Ramkiſhen,
Moonſhee, Talookdar of Debanundpoor,
Bridgenaut Roy, &c[a], Talookdar of Part of Selampoor,
Durga Ram Curr, Son of Joykiſhen Curr, Talookdar of Goualpara,
Rada Goving Sing, Talookdar of Govind Gunge,
Nund Comar Roy, Grandſon of Mocund Roy Choudry, Zemindar of Nine Anas Diviſion of Pergunnah Mahomed Ammypoor,
Counge Loll Sein, Son to Nundoll Sein Talookdar,
Mudun Mohun Roy, Son of Jagernaut Roy, Talookdar of Part of Selampore,
Radica Perſaud Roy, Son of Rodgee Chunder Roy, Talookdar of Part of Selampore
Rada Mohun Serma, Grandſon to Kiſhen Chund Serma, Talookdar Kiſmut Boſſye,
Nurranund Durpnarain, Nephew of Rammanund Doſs, Talookdar and Itmamdar of Pergunnah Bouro, &c[a].
Anund Chund Roy, Son of Roge Chund Roy Choudry, Zemindar of Ten Annas Diviſion of Pergunnah Mahomed Ammypoor,
Govind Chund Roy, Grandſon of Sookdeb Roy, Talookdar of Pergunnah Paut Mhal,
Kiſhen Chund Roy, Talookdar of Pergunnah Selampoor,
Colly Churn Boſe, Talookdar Part of Bowro,
Sheik Ranjoo, Son of Kheder Mahomed, Talookdar Chundunpoor,
Mullik Abdul Kurrem, Son of Mullik Abdul Wahea, Talookdar of Nowpara,
Hurry Perſaud Roy, Grandſon of Ramkiſhen Roy Choudry, Zemindar of 7 Annas Diviſion of Pergunnah Mahomed Ammypore,
Tilluk Ram Ghoſe, Son of Dyaram Ghoſe, Talookdar of Saambatty,
Govind Ram Boſe, Brother to Bulram Boſe, Talookdar of Part of Bouro,
Conny Ghoſe, Grandſon to Ramſurrum Ghoſe, Talookdar of Cona,
Colly Perſaud Roy Choudry, Zemindar of 6 Annas Diviſion of Pergunnah Mahomed Ammypore,
Ram Button, Talookdar of Purgunnah Balea,
Ram Tunoo Metre, Talookdar of Pergunnah Kiſmut Balea,
Ramſunker Dutt, Talookdar of Part of Moncoonda, &c[a].
Burkutt Ulla, Son of Noor Ally, Talookdar of Gopaulnagur,
Ram Duloll Metre, Talookdar of Pahaulpoor,
Rodge Chundar Roy, Brother of Rajah Ram Lochun Roy, Talookdar of Mouza Comta, &c.
Sree Narain Metre, Brother to Ram Narain Metre, Talookdar of Part of Chutepoor,
Rada Kiſhen Sein, Son of Kiſhenram Sein, Talookdar of Moorarypoor,
Beſſonaut Metre, Talookdar of Chuttypoor and Balea,
Ram Ram Roy, Son of Sontoos Roy, Talookdar of Anrrurpoor.

A true Tranſlate.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T[r].

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec[y] to the Fort.

N° 14. Copy Letter from the Collector of Boglepore; and Copy Tranſlation of a Perſian Paper tranſmitted therewith.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary to the Government General at Fort William.

Sir,

Your Letter of the 31ſt March, by the Direction of the Right Honourable the Govenor General in Council, authoriſed me to receive and tranſmit to you any Addreſſes from the Native Inhabitants of this Diſtrict, which they might be deſirous of preſenting, in Teſtimony relative to Mr. Haſtings.

I have

I have herewith the Honour to tranſmit you ſundry Papers on this Subject, N° 1, 2, 3, and 4, which have been tendered to me by and on the Part of the Zemindars Canongoes, and the other principal Inhabitants of the Diſtricts of Boglepore and Rajemahl, and of the Hill People, Inhabitants of the Jungleterry Diſtricts. The Papers N° 1 and 2 appear to contain the Signatures of all the Landholders and Canongoes of my Diviſion; and I think it neceſſary to acquaint you, that theſe, as well as the others, were voluntarily tendered to me, without the ſmalleſt Interference on my Part to obtain them.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) ROBT ADAIR,
Collector.

Boglepore,
23d September 1788.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secry. to the Fo'.

a a. Papers received the 2d October 1788, tranſmitted by the Collector of Boglepore, and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788, under the Seals and Signatures as under written.

We Canongoes, Zemindars, Choudries, and Talookdars of the Diſtrict of Boglepore, in the Province of Behar, have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country.—Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God, in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts, remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England:—That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlement and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government, no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him; nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack, from the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us, and thoſe entitled to it; but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all; he deſtroyed the Power of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror; he tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice; and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He reeſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Day in Peace. We are many, many of us, ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guard the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

The Seals and Signatures to this Addreſs.

Kiſhnaram, Canongoe of Purgunnah Ilamabad,
Mouzyram, Canongoe of Purgunnah Ilamabad,
Hur Lochun Sing, Canongoe Purgannah of Ilamabad,
Choudry Gunniſh Dutt,
Choudry Doulut Sing, Son of Choudry Bohin Sing,
Dullub Sing,
Mungle Sing,
Chereupohut Sing,
Chowdry Doorg Bejy Sing, Chief Zemindar of Pergunnah Sourug Ghur,
Choudry Prelum Sing,
Choudry Perown Sing,
Choudry Doorup Sing,
Pretum Loll, Son of Siſperſaud, Canongoe of Souruz Ghur,
Deby Perſaud, Canongoe of Souruz Ghur,

Loll Kiſhen, Canongoe of Pergunnah Havilly Mongheer,
Dherajendrain, Canongoe of Purgunnah Havilly Mongheer,
Bhowanny Sing, Canongoe of Pergunnah Havilly Mongheer,
Neer Bhy Sing, Canongoe of Pergunnah Havilly Mongheer,
Munnoohur Sing, Zemindar,
Joorawun Sing, Zemindar,
Souruz Mund, Zemindar,
Ajub Sing, Jemaldar,
Hurkeſhin, Zemindar,
Choudry Dololl Sing,
Kerpanaut, Choudry of Pergunnah Colgony,
Munny Ram, Choudry of Pergunnah Colgony,
Mondata,
Choudry Seonoth Sing, Zemindar of Omurpoor,
Kiſhen Sing, Zemindar,
Sirdar Sing,
Chuckun Sing,
Choudry Ragonaut,
Almaram and Dunneyram, Canongoe of Pergunnah Furka,
Hurdul Sing, Chief Zemindar of Pergunnah Furka, and his Gomaſtah Ticcaram,
Jummun Choudry, and Tarrachund Choudry,
Kirparam Choudry,
Buſſween Choudry,
Kiſhnaram Choudry, and Khoſaut Choudry, and Ramperſaud Choudry,
Joynaram Choudry,
Obdool Sing,
Raja Gudgeraje Sing, Zemindar,
Rajah Hader Ally, Choudry, Zemindar, and Canongoe, Proprietor of the Mhals of Kurruckpoor.

A true Tranſlate.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secr^y.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T.

Under the Seals and Signatures as under written.

66. We humbly repreſent to the Miniſter of the King of England, That we, Inhabitants of Zillah Boglepoor, and Chuckla Akbarnagur, have heard that a few Perſons, totally ignorant of the Particulars relative to this Country, have made falſe calumnious Reports regarding Mr. Haſtings, thereby throwing the Minds of the Miniſters of England into Doubt, and injured Mr. Haſtings, and aſperſed his Character: This has much aſtoniſhed us, as all the Inhabitants of this Country lived in perfect Eaſe and Quiet, by the good Conduct which he followed from the Time of his Arrival until his Departure. Mr. Haſtings tranſacted the Affairs of the Country in a proper Manner, at all Times ſeeking the Proſperity and Happineſs of the Inhabitants, and preſerving the Rights and Characters of every One according to their reſpective Rank, and avoiding every Act which could occaſion Diſtreſs or Diſcredit to us. On this Account we were, and continue ſatisfied with Mr. Haſtings. It is therefore incumbent on us to repreſent without Myſtery, according to our Religion, a few of the Particulars of his wiſe Conduct, which we have ſeen and heard, as follows:—Mr. Haſtings performed innumerable Benefits on all the Inhabitants of this Country, diſapproved of Oppreſſion towards any One, diſplayed Kindneſs and diſtinguiſhing Marks of Credit to ancient Families; and, on an Interview with Crowds of Men of Rank and Reſpect, carefully avoided the Omiſſion of any Inſtance of Civility or Honour. He was not, in the Tranſaction of the Affairs of Revenue or Government, covetous of the Money or Property of any One, but kept the Farmers and Overſeers from committing Oppreſſion. During his Adminiſtration, this Country experienced no Warfare or Commotion; no Injury happened to the Property of any One; on the contrary, every One enjoyed Peace and Security, and Courts of Civil and Criminal Juriſdiction were firmly eſtabliſhed, by which our Lives and Property were protected from Thieves and Plunderers, and we were guarded from the Irruptions of the Hill People, with which this Country was frequently over-run and deſtroyed. He permitted the free Force of our own Laws of Relation; he exerted every Nerve in the Cultivation of the Country, and tranſacted the Affairs of Government and Finance uprightly, and with Juſtice; and not entertaining in his Diſpoſition the leaſt Share of Haughtineſs, he laboured at our Eaſe and Proſperity. By theſe Means, the Name and Authority of the King and Company of England were ſo eſtabliſhed during his Government, throughout all Hindoſtan, that no One could venture to raiſe the Head of Rebellion. In ſhort, Mr. Haſtings poſſeſſed every good Quality, and was well verſed in the Manners and Cuſtoms of this Country,

and always exerted himſelf in the Preſervation of our Religion and Characters. On this Account we, Inhabitants of theſe Diſtricts, were happy during his Government, and are highly ſatisfied and pleaſed with him.

The Seals and Signatures to this Addreſs.

Peraun Chund Sewarry, Gomaſtah of Beneperſaud,
Ramnaut Mahajin,
Buſſent Loll Mahjin,
Baulnoth Mahajin,
Rehery Sing,
Bindrabund Doſs Mahajin,
Bowanny Perſaud Dobey,
Bhyro Dutt, of Surkea,
Budderul Dein,
Ramperſaud Sookul,
Behadre Sing, of Mongheir,
Kiſhen Loll, of Mongheir,
Otye Sing, of Pergunnah Furkea,
Bucklawur Sing,
Duloll Chund, of Moughier,
Rublic Doſs, of Rudderpoora,
Deoram Mahajin, of Rajemhal,
Sree Rutton Ghurr Choubey,
Sied Mehady Hoſſeing Ally,
Muze ul Dein,
Immaum Bukſh,
Mahomed Muzzed,
Mahomed Ammy,
Mahomed Homed,
Mahomed Punnah,
Mahomed Ruſed Behany,
Joſell Ally Hoſſeing,
Abdul Ally,
Ammany Loll,
Anar Rulla,
Aſſud Ulla Hoſſeing,
Neamut Ulla,
Coſſim Ally,
Shiek Mahomed Zemma,
Prem Loll, of Village Bogglepoor,
Ally Noweez,
Seek Chund, of Soonez Ghur,
Cowul Loll, of Sooruz Ghur,
Seid Rahem Ally Fyzabady,
Abdooſah,
Golaum Muzuf Hoſſenny,
Sheik Ruffeul Ullah,
Futteh Jung Khan.

(A true Tranſlate).
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^ry to the Gov^t.

Under the Seals and Signatures as under written.

All we Zemindars, Choudries, and Talookdars, of the Diſtrict of Akbarnagur, commonly called Raje Mhal, in the Kingdom of Bengal, have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us, Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country;—Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts, remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England; that Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud, and that his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him; nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have always been guarded in Quiet from Attack by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowerd by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all. He deſtroyed the Powers of the Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror. He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice, and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He re-eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice, and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guard the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

The

The Seals and Signatures to this Addreſs.

Lucknaut Serma, and Neel Money Serma, Zemindars of Pergunnah Akburpoor,
Emann Buhſh Choudry,
Hubbut ulla Choudry,
Dololl Sunderhun,
Regonundun,
Kiſhenperſaudhurr,
Soubra Doſs, Zemindar of Pergunnah Hattyee,
Bullubly Caunt Serma, Zemindar of Pergunnah Gourhing,
Cowul Lochun Serma, Zemindar of Pergunnah Mollydayab,
Meer Coſſeen Ally,
Meer Tarab ul Dien,
Meer Sied Ally,
Meer Neamut Ulla, Talookdar of Darbapoor,
Gomny Caunt Serma, Zemindar,
Grooperſaud, Zemindar,
Deby Chum,
Burrut, Zemindar of Pergunnah Kheerum,
Pretichund Sahoy, Brother of Deby perſaud Sahoy, Zemindar of Pergunnah Amloir,
Nuzzeef Ally, Talookdar Billollpoor,
Mirza Johoor Ally, Talookdar of Terrif Neamutpoor,
Mocundram Doſs, Talookdar of Terrif,
Mahomedpoor and Juſmſedpoor, of Pergunnah Dehhuzory, 10 Annas Diviſion,
Sheik Mahomedaſſeer, Grandſon to Golaum ally Moorſerjah,
Abul Coſſim Cawn, Talookdar Sheickpoor, of Pergunnah Muckranin
Sied Reza Ally Cawn, Zemindar of Beena Cawn, of Pergunnah Muckranin,
Abul Coſſim Cawn, Talookdar,
Sied Ahmed Ally Cawn, Talookdar,
Buſſent Ally Cawn,
Sheick Dullul Ulla, Talookdar of Mouza Sheharpoor,
Munnyar Sing, Son of Porreen Sing, Zemindar of Pergunnah Chuck Delawar,
Meer Jooga, Son of Meer Sier Ally, Talookdar,
Meer Futteh Ally, Talookdar Terrif Inaelpoor,
Gurrub Doſs, Talookdar of Village Choundpoor,
Ramdeb Doſs, and Syheb Doſs, Talookdars of Village Allypoor,
Merza Gudgenphen Hoſſein, Zemindar of Pergunnah Sheerpoor,
Merza Gudgenphen Hoſſein, Talookdar of Village Shuckſooſpoor,
Merza Tran ul abawn, Grandſon of Meer Torab Ally, Talookdar of Terrif Touka,
Collyperſaud, Son of Golaub Chowdry, Zemindar of Pergunnah Havelly Terra,
Hyat Mahomed Choudry, Son of Weezhuddy Choudry, of Pergunnah Havilly Terra,
Hurrynoth, and Loll Behary, Talookdars of 4 Annas Diviſion of Pergunnah Deonoth,
Jaggernaut, &c. Choudries of 12 Annas Diviſion of Pergunnah Dinapoor,
Chummun Loll Choudry, Zemindar of Pergunnah Behadrepoor,
Byje Noth Choudry, Zemindar of 10 Annas Diviſion of Pergunnah Beegumabad,
Mahomed Doorbeſs, of Terrif Iſlampoor,
Byje Nothdoſs, of Pergunnah Pam Diai Setaram, &c[a]. Zemindar of Pergunnah Jungle Diar,
Bude Noth Shahoo, Zemindar of 6 Annas Diviſion of Pergunnah Munglepoor,
Kiſhinperſaud, &c[a]. Zemindar of 10 Annas Diviſion of Pergunnah Munglepoor,
Coſſimaut, Zemindar of Pergunnah Suttaun Gunge,
Tickchund Doſs Chundicheem Ghoſe, Son of Pambutty Cheem Ghoſe, Talookdar of Terrif Govindpoor,
Jaunkeram and Shaeb Ram Doſs, of Terif Shapaud,
Kertichund Serma,
Sheick Golaum Hoſſein, Talookdar of Terrif Chundypoor,
Humaut Doſs Debly Churn Metre, Talookdar of Hurrypoor,
Shaheb Ram Pauſit, Zemindar of 6 Annas Diviſion of Pergunnah Dehhuzary,
Bridgeraje Sing, Son of Row Radke Kiſhun, Talookdar,
Merza Suttaun Beg, Naib of Sheick Mahomed, of Futtehpoor.

A true Tranſlate.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T[y].

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec[y] to the Gov[t].

Under

Under the Names as under-written.

We, Inhabitants of the Hills in Ingleterry, in the Chuckla of Rajemhal and Boglepore, have learnt that the Inhabitants of the Diſtrict of Boglepore have written in Praiſe of Mr. Haſtings, wherefore why ſhould not we, who are praiſing Mr. Haſtings, write alſo, and not remain ſilent? We therefore repreſent, that we formerly lived in the Hills, like the Beaſts of the Foreſts, and during the Government of Mr. Haſtings became like other Men, and the Qualities and Honours of Men were inſtilled into us. Formerly our Means of Subſiſtence were no other than thoſe of Plunder and Rapine, and we exiſted with the greateſt Difficulty; but now, by the wiſe Conduct of that Gentleman, we live at Eaſe, and, like others, are happy and ſatisfied with the Company. As this Eaſe and Civilization, which has produced Reſpect to us among Mankind, has been the Effect of Mr. Haſtings's Conduct and Management, we have never experienced other than Kindneſs, nor have any one One of us heard of any Oppreſſion from him; on this Account we are pleaſed with Mr. Haſtings.

The Names to this Addreſs.

Baka Manjy, Chief of Kho Mulbungee,
Bukoo Manjy, Second to Ditto,
Merker Manjy, Chief,
Sirly Manjy, Second in Tuppa,
Mird Manjy, Chief,
Khetcoo Mangy,
Sutchoo Manjy,
Lucknoow, Second,
Soorjah Manjy, Second,
Soorjah Manjoy,
Chumra, Chief,
Daagro, Second,
Deo Cowur, Chief,
Gunga Manjy,
Mudkeſſa Manjy,
Dullor Manjy,
Goora Manjy,
Bodla Manjy,
Duſnoo Manjy,
Bucka Manjy,
Buckoo Manjy,
Suckra Manjy, Chief of Barroona,
Singha Manjy,
Narain Manjy,
Dulageirry, Second in Keep Dongapanee,
Soorjah Manjy,
Gundy Deecoor,
Dadoo Cowar, Chief,
Sonaday Caweer, Chief,
Dub Coweer, Second,
Pooja Manjy, Second,
Ramma Manjy,
Chumroo Manjy,
Bauſſor Manjy,
Chumroo Manjy, of Koh Dhoo Dommany,
Wooma Manjy,
Churra Manjy,
Beſahdy Manjy,
Soorjah Manjy, Chief of Kherd,
Soodra Manjy, of Kah Mudho Chuppy,
Soodra Manjy, Chief,
Paleſſoo, Second of Kho Chuppernee,
Dooar, Second,
Toora Manjy, of Kho Gurrypara,
Mucka Manjy,
Aſſa Manjy,
Mucka Manjy.

A true Tranſlate.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T^r.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^y to the Gov^t.

No 15. Copy Letter from the acting Judge of Patna—tranſmitting a Perſian Addreſs from that City; alſo Copy of two Letters from the Deputy Perſian Tranſlator.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary to the Government at Fort William.

Sir,
I was favoured with your Letter of the 31ſt March laſt; and a Sooruthat reſpecting Mr. Haſtings having been ſent to me by the principal Inhabitants of this City, I now do myſelf the Honour to tranſmit it to you.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) H. DOUGLAS,
Act^g Judge.

Patna Dewanny Adaulut,
3d Septr 1788.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^y to the Gov^t.

To

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

In my Letter of Yeſterday's Date, accompanying further Advices relative to Mr. Haſtings, in order to preſerve the Liſt of them regular, I inſerted under the Letter Z. an Addreſs from the Inhabitants of Patna, with Tranſlation, which was not completed, the Names to it not being made into Engliſh. The Tranſlation of them is now in Hand; but from the Number and confuſed Order of the Seals and Signatures annexed to it, I ſhall not be able to prepare it to fill the Place allotted it in the above-mentioned Letter, to go by the Packet of the William Pitt; I therefore requeſt you will annex this Letter to that of Yeſterday's Date, in order to explain the Cauſe that the Patna Addreſs does not accompany according to the Liſt, and that it may be deferred until the next Diſpatch to England.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T.

Calcutta,
5th Novr 1788.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secr^{y} to the Gov^{t}.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

Having, under Date 5th November laſt, been under the Neceſſity of withholding the Addreſs from the Inhabitants of Patna, marked in my Letter of the 4th November with the Letter Z. for Reaſons already aſſigned, I have now the Pleaſure to forward you the original Addreſs from Patna, with a Tranſlation thereof, under the ſame Mark as in the Liſt accompanying my Letter of the 4th November.

I now forward you ſundry other Addreſſes received ſince my laſt, from the Vakeels of the ſeveral Zemindars, &c. with Tranſlations of the ſame, according to a Liſt accompanying.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T.

Calcutta,
22d December 1788.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^{y} to the Gov^{t}.

Z.

N° 16. Tranſlation of a Perſian Addreſs from the Inhabitants of Patna.

Tranſlation of an Addreſs relative to Mr. Haſtings, under the Seals and Signatures of the Inhabitants of the City of Patna.

It having come to the Hearing of all us Men, both high and low, of every Sect and Perſuaſion, as well Hindoos as Mahomedans, the Inhabitants and Natives of the City of Patna, Part of the Territories belonging to the Dewanny of the Engliſh Company, that the Gentlemen of England are diſpleaſed with the late Governor General, Warren Haſtings, upon the Suſpicion that exerciſing Tyranny and Oppreſſion, and taking from us, by Artifice, and Fraud, and Force, our Property, he laid waſte the Country; we therefore, according to the Dictates of our ſeveral Religions and ſacred Ordinances, which we hold to be ſtrictly binding on our Conſciences, and in Obſervance alſo of that Divine Precept, "Bear ye Teſtimony," do thus publiſh a true Account of the Nature and Circumſtances of the Conduct of Mr. Haſtings, an honoured Perſonage of eſteemed Qualities, who was perfect in Caution and Rectitude, complete in Virtue and Benevolence, and firſt amongſt thoſe Characters who are ſignalized by their great Harmony and Wiſdom, and was honoured both by the Kings of Hindoſtan and England; and by thus giving Utterance to the Words of Truth and Juſtice, cleanſe the Mirrours of the Hearts of the Gentlemen of England from the Ruſt of Suſpicion. This Perſon is clothed with Probity and Religion as with a Garment, and is adorned by the Protection of the People, and the Preſervation of us the Worſhippers of God, as it were with a Jewel; the Skirt of his Exiſtence is unſullied by the Stain of Diſhoneſty or Prejudice, and the Mirrour of his Heart is unclouded by the Duſt of Avarice. In the Time of his Government, and during the Period of his Adminiſtration, no one has ſeen in him any Thing but the Protection of the Subjects, and the Diſpenſation of Juſtice; never did the Dirt of

Affliction ſeat itſelf through him on the Hearts of the People, nor did he ever break the Glaſs-like Minds of the Lowly with the Stone of Violence. As an Army is kept in Safety by its Watch Guards, ſo he protected the Honours of Strangers and Natives by his Vigilance and Foreſight, and kept them defended in the Caſtle of Security from the Troops of Adverſity. The Sanctuary of the Welfare of us humble Men was preſerved in Safety by the ſuperintending Care of his Juſtice and Benevolence; he did not omit the ſmalleſt Particle of Friendſhip towards us, and towards whoever elſe were deſerving of it, but always by kind Words and benign Acts adminiſtered the Balm of Comfort to the wounded Hearts of the Afflicted. He left not one of us all, not a ſingle Individual, to be melted in the Crucible of Deſpair. In his compaſſionate Nature and great Kindneſs he favoured us all. The Feet of the Endeavours of wicked Men were broken by the Axe of his Awe, and the oppreſſive Hands of Evil Doers were bound by the ſtrong Cords of his Juſtice. By theſe Means the Doors of Happineſs and Delight were opened to us. He new laid the Foundations of Juſtice and the Pillars of the Law. In every Shape we the Inhabitants of this Country, during the Time of his Adminiſtration, lived in Eaſe and in Peace. We are therefore greatly ſatisfied with and thankful to him. As the ſaid Mr. Haſtings was long acquainted with the Modes of Government in thoſe Regions, ſo the inmoſt Purpoſe of his Heart was openly and ſecretly, in Word and in Deed, bent upon all thoſe Things which might maintain inviolate our Religions, Ordinances, and Perſuaſions, and guard us in every the minuteſt Reſpect from Misfortune and Calamity. In every Way he cheriſhed us in Honour and Credit. Whatever we have in our own Perſons really experienced from him, and whatever has been clearly manifeſted by him, and whatever has been clearly, we have for the Sake and in the Name of God, without the Arts of Hypocriſy, truly and juſtly thus declared. In this there is no Doubt.

Seals and Signatures to the above Addreſs.

* KAUZIES.

N° 1. Moolah Shurreat Ullah Khaun Wauyez, the Chief Kauzy.
N° 2. Kauzy Sijed Fuzl Ally.
N° 3. Kauzy Sijed Sultaun Alum.
N° 4. Kauzy Sujed Ameen U Deen.
Under this Seal is written,
A Supporter of Students, the Son of Kyaut Muzzeid, who was the Son of Shurreef Udeen, Proprietor of the Village Birtooly, in the Purgunnah of Rotas, by the Mother's Side, Grandſon of the Kauzy Shooker Ullah, who was the Son of Cauzy Peer Mahommud, the Hereditary Kauzy of the Purgunnah of Kauter, in the Sircar of Bahar. This Subſcriber is alſo Naib of the Kauzy of the Fouzdar of the Diſtrict of Patna, in the Soubeh of Behar.
N° 5. Kauzy Subghut Ullah.
Under this Seal is written,
The Contents of this Paper are ſtrictly true; Kauzy of the Purgunnah of Burragong, and Boonnea, and Punwaurah, in the Sircar of Shawabad, in Behar.

MOOFTIES.

N° 6. Moofty Sujed Ibrahim Hoſein.
Under this Seal is written,
" Fact."
N° 7. Moofty Doſt Mahommed.
Under this Seal is written,
" Fact."
N° 8. Moofty Sujed Fuzl Ullah.
Under this Seal is written,
" Fact."
N° 9. Moofty Sheikh Muſſy Oolah.
Under this Seal is written,
" Fact."
N° 10. Moofty Sujed Mohummed Hoſein.
Under this Seal is written,
" In Truth, Mr. Haſtings was famous and celebrated for his Goodneſs."

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* N. B. The Titles on many of the Seals are very numerous.—In the Tranſlation it has been thought neceſſary to retain only the moſt familiar.
The Numbers prefixed to the Names in the Tranſlation refer to as many correſponding Numbers in the Original.

Suddaurut

Suddaurut Punnah, i. e. Officers appointed by the Crown to ſuperintend the Charity Lands.

N° 11. Zein U Dein Ally Hyder Khawn.
Under this Seal is written,
"The Seal of the Sudder of the Sobah of Bahar; whatever is written in this Paper "is ſtrictly true."

N° 12. Sujed Wully Allum, Motehurully or Procurator appointed by the Engliſh Government for the Purpoſe of ſuperintending the Intereſt of thoſe holding Charity Lands in the Diſtrict of Bahar.

CANOONGOES.

N° 13. Roy Bulwunt Sing.
Under this Seal is written,
"Roy Bulwunt Sing, Canoongoe of the Sudder of the Soubah Bahar, and an "immediate Servant under the Emperor, bears Teſtimony of the Truth of "this Paper."

N° 14. Abdhoo Peim Chund.
Under this Seal is written,
"Peim Chund, a Servant of the Emperor, a Mohurrer of Roy Bulwunt Sing, "and of Roy Purſud Ram, Canoongoes of the Sudder of Bahar."

N° 15. Roy Nirmul Sing, Son of Purrein Sing.
Under this Seal is written,
"Roy Nirmul Sing, the Canoongoe of the Sudder of Bahar, bears Teſtimony "to the Truth of this Paper."

N° 16. Sittaram Sahoy.
Under this Seal is written,
"Sittaram, the Gomaſtah of Roy Nirmul Sing, the Canoongoe of the Sudder "of Bahar, is perfectly and ſatisfied."

N° 17. Roy Perſudram.
Under the Seal is written,
"Roy Perſudram, an immediate Servant of the Emperor, and Canongoe of "the Sudder Bahar, bears Teſtimony to the Truth of this Paper."

N° 18. Akund Sing.
Under this Seal is written,
"The Seal of Akund Sing, the Canongoe of the Sudder of the Purgunnah of "Ball, &c. in Sircar Sarun."

N° 19. The Signature of Khemajeet Roy, the Canongoe of the Purgannah of Milkie and Booſaury, in the Sircar of Hargee Poor, belonging to Bahar, by the Pen of Behadre Sing, the Deputy of the ſaid Canoongoe.

N° 20. The Signature of Roy Anoop Loll and of Rouſhoun Loll, Canoongoes of the Purgunnah of Milkie, in the Sircar of Haujy Poor, belonging to Bahar, by the Pen of Behadre Sing, Deputy of the ſaid Canoongoe.

N° 21. Ram Sahoy Heim Sing.
Under the Seal is written,
"The Signature and Seal of Heim Sing, the Canoongoe of the Purgunnah of "Noubut Poor Bullea, in the Soubah of Bahar."

N° 22. Rogonaut Sahoy.
Under the Seal is written,
"The Signature and Seal of Rogonaut Sahoy, the Grandſon of Kiſhen dew Doſs, "and the Canoongoe of the Purgunnah of Soroo, in the Sircar of Shawabad, "in Bahar."

N° 23. Bhekun Loll.
Under the Seal is written,
"The Signature of Bhekun Loll, the Gomaſtah of Roy Perſud Ram, and Roy "Nulwut Ram, the Canoongoe of the Sudder of the Soubah of Bahar."

N° 24. Nuſſurrat Ally.
Under the Seal is written,
"The Signature of the Canoongoe of the Purgannah of Saundeh."

N° 25. The Signature of Behadre Ally, the Servant of the Emperor, the Canoongoe of the Purgunnah and City of Azeemabad, in the Sircar and Soubah of Azeemabad—Under the Juſtice of Mr. Haſtings I was happy.

N° 26. The Signature of Odey Chund, the Gomaſtah of Sheikh Behadre Ally, Canoongoe of the Pergunnah of Azeemabad.

N° 27. The Signature of Bowanny Sing, a Servant of the Emperor, and a Canoongoe of the Purgunnah and City of Azeemabad, in the Sircar and Soubah of Bahar.—In the Juſtice of Mr. Haſtings I was pleaſed and happy.

N° 28. The Signature of Kiſhun Chund, the Gomaſtah of Bowanny Sing, and Canoongoe of the Purgunnah Haveylee of Azeemabad.

N° 29. The Signature of Bolaunut, a Servant of the Emperor, and a Canoongoe of the Pergunnah and City of Haveyley Azeemabad.—In the Time of Mr. Haſtings I was happy, in a State of perfect Eaſe.

N° 30. Doorgah Sahoi, the Gomaſtah of Bolanaut Canoongoe.

Omrahs and the Sons of Omrahs, Khawns, Munſubdars, and Zemeendars, being Mahomedans.

N° 31. Moneer ul Molk Moneer ul Dowlah Khawn Zummaun Khawn Behadre Nadir Jung.
Under the Seal is written,
"In doing good to Mankind Mr. Haſtings had no Equal."

N° 32. Mahommed Moſtekeem Khawn.
Under this Seal is written,
"Mohummed Moſtekeem Khawn, Son of the Nawaub Mozuffer Khawn, who "was the Nephew of the Ameer ul Amrah Nabob Sumſaum ul Dowlah "Khaundowran Behadre, who was the Chief Boſhy of all Hindoſtan."

N° 33. Mahommed Khawn Behadre ul Molk Delawurzun.
Under the Seal is written,
"The Son-in-law of the Nawaub Moneer ul Dowlah Reiza Cooley Khan Be-"hadre Nadir Jung."

N° 34. Sujud Mohummed Kkawn.
Under his Seal is written,
"Sujed Mohummed Khawn, the Grandſon of the Nawaub Mored Khawn, de-"ceaſed."

N° 35. Himmut Khawn Behadre.
Under his Seal is written,
"Grandſon of the Nawaub Azum Khawn Azum ul Dowlah Shumſheer Jung "Behadre, who was the Son of the Nawaub Muſleh udeen Khaun Muſleh O "Dowla Behadre."

N° 36. Sujed Lutf Ally Khawn.
Under his Seal is written,
"I, the humbleſt of the Servants of God, am a Grandſon of the Nawaub Azum "Khawn Azum U Dowlah Shumſheer Jung Behadre, and the Son of Sujed "Ameer Mohummed Khawn Behadre.—I affirm, ſwearing by the Prophet, and "by the holy Fathers, upon all of whom be the Grace of God, that without ever "having ſeen Mr. Haſtings, I am thankful to him. In Truth, that excellent "Gentleman was without an Equal.—Even, in former Times, there were few "Rulers ſo juſt, and poſſeſſed of ſuch Liberality, that all Mankind, from the "high to the low, from the great to the ſmall, ſhould, on all Accounts, be "thankful to him; that not one Individual of the whole human Race ſhould "complain of him.—God is Witneſs, that the late Governor General is one of "thoſe Rulers who are of diſtinguiſhed Eminence. Wherever he is, may God "preſerve him under his holy Care and Protection."

N° 37. Sujud Sheer Ally Khawn Behadre.
Under his Seal is written,
"Sujeed Sheer Ally Khawn, Son of Sujed Mohummed Koſeen Khawn Behadre, "who was the Son-in-law of Sujed Abdul Ally Khawn Behadre Shujah "Jung."

N° 38. Abdul Huſſun Khawn.
Under his Seal is written,
"The Son of the Nawaub Himmut Khawn."

N° 39. Hoſein Ally Khawn.
Under his Seal is written,
"The Grandſon of Salim Ally Khawn, deceaſed, and the Nephew of Kulb "Ally Khawn, deceaſed, Daroga of the Adawlut of the Soubah Bahar."

N° 40. Bubber Ally Khawn.

N° 41. Ally Azeem Khawn Behadre.
Under his Seal is written.
"Ally Azeem Khawn, the Zemindar of the Sircar of Gauzipoor, in the Soubah "of Allahabad, and Proprietor of Lands in the Soubah of Bahar.—I am

"perfectly

" perfectly ſatisfied with, and grateful to Mr. Haſtings. I hereunto affixed
" my Seal the 2d of Jummady ul Omrah, in the Fuſſily Year 1195."

N° 42. Meerza Abdoola.
Under his Seal,
" Meerza Abdoola, the Son of Kulb Ally Khawn, who was the Son of Ally
" Cooly Khawn."

N° 43. Wully ooalla Khawn.
Under his Seal is written,
" Wully oolla Khawn, a Servant of the Emperor, a Jageerdar, is the Son of
" Ghwolaum Imaum a Dein Khawn, deceaſed, who was the Siſter's Son of
" the Nawaub Ahumed Khawn, deceaſed.—What is written in the Text is
" exempt from all Doubt."

N° 44. Mohummed Mukkeem Khawn.
Under his Seal is written,
" There is no Doubt in the above. In all that concerned Mankind, he was
" without an Equal."

N° 45. Mohummed Azeem Khawn.

N° 46. Wahed Ally Beig.
Under his Seal is written.
" Wahed Ally Beig Khawn, Ameen of the Soubah of Behar, bears Teſtimony
" to this."

N° 47. Sujed Abaſs Ally Khawn Ruzvy.
Under this Seal is written,
" Son of Sujed Aſſud Ally Khawn, deceaſed, who was the Son-in-law of Suraj
" ul Dowla, deceaſed.—In truth, he (Mr. Haſtings) was a Man of Under-
" ſtanding, and worthy of governing."

No. 48. Anal Greeb.
Under his Seal is written,
" Well known by the Name of Sujed Fuzl oola Khawn Hoſeiny."

No. 49. Mohummed Ally Khawn.
Under his Seal is written,
" Mohummed Ally Khawn, the Daroga of the Foujedarry Adawlut for the Diſ-
" trict of Azeemabad, and Soubah of Bahar, bears Teſtimony to this Paper.
" — The Contents of the Text are true."

N° 50. Sujed Iſmael Ally Khawn Behadre.
Under this Seal is written,
" Sujed Iſmaul Ally Khawn, the Son of Sujed Abdul Ally Khawn Behadre
" Shuja Jung, who was the Brother's Son of the Nawaub Izut Khawn, the
" Soubehdar of Azeemabad."

N° 53. Ahmud Ally Khawn.

N° 54. Mohummud Ally Khawn.
Under this Seal is written,
" Mohummed Ally Khawn, the Son of Khadim Hoſein Khawn."

N° 55. Aboo Tooraub Kawn.
Under this Seal is written,
" Palpably true."
" Aboo Tooraub Khawn is the Son of Abul Coſſim Khawn, deceaſed."

N° 56. Mehdy Neſſaur Khawn Behadre Sabit Jung.

N° 57. Abaſs Cooley Khawn Behadre Nuſrut Jung.

N° 58. Ahmud Ally Khawn.

N° 59. Fedarr Ally Khawn, commonly called Abul Coſſim.

N° 60. Fedarr Hoſein Khawn.

N° 61. Huſſun Mohummud Khawn.

N° 62. Ahmud Nuwaz Khawn.

N° 63. Hedayet Hoſein Khawn.
Under this Seal is written,
" Thank God for all Things—I have ſeen the Truth of what is written in this
" Paper."

N° 64. Enayet Hoſein Khawn.

N° 65. Erſhaud Khawn.
Under this Seal is written,
" Erſhaud Khawn, the Son of the Nawaub Ameen ul Dowlah Behadre."

N° 66. Sujed Hyder Ally Khawn.
Under this Seal is written,
" So long as Mr. Haſtings was Governor of the Soubah of Bengal, &c. no
" Evils reached me; on the contrary, I continued in perfect Eaſe."

N° 67. Mohummed Beig Khawn.
Under his Seal is written,
" The Son of Meer Meyher Ally Khawn."

N° 68. Mohummud Reeza Khawn.
Under this Seal is written,
" Mohummed Reza Khawn, the Son-in-law of Abul Coſſim Khawn, deceaſed,
" —There is no Doubt of the Juſtice and Equity of Mr. Haſtings."
N° 69. Hardy Ally Khawn, Phyſician.
N° 70. Shurruf Ally Khawn Ibn Hichkum.
N° 71. Moonſhurruf Ally Khawn Ibn Hichkum.
N° 72. Nuuwauſiſh Hoſein Khawn.
Under this Seal is written,
" Evidently true."
" Nuwauſiſh Hoſein Khawn, the Grandſon of Abul Coſſim Khawn, deceaſed."
N° 73. Nuuwauſiſh Huſſun Khawn.
" Evidently true."
" Nuwauſiſh Huſſun Khawn, the Grandſon of Abul Coſſim Khawn, deceaſed."
N° 74. Ghawzy u Deen Ally Khawn.
Under this Seal is written,
" Evidently true."
N° 75. Biſmilla Khawn.
Under this Seal is written,
" There is no Doubt of this."
N° 76. Morein u Deen Ally Khawn.
N° 77. Abkarkhaun Behadre.
Under this Seal is written,
" Mr. Haſtings was the Benefactor of Mankind, and in every Thing worthy of
" a Ruler; was without an Equal. I am a Munſubdar of the Emperor."
N° 78. Khaujeh Khullul ullah Khawn Behadre.
N° 79. Hafiz Ghwolaum Ally Khawn,
Munſubdar of the Empire.
N° 80. Mohummed Khawn, Fedvy Shah Allum Badſhahy Gauzy.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Son of Fayez Ally Khawn, deceaſed, who was the Bokſhy and Naib of
" the Soubah of Azeemabad under Mohaubut Jung.—I ſwear by my God and
" my Prophet, that during the Time of Mr. Haſtings's Government I lived
" in perfect Peace, and that I was much concerned at his Departure."
N° 81. Zuffer Cooly Khawn.
N° 82. Mohummud Aſkurry Khawn.
Under his Seal is written,
" The Grandſon of Fayez Ally Khawn, deceaſed, the Bohſhy of Nawob Mo-
" haubut Jung."
N° 83. Mohummud Hoſein Behadre.
N° 84. Mohummud Ally Khawn.
Under his Seal is written,
" In protecting the Subjects, and in whatever was worthy of a Chief, he was
" unequalled."
N° 85. Azeem ulla Khawn.
N° 86. Mohummed Tucky Khawn Behadre.
Under his Seal is written,
" In protecting the Subjects, and in whatever was worthy of a Chief, he was
" unequalled."
N° 87. Mohummed Yâr Khawn.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is palpably true, and I am ſatisfied and thankful."
N° 88. Sheer Afgun Khawn Behadre.
N° 89. Kunaumut ulla Khawn.
N° 90. Muſſeeh ulla Khawn Behadre.
N° 91. Ghwolaum Durgah Meer Khawn Kaudry.
N° 92. Ally Zamin Khawn.
Under this Seal is written,
" He was a juſt Man."
N° 93. Juggut ullâ Khawn.
N° 94. Naſir Ally Khawn.
N° 95. Ameer Khawn.
N° 96. Huſſun Ally Khawn.
Under this Seal is written,
" Palpably true."
N° 97. Mauſoom Ally Khawn.
Under this Seal is written,
" Mr. Haſtings Behadre was a very juſt Man, a Protector of the People, and a
" Benefactor of the Poor."
N° 98. Mohummed Cooley Khawn.

Under this Seal is written,
" I was, and am ſatisfied with, and thankful to him."

N° 99. Meer Mohumed Takir Khawn.
Under this Seal is written,
" Mr. Haſtings Behaudre—may God encreaſe his Proſperity—was a Man of Juſ-
" tice, and a Protector of the Poor.—All Mankind are ſatisfied with and thank-
" ful to him; I alſo Meer Mohummed Takir Khawn, the Grandſon of Nawob
" Akeedutmund Khawn Behadre, am ſatisfied with him, and thankful to
" him."

N° 100. Rajah Yekbaul Ally Khawn Behadre.
Under his Seal is written,
" Rajah Yekbaul Ally Khaun Behadre, the Son of Rajah Kaumguar Kaun Mien,
" and Zemendar of the Purgunnahs of Nurhot and Summoy, &c. in the
" Sircar and Soubah of Bahar."

N° 101. Ghwolaum Hoſein Khaun.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Grandſon of Murza Moyeen u Dein Khaun, deceaſed."

N° 102. Niſſaur Hoſein Khaun Hoſeiny.
Under this Seal is written,
" Notoriouſly true."

N° 103. Khulleel Beig Khaun.
Under this Seal is written,
" Notoriouſly true."

N° 104. Buddy u Deen Mohummed Khaun.
Under this Seal is written,
" Son of Mohummed Khaun, deceaſed, a Phyſician.—From the Commencement
" of Mr. Haſtings's Government I never experienced any Hardſhip."

N° 105. Meer Ghwolaum Hoſein Khaun.
Under this Seal is written,
" From the Commencement of Mr. Haſtings's Government I never experienced
" any Hardſhip."

N° 106. Abdvolahkaun.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is ſtrictly true."

N° 107. Mohummed Tucky Khaun.

N° 108. Sumſaum u Dein Khaun.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is ſtrictly true."

N° 109. Meer Mohummed Baker Khaun Behadre.
Under this Seal is written,
" In the Juſtice of Haſtings, and in his Protection of the People, we are all ſatiſ-
" fied and thankful; and during the Time of his Government we led our
" Lives in great Tranquillity, and continued in Abundance, inſomuch that
" the very Name of Oppreſſion was not heard of."

N° 110. Hyder Ally Khaun.
Under this Seal is written,
" There is no Doubt in this.
" From the Commencement in his Government till his Departure for Europe,
" the Inhabitants and People of this Country always continued in Peace and
" Security, and they pray for the King and Country."

BEEGUMS, and other Women of Rank.

N° 111. Soubed U Niſſa Begum.
Under this Seal is written,
" Daughter of the Nawob Abdul Ally Khaun Behadre, Son of the Nawob Sul-
" taun Khaun Behadre, one of the Nobles of Jehaugur, and the Wife of Shah
" Ally Khaun."

N° 112. Zaheeut ul Niſſau Beegum, Widow of Jullal u Dein Hoſen Khaun, deceaſed.

N° 113. Leenut ul Niſſau Beegum.

N° 114. Buddrah ul Niſſau.

N° 115. Inaut Fatimeh.

N° 116. Khier Ul Niſſau.

N° 117. Wully Ul Niſſau Beegum.

N° 118. Sujeden Khodeyjeh.

N° 119. Sahib ul Niſſau, Wife of Ahmed Ally Khaun.

N° 120.

N° 120. Ahmetun Akremutun.
N° 121. Fatimeh Beegum.
N° 122. Ahumuddy Beegum.
N° 123. Doordauneh Beegum.
N° 124. Ayelun Niſſau Beegum.
N° 125. The Widow of Meer Aſkerry, dece^d.
N° 126. Juggroo Beegum.
N° 127. Mooſummaut Saulyhau.
Under this Seal is written,
" Notoriouſly true."
" The Seal of the Wife of Imaum Bokſh Khaun, the Son of Kawzy Thiſſun
" Roza Khaun, deced."
N° 128. Jeuny Beegum.
N° 129. Beiby Fatimeh Jaun Beegum.
N° 130. Motihaulikaun of Rajah Sadoo Ram dece^d.
Under this Seal written,
" From the prudent Counſels and perfect Wiſdom of Mr. Haſtings Behadre, he
" was in Truth a Man of Juſtice, and a Protector of the People."
N° 131. Fatimah. The World obtained its Deliverance by Fatimeh.
N° 1st 132. Mukun ul Niſſau Beegum.
N° 132. Noor Beeby: From "*poor Beeby*," i. e. The Light of a Woman, the World obtained its Redemption.
N° 133. Aſmutt Beegum.
N° 134. Shauiſleh Beegum.
N° 135. Poly Beegum.
N° 136. Mooly Beegum.
N° 137. Doordauneh Beegum.
N° 138. Motehaulikaun Auleh Hoſein Khaun.
Under this Seal is written,
" Notoriouſly true."

Men of Learning and Wiſdom, Prelates, and Deſcendants of the Prophet.

N° 139. Ghwolaum Huſſun.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Deſcendant and Repreſentative of the dignified Shah Arzanny, the Model
" of the Followers of God, the Chief of thoſe poſſeſſing Religious Wiſdom.
" May God ſanctify his honoured Tomb!—The Contents of this Paper are
" ſtrictly true."
N° 140. Wauris Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" Witneſs Warris Ally, the Motehwrully (Superintendant of the Charity Lands)
" in the Purgunnah of Ghyaus Poor, in the Sircar and Soubah of Bahar."
N° 141. Mowlavy Moheb Ullah.
N° 142. Yekkeem Ally Motehwully.
N° 143. Burkut Ullah Hoſeiny.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Seal of the Daroga of the Cuſtoms of Arzeemabad."
N° 144. Mohommud Fiez Riozoy Hoſeiny.
Under this Seal is written,
"The Keeper of the Stone bearing the Impreſſion of the Foot-ſtep of the Prophet,
" near the Garden of Jaffier Khaun, and well known by the Name of Sujed
" Meer."
N° 145. Tubbyeut ul Huck Hoſeiny.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Supporter and Preceptor of Students, well known by the Name of Moſafir
" Ul Hoſeiny ul Behary."
N° 146. Mowlavy Fiozl ullah unſaury Calendar Kadry.
Under this Seal is written,
" He (Mr. Haſtings) was in Truth a juſt Man."
N° 147. Ghwolaum Hoſeing Hoſeiny.
Under this Seal is written,
" We People were and are always thankful to Mr. Haſtings; during his Time
" we ſuffered not the leaſt Hardſhip."

N° 148. Abdul Wahaub.
Under this Seal is written,
" Strictly true."
N° 149. Fiozl Ally, of the Race of Gung Shukker (a famous Durveiſh).
N° 150. Yaur Ahmed.
Under this Seal is written,
" Palpably true."
N° 151. Fiozl Ally.
N° 152. Ahmuddy Mokhtaur,
Under this Seal is written,
" There is no Doubt in this."
N° 153. Mutteahu Rehmaum Apſum ul Kutteteun.
Under this Seal is written,
" Ahmud Ally."
N° 154. Shekh Mutteah U Rehmaun, Jemmutdaur under the Engliſh Government, a Native of Iſlamabad, Reader of the Khutlah on the Part of the King, and under the Fouzdar.
N° 155. Sujed Mahommud Cheraug Ally.
N° 156. Sujed Niauzy.
N° 157. Meer Sufder Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" There is no Doubt in this; and in the Conduct which becomes a Chief he
" was unequalled."
N° 158. Mahommud Aſhruff.
Under this Seal is written,
" There is no Doubt in this."
N° 159. Khaujeh Monim Bukſh.
N° 160. Ghwolaum Zelauny.
N° 161. Sujed Mohummed Taper.
Under this Seal is written,
" I the offending Slave of God, Mohumed Tahir, am the Son of Mohummed
" Hoſein Hoſeiny.—The Contents of this Paper are ſtrictly true."
N° 162. Huſſun Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Son-in-Law of Salim Ally Khaun, deceaſed, Dorogah of the Adaulut."
N° 163. Isfindyar Beig.
N° 164. Sujed Mobauruck.
N° 165. Meer Muſtophah Alley.
N° 166. Sujed Meer Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is univerſally known that he was a Man of Juſtice."
N° 167. Sujed Burkaut Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is notoriouſly true that he was a juſt Man."
N° 168. Sujed Hyder Ally.
N° 169. Mohummed Moez.
Under this Seal is written,
" Witneſs to the Contents of this Paper."
N° 170. Sujed Mohummed Kummauly.
N° 171. Abu Mohummed.
Under this Seal is written,
" Whatever is written in the Body of this Paper is notoriouſly true."
N° 172. Ruſhid Ally.
N° 173. Wauris Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" Palpably true."
N° 174. Kulb Ally.
N° 175. Sujed Afzul Ally.
N° 176. Meer Aleem ullah.
N° 177. Sujed Koodrut ullah.
N° 178. Abdapoo Baub ullah.
N° 179. Ghwolaum Yehyah.
N° 180. Minnut ullah.
N° 181. Sujed Kulb Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" I Sujed Kulb Ally, the Son of a Prelate, and a Native of Guija, bear this Teſti-
" mony, that a Perſon ſo endowed with all laudable Qualities never before came

" from the Country of the Frungs. All Virtues which are proper for the Na-
" ture of Man were conſpicuous in him."

N° 182. Azeem Ullah.
Under this Seal is written,
" A Prelate in the Soubah of Bahar."

N° 183. Naſir Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" I bear Teſtimony to the Truth of this, that a Perſon ſo endowed with all laud-
" able Qualities never before came from the Country of the Frungs. All the
" Virtues which are neceſſary to the Nature of Man were conſpicuous in him."

N° 184. Jewakir.
N° 185. Moneer ul Huck.
N° 186. Ghwolaum Neamut.
N° 187. Ghwolaum Neamut.
Under this Seal is written,
" Palpably true."

N° 188. Rehmaun Hoſein.
N° 189. Meer Fyez u Deen Hoſein.
N° 190. Fuzl Ally.
N° 191. Sujed Cheraug Ally.
N° 192. Mohil Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" Witneſs Mohil Ally, an Ammehdar of the Pergunnah Ghyauz Poor."

N° 193. Rehmutt Ally Ahmudy.
N° 194. Sujed Mohummed Tucky.
N° 195. Ally Akbar.
N° 196. Burkutullah.
N° 197. Allabd Sujed Wully Alum.
N° 198. Sujed Shaw Allum, a Prelate
N° 199. Alabd Sujed Rooſtum Ally.
N° 200. Sujed Behadre Ally.
N° 201. Auly Nubby aulaud Ally.
N° 202. Sujed Soojaut Ally.
N° 203. Yah Hyder Kurraur.
N° 204. Zeea U Dein Mohummed.
N° 205. Velayet Ally.
N° 206. Munnooar Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" God knows and beholds this."

N° 207. Meerza Mohummuddy.
N° 208. Mohummud Moraud.
N° 209. Zeen U Dein Ahmud.
N° 210. Mohummud Behadre.
N° 211. Amaunut.
N° 212. Abdahoo Hoor.
N° 213. Iraudut.
N° 214. Jemahir.
N° 215. Kulleem Ullah.
N° 216. Mohummed Aſkery.
N° 217. Ghwolaum Jelauny.
N° 218. Meer Coſſim Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" There is no Doubt of this, that he was a Man of Juſtice. I am the Son of
" Meer Nuſſur Ullah."

N° 219. Nurwully Shah Wully.
N° 220. Sujed Sufder Alley.
Under this Seal is written,
" So long as Mr. Haſtings Behadre was the Governor of the Soubah of Bengal,
" &c. on no Account did any Hardſhip befall me; on the contrary, I remained
" in perfect Eaſe."

N° 221. Meer Hoſeiny, the Son of Meer Meyher Ally Khawn.
N° 222. Gwolaum Hoſein.
N° 223. Meerza Jeig Ally Baig.
N° 224. Sujed Hoſein Ally.
N° 225. Meer Mahommed Hoſein.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Seal of Meer Mahummed Hoſein, a Merchant."

N° 226. Kummur U Deen.
N° 227. Sullabut Khaun, the Son of Baukir Khaun.
N° 228. Sheikh Mohummed Sullah.
Under this Seal is written,
"A Native of Lahore."
N° 229. Ghwolaum Mukhdoom.
N° 230. Mohummed Iſmael Hoſeiny.
N° 231. Mokurrum Ally.
N° 232. Sujed Rooſtum Ally.
N° 233. Sujed Mohummed Moktedir.
N° 234. Mohummed Dayim.
N° 235. Khoorum Ally.
N° 236. Zeea U Dein Mohummud.
N° 237. Mohummud Huſſun.
N° 238. Khizur Khaun.
N° 239. Fyez Oolah.
N° 240. Mohummud Zummaun.
N° 241. Mohummud Wauſil.
Under this Seal is written,
"All Men are ſatisfied with, and grateful to, Mr. Haſtings for his good Conduct.
"—I know he ſtudied the Good of the Company—to this I ſwear by God."
N° 242. Meer Bukſhy.
N° 243. Mohummud Hoſein.
Under this Seal is written,
"The Seal and Writing of Meer Mohummud Huſſun, Merchant."
N° 244. Syed Ghwolaum Hyder.
N° 245. Sujed Kurrun Ally.
N° 246. Hoo Allah Akbar.
N° 247. Abdul Kadir.
N° 248. Ghwolaum Shurruf.
N° 249. Meer Khier U Deen Hoſein.
Under this Seal is written,
"The Son of Meer Moraud Ally, the Bokſhy of the Nawob Ahtrarum U Dow-
"lah Behadre, the Soubahdar of the Soubah of Azeemabad."
N° 250. Sujed Ahſun Ally Hoſeiny.
N° 251. Amaunut Ullah.
N° 252. Bundeh Durgah Muraud Ally.
N° 253. Sujed Ameer Ullah.
N° 254. Mohummed Ameen.
N° 255. Sujed Meer Ally.
N° 256. Sullaumut Ullah.
N° 257. Mohummed Huſſool.
N° 258. Abdahoo Fackeer Ameer Ullah Hoſeiny.
N° 259. Mohummed Summy.
N° 260. Meir Jummaul U Deen.
N° 261. Mohummed Naumdaur.
N° 262. Hummadauny Hoſeiny.
N° 263. Meer Shurruf Ally.
N° 264. Wauris Ally.
N° 265. Mohumed Mehdy.
N° 266. Sujed Wauris Ally.
N° 267. Ghwolaum Ally.
N° 268. Sujed Shah Imaum.
N° 269. Shahab Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
"Strictly true."
N° 270. Mohummed Baker.
N° 271. Mohummed Hoſun.
N° 272. Ghwolaum Nubby.
N° 273. Fuzl Ally Shurreef.
Under this Seal is written,
"God knows and beholds."
N° 274. Nuwauſiſh Ally.
N° 275. Imdaud Ally.
N° 276. Abdahoo Abdaloo Beig.
Under this Seal is written,
"Strictly true."

N° 277. Mohummed Muſſah.
N° 278. Sujed Rooſtum Ally.
N° 279. Ghwolaun Moſtapha.
N° 280. Rohullah.
N° 281. Sujed Noor Ally.
N° 282. Murza Fuzl Ally.
N° 283. Mohummed Rouſhun.
N° 284. Loll Mohummed.
N° 285. Sief Ally.
N° 286. Mohib Ally.
N° 287. Sheikh Khier ullah.
N° 288. Mohummud Shurruff.
Under this Seal is written,
" Strictly true."
N° 289. Futteh Oolah.
N° 290. Meer Wauyez Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" In the Protection of the People, and in the Conduct that becomes a Chief, he
" was without an Equal."
N° 291. Sheikh Jummun.
N° 292. Abdahoo Mohummud Aſhoor.
N° 293. Mohummud Khier ullah.
N° 294. Mohummud Reza.
N° 295. Abdahoo Mohummud Nizam.
N° 296. Sheikh Nuſſer ullah.
N° 297. Peer Mohummed.
Under this Seal is written,
" Strictly true."
N° 298. Kauzim Hoſein.
Under this Seal is written,
" Palpably true."
N° 299. Meer Umjud Hoſein.
N° 300. Sujed Shums u Deen Hoſein.
N° 301. Mohummed Tahir.
N° 302. Zulfehaur Ally.
N° 303. Sujed Futteh Ally.
N° 304. Ghwolaum Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" Notoriouſly true."
N° 305. Sufder Ally.
N° 306. Sheikh Abdoolah.
Under this Seal is written,
" Notoriouſly true."
N° 307. Meer Ahmud Hoſein.
N° 308. Meer Hoſein.
N° 309. Fehaum u Deen Mohummed, the Moonſhy of the Cuſtoms at Azemabad.
N° 310. Sulleem u Dein Hoſeing.
N° 311. Mohummed Fyawz.
N° 312. Khier Ullah.
N° 313. Mohummed Jammaul ul Huck.
N° 314. Mohummed Khulleel.
N° 315. Abdub Jullul.
N° 316. Ghwolaum Ally.
N° 317. Meer Ghwolaum Ally.
N° 318. Sujed Hamid Jeely.
N° 319. Sujed Khulleel.
N° 320. Nujeeb Ullah.
N° 321. Sujed Rizvaun Ally.
N° 322. Wauhed Ally.
N° 323. Ghwolaum Mortizah.
Under this Seal is written,
" In his good Conduct, and perfect Wiſdom, Mr. Haſtings Behadre was in Truth
" worthy of Government."
N° 324. Peer Mahommed.
N° 325. Ghwolaum Abdul Kader.
Under this Seal is written,
" He was indeed a Man of Truth and Juſtice."

N° 326. Ghreeb Ullah Hoſeiny.
N° 327. Sujed Hidauejet ullah.
Under this Seal is written,
" Notoriouſly true."
N° 328. Khaujeh Ghwolaum Hafis Kauderry ul Hoſeiny.
N° 329. Bundeh Durgah Muſſy ullah.
N° 330. Ruffeeah u Deen Mohummed.
N° 331. Shah Mohumed Jaffer Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" Notoriouſly true."
N° 332. Mohummed Meyhdy.
Under this Seal is written,
" Notoriouſly true."
N° 333. Ameen ullah Hoſeiny.
N° 334. Fakeer Haddy Ally.
N° 335. Sheikh Kudrut ullah.
N° 336. Fukkeer Durgah Nubby Mohummed Muſſy.
N° 337. Rouſhun Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" Mr. Haſtings Behadre was in Truth a Man of Juſtice, and a Protector of the
" People."
N° 338. Hubbeek ullah.
N° 339. Shah Ghwolaum Hoſein.
N° 340. Shah Meer Ally.
N° 341. Noor U Dein Ally.
N° 342. Mohummed Azeem Hoſeiny.
N° 343. Fuſſy ullah.
N° 344. Sujed Imaum Bokſh.
N° 345. Mohummed Ally.
N° 346. Kulb Ally Ruzwy.
Under this Seal is written,
" In this there is no Doubt."
N° 347. Sujed Ghwolaum Huſſun.
Under this Seal is written,
" In this there is no Doubt."
N° 348. Sujed Fuz Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" He was a juſt Man."
N° 349. Mohummed Illahy Bokſh.
Under this Seal is written,
" In this there is no Doubt."
N° 350. Shah Meer Ally.
N° 351. Innauit ullah Hoſeiny.
N° 352. Alabdul Mooſnib Mohummed Jaffer.
Under this Seal is written,
" We People are entirely ſatisfied with, and thankful to Mr. Haſtings, for his
" Juſtice and Protection of the People."
N° 353. Mohummed Farook.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Nephew of Choudry Abdul Ruſſool, the Choudry of Azemabad."
N° 354. Sujed Ally.
N° 355. Mohummed Auriff.
N° 356. Hajee Mohummed Khâyim.
Under this Seal is written,
" Of the Juſtice and Equity of Mr. Haſtings there is no Doubt."
N° 357. Abdahoo Mohummed Mullich.
Under this Seal is written,
" We are greatly ſatisfied with, and thankful to Mr. Haſtings, for his Juſtice,
" his Munificence to the Poor, and his Protection of the People."
N° 358. Mohummed Mehdy.
Under this Seal is written,
" There is no Doubt or Queſtion that Mr. Haſtings was juſt; that he ſupported
" the Needy, and that he protected the People: We were ſatisfied and thank-
" ful."
N° 359. Mohummed Moneer Kedwanijee.
N° 360. Moſauhib Ally.
N° 361. Mohummed Ally Kedwanjee.

N° 362. Mohummed Ally Kedwanigee.
N° 363. Meer Ghwolaum Hoſein Mahummuddy.
N° 364. Iſſickhaur Beig.
N° 365. Alghur Hoſein Hoſeiny.
Under this Seal is written,
" This is notoriouſly true."
N° 366. Meer Ghwolaum Shurruf.
Under this Seal is written,
" I never heard or ſaw that Mr. Haſtings was guilty of Injuſtice to any Man."
N° 367. Ghwolaum Muſtopha.
N° 368. Laul Mahummed.
N° 369. Rockun Ally Hoſeiny.
Under this Seal is written,
" In Truth, he was unequalled for the Protection of the People: Whoever pe-
" titioned him obtained his Deſire."
N° 370. Ummeer u Deen Hoſſein.
Under this Seal is written,
" Mr. Haſtings was a Man of Underſtanding."
N° 371. Mohummed Abid.
Under this Seal is written,
" Mr. Haſtings Behadre was, in the Protection of the People, and in the Im-
" provement of the Country, a Ruler without an Equal: During the Time of
" that Gentleman's Government I was pleaſed and happy."
N° 372. Meer Inaut Ullah Hummandauny ut Hoſeiny.
Under this Seal is written,
" Mr. Haſtings was in Juſtice without a Second."
N° 373. Ghwolaum Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" This is notoriouſly true."
N° 374. Sujed Hummedauny Mohummudy ut Hoſeiny.
Under this Seal is written,
" We were greatly pleaſed and ſatisfied with Mr. Haſtings for his Juſtice and for
" his Protection of the People."
N° 375. Sheikh Abdullah Moneyre.
" Mr. Haſtings Behadre was a juſt Man, and a Protector of the People, ſo that in
" his Time no Hardſhip was experienced."
N° 376. Sheikh Barrullah Moneyry.
" Mr. Haſtings Behadre, in the Throne of Juſtice and of Protection to the People,
" was ſuch a Man, that he has no Second."
N° 377. Mohummed Sir Bolond.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is notoriouſly true."
N° 379. Sujed Burkut ullah.
Under this Seal is written,
" I call God to witneſs, that all Men were ſatisfied and happy during the Admi-
" niſtration of Mr. Haſtings, and that no Man ſuffered any Hardſhips."
N° 380. Muſſeeh ullah.
N° 381. Meer Futteh Ally.
N° 382. Meer Aha Ally Hoſeiny.
Under this Seal is written,
" From the Commencement of the Engliſh Company's Government, a Man ſo
" juſt as Mr. Haſtings has not come to this Country."
N° 383. Sujed Mohummuddy.
N° 384. Sujed Boorkann Ally.
N° 385. Abdoolah.
N° 386. Sujed Muſſech u Deen Hoſein.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is notoriouſly true."
N° 387. Shums u Deen.
N° 388. Ahmed Ally.
N° 389. Huſby ullah.
Under this Seal is written,
" I am a Witneſs to the Truth of this."
N° 390. Meerza Lutf Ally Beig, bears Teſtimony.
N° 391. Sheikh Ghwolaum Mortiza, bears Teſtimony.
N° 392. Sheikh Boodun, bears Teſtimony.
N° 393. Meerza Bogul Beig, bears Teſtimony.

N° 394. Mortiza Kooly Beig, bears Teſtimony.
N° 395. Chumroo Khaun.
Under this Seal is written,
" He was a Protector of the People, and a Diſpenſer of Juſtice."
N° 396. Ghwolaum Mohummed.
Under this Seal is written,
" I bear Teſtimony to the Truth of this."
N° 397. Eeſo of Reza.
Under this Seal is written,
" He was a Protector of the Poor, and a Diſpenſer of Juſtice to the People."
N° 398. Nuſſur ullah.
N° 399. Ghwolaum Hoſein.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is notoriouſly true."
N° 400. Sheikh Mohummud Mah.
N° 401. Yah Hoſein.
N° 402. Sujed Mohib Ally Hoſeiny.
N° 403. Shums u Deen Ally.
N° 404. Sujed Inaut ullah Hoſeiny.
N° 405. Sufdur Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is notoriouſly true."
N° 406. Sujed Rehmut ullah.
Under this Seal is written,
" In this there is no Doubt."
N° 407. Durveiſh Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" Warren Haſtings Behadre was famous for the Diſpenſation of Juſtice, and the
" Protection of the People. We, during the Period of his Government, were
" ſatisfied, thankful, and at Eaſe."
N° 408. Ghwolaum Muſſeech u Deen.
N° 409. Ghwolaum Mohummed.
N° 410. Sujed Mohib Ally Hoſeiny.
N° 411. Sheikh Ghwolaum Mohy u Deen.
N° 412. Abdahoo Burkut ullah.
N° 413. Wauris Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" In this there is no Deception.—I am a Rozenehdaur in the Sircar of Shaha-
" bad."
N° 414. Sheikh Kurreem ullah.
N° 415. Kaumil Ally Wully.
N° 416. Sujed Nuzur Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Contents are notoriouſly true."
N° 417. Shah Fuzl Ally.
N° 418. Bundeh Durgahy.
Under this Seal is wrirten,
" It is notoriouſly true.—I am the Naib Khaunſamann of the Nizamut in the
" Soubah of Bahar."
N° 419. Khaujeh Jummaul, the Son of Hoſein Bokſh.
N° 420. Sujed Mahummed Aſlem.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Juſtice of Mr. Haſtings Behadre, and Protection of the Poor, are as clear
" as the Sun."
N° 421. Shah Meer Butchoo.
Under this Seal is written,
" As a juſt Man he was without his like."
N° 422. Durveiſh Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" I am Manager of Affairs for the Family of Meer Mohummud Humaum, who
" was the Son of Meer Mohummud Imaum Behary."
N° 423. Mohummud Ally.
N° 424. Dolla Ullah.
N° 425. Darab Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is true, that Mr. Haſtings Behadre was fit for Government, and for the Diſ-
" penſation of Juſtice.—We were ſatisfied with and thankful to him."

N° 426.

N° 426. Meer Shurruff u Deen Hoſeiny.
Under this Seal is written,
" I, Meer Shuruff u Deen, am the Brother of Meer Afzul, the Uncle of Meer
" Aſhruff, an Inhabitant of Patna, and a Dependant of the Engliſh Company
" Behadre. From the Juſtice of Mr. Haſtings, his Protection of the People,
" and his excellent Conduct towards them, the Pepple of other Countries de-
" ſired, as for Example, thoſe of Caſhmeer lift up their Hands in Prayer that
" God would make the Engliſh Government the Lot of their Country.—Many
" People delivered Petitions to him."

N° 427. Sujed Nujjef.

N° 428. Sujed Waurzullah Hoſeiny.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Son of Meer Noor u Deen, deceaſed.—I ſwear by the God of Kauba, that
" during the Time of Mr. Haſtings I never ſuffered any Hardſhip."

N° 429. Nuſſur ullah.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is true."

N° 430. Mohummed Ally.

N° 431. Meer Noor ullah.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is true."

N° 432. Khaujeh Mohummed Muhſoot.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is notoriouſly true.
" There is no Doubt or Queſtion.—The Gomaſtah of Khaujeh Summy."

N° 433. Niſſaur Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is notoriouſly true."

N° 434. Ruffee u Deen Hoſein.
Under this Seal is written,
" In this there is no Deception."

N° 435. Loll Mohummed.

N° 436. Ghowlaum Ghous.

N° 437. Bundeh Durgah Ghwolaum Kutteb.

N° 438. Behadre Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is ſtrictly true."

N° 439. Abdahoo Mohummed Rumzanny.

N° 440. Mohummed Rouſham.
Under this Seal is written,
" Mr. Haſtings was a juſt and equitable Man."

N° 441. Sheikh Tauj u Deen.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is ſtrictly true that Mr. Haſtings was a Man of Juſtice, and that I am greatly
" diſtreſſed by his Departure."

N° 442. Meer Sujed Ally.
Under this Seal is written,
" Mr. Haſtings Behadre, in the Buſineſs of protecting the People, was a Ruler
" without an Equal."

N° 443. Khajeh Nyam ullah.
" Without Doubt or Queſtion he was a Man of Juſtice."

N° 444. Tahir Ally.

Rajahs and Roys, and Zemeendars and Civil Officers, and other Perſons of Rank, being Hindoos.

N° 445. Intizaun ul Molk Maha Rajah Kullean Sing Behadre Tehhoower Jung.

N° 446. Rajah Bowanny Sing Behadre.

N° 447. Roy Bunwaury Loll.
Under this Seal is written,
" I am the Nephew of Maha Rajah Ram Narain Behadre, and of the Maha Rajah
" Deerey Narain Behadre, Subahdars of the Soubah of Bahar. From the noble
" Generoſity and the Princely Munificence of the Governor Mr. Haſtings
" Behadre, I with great Gratitude continued in the Management of the Affairs
" of my ſaid Two honoured Relations, and in the Adminiſtration of Patna."

N° 448. Rajah Buſſunt Ram.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Manager and Repreſentative, on the Part of Maha Rajah Narrain Behadre,
" the Sobehdar of the Sobeh of Azemabad, commonly called The Sobeh of
" Bahar, am very greatly ſatisfied with, and thankful to Mr. Haſtings for his
" good Conduct."

N° 449. Roy Sook Loll.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Nephew of Maha Rajah Ramnarain Behadre, deceaſed, the Soubehdar of
" the Soubah of Azemabad, commonly called The Soubah of Bahar."

N° 450. Gunga Perſaud.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Seal of the Brother of Rajah Buſſunt Roy."

N° 451. Hurry Sing.
Under this Seal is written,
" A Relation of the Rajah Buſſunt Ram Saheb."

N° 452. Zorauwur Sing.
Under this Seal is written,
" A Relation of the Rajah Buſſunt Ram Saheb."

N° 453. . . . . Sing.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Son-in-Law of Roy Mohun Loll."

N° 454. Himmut Behadre.
" The Grandſon of Rajah Moorly Dhur."

N° 455. Baboo Loll Sing Behadre.
Under this Seal is written,
" I the Well-wiſher of the Company, am the Nephew of Rajah Moorley Dhur,
" the ancient Hircarrah of the Soubah of Azemabad."

N° 456. Shittaub Roy.
Under this Seal is written,
" The hereditary Dewan of the Maha Rajah Druj Narrain Behadre, Soubehdar of
" Azemabad."

N° 457. Purſud Roy.

N° 458. Roy Ram Sahoy.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Son of Rajah Noubur Roy, deceaſed, the Soubehdar of the Soubah of Bahar,
" commonly called Azemabad."

N° 459. Nadir Bokſh Choudry.
Under this Seal is written,
" A Chowdry of Azemabad."

N° 460. Denanaut.
Under this Seal is written,
" Deenanaut, the Vakeel of Maha Rajah Ruttun Behadre Shah, the Rajah of Neepaul."

N° 461. Surrup Narain.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Signature and Seal of Baboo Surup Narain Sing, Choudry of Sircar Sarung,
" in the Sobeh of Bahar."

N° 462. Roy Bowany Sahoy.
Under this Seal is written,
" In this there is no Deception."

N° 463. Rajah Beer Koonwur Sing.
Under this Seal is written,
" Rajah Beer Koonwur Sing, the Rajah of Sircar Chicumpaurun, in the Soubah of
" Bahar."

N° 464. Surrupjeet Sing.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Signature and Seal of Surrujeet Sing, the Choudry of the Purgunnah of
" Surriſah, in the Sircar of Hajee Poor, in the Soubeh of Bahar."

N° 465. Rajah Bikhramajeet Sing.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Signature of the Rajah of Sircar Shuwabad, in the Soubeh of Bahar."

N° 466. Piſhun Naut Roy.

N° 467. Mahtâb Roy.

N° 468. Dhara Roy.

N° 469. Roy Ram Churn.

N° 470. Atchunt Roy.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is ſtrictly true that Mr. Haſtings was a juſt Man, and a Protector of the
" People."

N° 471. Nowbut Roy.
Under this Seal is written,
" I Noubut Roy, the Vakeel of Sujed Ghwolaun Hoſein Khaun Behadre, know " that there is no Doubt or Queſtion as to the Juſtice of Mr Haſtings, his Pro- " tection of the People, or his Humanity to all Mankind. My Conſtituent with " a thouſand Tongues beſtows Praiſes on the Government of Mr. Haſtings, and " his Protection of the People. My Conſtituent is entirely ſatisfied with Mr. " Haſtings, and prays for his Welfare. My Conſtituent is now reſiding at Ho- " ſeinabad, the Place of his Ultumghaw; were he here, his Seal would be " affixed to this Paper."

N° 472. Hirdéal Doſs.
Under his Seal is written,
" Hirdeall Doſs, Owner of the Village Ahooneh, in the Pergunnah of Beewung.— " Mr. Haſtings's Service of the Country, his Protection of the People, and his " Endowments as a Ruler, are well known."

N° 473. Jey Perſaud.
Under this Seal is written,
" Jey Perſaud, the humbleſt of God's Servants, am the Owner of the Village of " Pryjooneh, in the Purgunnah of Ghyaug Poor.—It is clearer than the Sun " that all Men were ſatisfied and thankful during Mr. Haſtings's Adminiſtra- " tion, and I above all Men."

N° 474. Maha Rajah Adout Chund.

N° 475. Juggernaut Sahoy Bohore Sing Roy.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is palpably true that no Man can be offended with a Perſon of ſo much Juſtice."

N° 476. The Signature of Choudry Behary Loll, of the Purgunnah of Haveyley Azeemabad.
" During the Adminiſtration of Mr. Haſtings, we were ſatisfied and happy."

N° 477. Aſaulet Roy.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Seal of the Son of the Rajah Sadooram.—Mr. Haſtings was a juſt Man " and a Protector of the People."

N° 478. Mahtaub Roy.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is notoriouſly true."

N° 479. Cheit Roy Tehwuckooly.
Under this Seal is written,
" Surriſtehdaur of the Pay Office and of the Intelligence Offices of the Soubah of " Bahar.—What is written in the Body of this Paper is true."

N° 480. Sullaumut Roy Tehwuckooly.

N° 481. Munſook Roy.

N° 482. Chein Sing.
Under this Seal is written,
" Chein Sing, the Gomaſtah of the Choudry of Haveyley Azeemabad, bears " Teſtimony."

N° 483. Narain Sing Keyry Wauleh.

N° 484. Doorga Sahoy Heereeh Loll.
Under this Seal is written,
" The hereditary Mohſuddy of the Dewry of the Sircar of Mahah Rajah Ram " Narain Behadre."

N° 485. Hunnomaun Sahoy Bukhtawur Sing.
Under this Seal is written,
" The Vakeel of Rajah Buſſunt Ram Sahib."

N° 486. Moujy Loll.
Under this Seal is written,
" A Servant of the Rajah Buſſunt Ram Sahib."

N° 487. Shew Perſaud.
Under this Seal is written,
" Sheo Perſaud, a Mohhſuddy of the Nawob Mehdy Ally Khaun Behadre, the " Naib of the Soubah of Azeemabad."

N° 488. Jungy Loll.
Under this Seal is written,
" Jungy Loll, the hereditary Moonſhy for the Nizamut of the Soubeh of Bahar."

N° 489. Hurdiaul Sing.

N° 490. Muddun Gopaul Keidhoo Loll.
Under this Seal is written,
" An Inhabitant of Patna, and the Naib of the Vakeel of the Dutch Factory."

N° 491. Hunſray.
Under this Seal is written,
" An Inhabitant of Patna, and the Vakeel of the Dutch Factory."

N° 492.

N° 492. Surdaur Sing.
Under this Seal is written,
"The Seal of the Moonſhy of the Cuſtom Houſe at Patna."
N° 493. Hur Churn.
N° 494. Auſy Ram Loll.
Under this Seal is written,
"The Vakeel of Baboo Surrupnarrain Sing."
N° 495. Khooſhall Ram.
N° 496. Chein Loll.
N° 497. Jou Loll.
Under this Seal is written,
"The Seal of Jou Loll, the Moteſuddy of Rajah Bickra Majeit Sing, the Rajah
"of Shawabad."
N° 498. Oomrou Sing.
Under this Seal is written,
"A Writer of the Cuſtom Houſe."
N° 499. Jey Gopaul Sing.
Under this Seal is written,
"The Son of Lalla Biſhurn Sing.—Whatever is written in the Body of this Paper,
"is free from all Doubt."
N° 500. Mendoo Loll.
Under this Seal is written,
"The Nephew of Lala Huns Ranj, the Vakeel of the Dutch Factory, and
"Inhabitant of Patna."
N° 501. Gunga Ram.
Under this Seal is written,
"In this there is no Deception."
N° 502. Birj Behary.
N° 503. Hirdew Roy.
N° 504. Buſſawunt Loll,
"The Son of Moonſhey Roonwaur Sing, dece[d]."
"It is notoriouſly true."
N° 505. Seinaput Buſſunt Ram.
N° 506. Luchmy Narrain.
N° 507. Rada Kiſhun.
N° 508. Abdahoo Buktawaur Sing.
N° 509. Itcha Sing.
N° 510. Oomrow Sing.
N° 511. Chuny Loll.
N° 512. Sheo Sahoy Goer Dial.
N° 513. Jugger Naut.
N° 514. Boot Kiſhurn.
N° 515. Buſty Ram.
N° 516. Behadre Sing.
N° 517. Naunuck Goroo Shahoy Biſhun Sing.
N° 518. Derk Paul.
N° 519. Himmut Sing.
Under this Seal is written,
"In upright Counſels and in perfect Wiſdom Mr. Haſtings was in Truth a Man
"of Juſtice, and a Protector of the People."
N° 520. Ram Diaul Sing, the Uncle of Sadoo Ram.
N° 521. Nubkiſhore, the Son of Peim Chund.
"It is notoriouſly true."
N° 522. Cauſy Naut.
N° 523. Sheywuck Ram.
N° 524. Madhoo Surrun Roy.
Under this Seal is written,
"He was a juſt Man."
N° 525. Ram Perſaud Roy.
Under this Seal is written,
"Mr. Haſtings was a Gift of God in his Mercy to Mankind.—I ſuffered no
"Hardſhip."
N° 526. Ram Chund Sahoy Gopaul Chund.
N° 527. Munnear Sing bears Teſtimony, without Doubt or Queſtion he was a juſt Man.
N° 528. Kiſhurn Sahoy.
Under this Seal is written,
"It is notoriouſly true."

N° 529.

N° 529. Gowry Sunker Sahoy.
N° 530. Juggernaut.
N° 531. Goor Govind Sahoy Goorperſaud Sing.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is notoriouſly true."
N° 532. Jaggernaut.
N° 533. Joomuck Loll.
N° 534. Sey Loll Goor Sahoy.
N° 535. Jeywahir Mull.
" It is notoriouſly true."
N° 536. Ram Sing.
N° 537. Beneram.
Under this Seal is written,
" It is ſtrictly true, Mr. Haſtings was a juſt Man, and the People are greatly
" concerned at his Departure."

BANKERS and MERCHANTS.

N° 538. Ram Chund Ager Waulah.
N° 539. Caun Chund Ager Waulah.
N° 540. Bughwaun Doſs, Jeweller.
N° 541. Jey Chund.
N° 542. Gunſaum Doſs and Biſhun Doſs, Chief of the Druggiſts.
N° 543. Peya Doſs.
N° 544. Hur Shewuck Ager Waullah.
N° 545. Tehjoo Sah.
N° 546. Dhomy Sah, Jeweller.
N° 547. Mooda, the Choudry of the Shroffs.
N° 548. Baboo Sah.
N° 549. Mooty Loll.
Under this Seal is written.
" Mooty Loll, the hereditary Treaſurer of the Soubeh of Bahar.—Whatever is
" written in the Perſian Character in this Paper is true."
N° 550. Sukty Ram and Nuffy Chund.
N° 551. Bowany Doſs.
N° 552. Coſhall Chund Choudrie.
N° 553. Munnoo Sing, the Gomaſtah of the Chowdry of the Cloth Merchants.
N° 554. Bughut Ram, and Bowany Doſs.
N° 555. Bowanny Doſs, and Gunneis Doſs.
N° 556. Bolonaut Ager Wauleh.
N° 557. Golaub Roy and Caſſinaut.
N° 558. Gewaul Doſs and Chutter Boſe Doſs.
N° 559. Sumboonaut.
N° 560. Kiſhurn Doſs.
N° 561. Kookum Chund, Jeweller.
N° 562. Jewun Chund, Jeweller.
N° 563. Mooty Sahoo, Jeweller.
N° 564. Hurry Sing Ager Walauh.
N° 565. Neik Mull.
N° 566. Heem Rauj and Maunick Chund.
N° 567. Bolonaut and Sham Loll, and Munſooram.
N° 568. Chummum Loll, and Kiſhurn Doſs.
N° 569. Kiſhun Ram, and Bowanny Perſaud.
N° 570. Surubſoop, and Incharam.
N° 571. Nunperſaud.
N° 572. Tirbowun Doſs.
N° 573. Buſſunt Ram.
N° 574. Praan Sook.
N° 575. Bolonaut.
N° 576. Ruttun Chund.
N° 577. Jey Kiſhun Doſs.
N° 578. Hutteh Chund.
N° 579. Ram Kiſhun.
N° 580. Noul Chund.
N° 581. Hurry Maun.
N° 582. Mahrah Choudry, by the Pen of Bekauye Choudry.
N° 583. Bolonaut.

N° 584. Dodun Choudry, by the Pen of Kewul.
N° 585. Gocul Chund Cloth.
N° 586. Jewun Doſs, Cloth Merchant.
N° 587. Meetoo Loll Ager Waleh.
N° 588. Loll Jee Paundy.
N° 589. Biſhun Naut.
N° 590. Sah Mul.
N° 591. Jey Kiſhun Doſs.
N° 592. Ram Perſaud.
N° 593. Soom Chund.
N° 594. Bowanny Doſs.
N° 595. Putney Mull.
N° 596. Sohun Mull, Cloth Merchant.
N° 597. Dewarkaw Doſs.
N° 598. Burrull, Cloth Merchant.
N° 599. Suddaunund Miſſer, Cloth Merchant.
N° 600. Mohtraw Doſs, Cloth Merchant.
N° 601. Ram Sahoy, Cloth Merchant.
N° 602. Bijenaut.
N° 603. Doomun Sing, Cloth Merchant.
N° 604. Cheh Coury Mull.
N° 605. Cholauſy Mull.
N° 606. Sheik Shoker ullah.
N° 607. Setaram.
N° 608. Nundram, Cloth Merchant.
N° 609. Fukkeer Chund.
N° 610. Chuny Loll.
N° 611. Loll Jee, Cloth Merchant.

Beſides the above, there are a few Seals which are neither numbered or tranſlated, the Impreſſion being illegible.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY.
D. P. T.

True Copies.
E. Hay,
Secr^y to the Gov^t.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

In my Letter of Yeſterday's Date, accompanying further Addreſſes relative to Mr. Haſtings, in order to preſerve the Liſt of them regular, I inſerted under the Letter Z. an Addreſs from the Inhabitants of Patna, with Tranſlation, which was not completed, the Names to it not being made into Engliſh.—The Tranſlation of them is now in Hand; but from the Number, and confuſed Order of the Seals and Signatures annexed to it, I ſhall not be able to prepare it to fill the Place allotted for it in the above-mentioned Letter, to go by the Packet of the William Pitt; I therefore requeſt you will annex this Letter to that of Yeſterday's Date, in order to explain the Cauſe that the Patna Addreſs does not accompany according to the Liſt, and that it may be deferred until the next Diſpatch to England.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. Trans^r.

Calcutta,
5th Novr 1788.

N° 17. Copy Letter from the Collector of Dinagepore, dated 13th October; with a Tranſlation of a Perſian Paper tranſmitted by him.

Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

At the Requeſt of the Vakeel of the Zemindars and Talookdars in this Diſtrict, I tranſmit you the accompanying Perſian Paper, containing Teſtimonies relative to Mr. Haſtings.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) G. HATCH,
Coll^r Dinagepore.

Dinagepore,
October 13th, 1788.

A true Copy.
E. Hay, Sec^y to the Gov^t.

Paper tranſmitted by the Collector of Dinagepore: Received 19th October 1788, and tranſlated, purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

We, the Zemindars, Chowdries, and Talookdars of Pergunnah Selberres, &c. Diſtricts appertaining to the Zellah of Dinagepore, have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us, Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country;—Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings; poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts, remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England. That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud; and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him, nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us and thoſe entitled to it; but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all; he deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror; he tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice, and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He reeſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

The Signatures to this Addreſs.

Golaum Sultaun Hoſſeeny, Zemindar of 8 Annas Diviſion of Purgunnah Selberris.
Seidzeal ul Dien, Zemindar of 8 Annas Diviſion of Pergunnah Selberris; and,
Seed Akbar Hoſſein Hoſery Kiſhennarain, Zemindar of Pergunnah Barrickpore.
Gowry Perſaud Roy, Zemindar of Pergunnah Kabelpore.
Coſſinaut, Zemindar of 2 Annas Diviſion of Pergunnah Bepuckpore.
Gunga Luckinarian Serma, Talookdar of 8 Annas Diviſion of Terriff Kurrye.
Gopaul Kiſiowr Suma, Talookdar of 8 Annas Diviſion of Terriff Gurry.
Seid Mahomed Hoſſein, Grandſon of Sied Aboo Toraab, of Terriff Bahar.
Hurram Serma, Talookdar of 12 Annas Diviſion of Terriff Ihakur; and
Seam Kiſurer Serma, Nephew of the above, Talookdar of 5 Annas Diviſion.
Rooderram Serma, Talookdar of 4 Annas Diviſion of Ihakur.
Aſſud Zemaun Hoſſung, Talookdar of Terriff Bawgunge.
Sied Rumer ul Dien, Grandſon of Sied Nujub, Talookdar of Terriff.
Collea Perſaud Serma, Talookdar of Kiſmut Selberris, and Colly Chunder Serma.
Radachurn Doſs, and Gopichurn Doſs, Sied Akel, and Sied Imaun Bukſt, Talookdar of Terriff Kiſhenpoor.
Rada Kiſhen Serma, Talookdar of Terriff Bogola, and Colly Caunt Serma.
Ragoo Ramiſſer Chowdry, Talookdar of Terriff Broho Burrutpoor.
Hurkiſhwur Doſs, Cauſſinaut Doſs, and Pretain Doſs Dullol.
Govind Ghoſe, Talookdar of Terriff Putaubpore.
Rooder Caunt Roy, Zemindar of Pergunnah Chounge.
Ojodea Ram Serma, Brother of Ramſunker Serma, Chowdry of Kiſmut, of Pergunnah Chorane.
Sree Ram, Chowdry of Pergunnah Dattia, and Gerry Suſlidhur Chowdry.
Collea Perſaud Roy, Chowdry of Duttia, Jahangeerpoor, and Luckiram Chowdry.
Bridge Dollol Ghoſe, of Kiſmut Pergunnah Barrackpoor.
Mahomed Hoſſein Chowdry, and Naundhur Cawn Chowdry, of Kiſmut Pergunnah Barrickpore.
Shed Churn Chowdry, and Ragoonaut Chowdry, of Kiſmut Pergunnahs Barrickpore.
Nund Kiſhw'ur Chowdry, and Ram Caunt Chowdry, of Kiſmut Pergunnah Barrickpore.
Jynarain Serma, and Kiſhen Serma, of Kiſmut Pergunnah Barrickpore.
Chundernarain Sing, and Colla Clawn Sing of Hurpertaub, of Kiſmut Pergunnah Barrickpoor.

A true Tranſlation.
G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. Tr.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secr[y] to the Gov[t].

(Signed)

N° 18. Tranſlations of the Perſian Addreſſes from the Rajah of Burdwan, and Zemindars of the 24 Pergunnahs, and from Pundits of the 24 Pergunnahs, preſented by their Vackeels.

ff.

Paper delivered by the Vakeel on the Part of the Rajah of Burdwan, and the Zemindars of the 24 Pergunnahs, and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Petition, under the Signature of Rajah Mullic, Vakeel, on the Part of the Rajah of Burdwan, Radachurn Roy, &c. Zemindar of the 24 Pergunnahs.

The Maha Rajah Dherage Teez Chund Behader, Zemindar of Purgunnah Burdwan, &c. has tranſmitted an Addreſs relative to Mr Haſtings, under his own Seal, and the Signatures in Bengaleſe of 157 Zemindars in the 24 Pergunnahs, with a Copy thereof, authenticated by the Cauzy; and another Addreſs from the Pundits of the 24 Pergunnahs, written in the Shanſcrit Language, with a Perſian Tranſlation of it, in order that they may be ſent to Europe; and hopes that your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to order them to be tranſlated, and tranſmit the Original and Tranſlation to England.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secr^y to the Fort.

ff.

Under the Seal of Maha Rajah Dherage Teezhund Behader, Zemindar of Pergunnah Burdwan, &c. and the Signatures of the Choudries and Talookdars of the 24 Pergunnahs, as under written.

We, who are the Zemindars of Pergunnah Burdwan, &c. and the Choudries and Talookdars of the 24 Pergunnahs, as the Inhabitants reſiding in the Country appertaining to the Company's Dewanny, whereof the Hindoo Religion, or Followers of Mahomed, have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us, Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country: Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſeworthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and, by repreſenting Facts, remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of Gentlemen in England: That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him; nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack, by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us, and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all; he deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror; he tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice; and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He re-eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

The

The Seal of Maha Rajah Dherage Fez Chund Behadre, Zemindar of Burdwan.

The Signatures of the Choudries, &c. of 24 Pergunnahs.

Sunloſe Serma,
Nundloll Serma,
Ragobinder Serma,
Radachurn Serma,
Collyperſaud Serma,
Ram Ram Serma,
Setaram Serma,
Bulbudder Serma,
Kullean Serma,
Monnohur Roy,
Ramjewun Roy,
Siam Roy,
Joram Roy,
Satoo Roy,
Soonarain Roy,
Satoo Roy, Ramnarain Roy, and Badachurn Roy,
Nurſingded Roy,
Ramkiſhen Roy,
Hurnarain Roy,
Monohur Roy,
Shobaram Dey,
Sunker Mozendar,
Ramjewun Roy,
Colly Sunker Roy,
Durgaperſaud Roy,
Juggul Ram Roy,
Setaram Roy,
Luchmynarain Roy,
Ram Caunt Boſe,
Radakiſhen Boſe,
Rodge Bullub Roy,
Juggut Ram Roy,
Durpnarain Roy,
Rammohun Roy,
Kiſhen Kinker Serma,
Bhowanny Churn Boſe,
Ram Gopaul Roy,
Deby Bhowanny Boſe,
Chundichurn Roy,
Radachurn Ghoſe,
Rambullub Dey,
Gopemohun Ghoſe,
Rajahram Roy,
Gudadhur Chowdry,
Colly Perſaud Chowdry,
Ram Lochun Chowdry,
Ragoram Roy,
Bidda Dhur and Ram Reſſo Chowdry,
Modun Mohun Takoor,
Ram Chunder Roy,
Chuckoo Hurr,
Sunker Mozemdar,
Mullick abdul Wahed,
Tilluck Chund Roy,
Manic Chund Roy,
Ramtunnoo Serma,
Ram Ram Takoor,
Bridge Loll,
Rullicaunt Roy,
Munnohur Miſſer,
Imaud ul Dien Chowdry,
Ram Ram Chuckerbutty,

Durpnarain Roy,
Ram Lochun,
Sunker Chuckerbutty,
Rajah Ram Serma,
Seoperſaud Serma,
Anunt Ram Roy,
Gopimohun Deb,
Ram Sunder Deb,
Hurris Ram Roy,
Bhowanny Churn Roy,
Kewal Ram Roy,
Shree Ram Roy,
Goury Churn Roy,
Inder Mohun Roy,
Paurbutty Churn Roy,
Ragoram Roy,
Oby Mohun Doſs,
Jynarain Doſs,
Sellaheddein Mahomed Khan,
Beebe Hybe,
Roopnarain Ghoſe,
Ramchunder Kurr,
Peraun Mozemdar,
Ramded Doſs,
Ramſurren Dutt,
Kerparam Dutt,
Rama Caunt Ghoſe,
Ramnarain Metre,
Mudhoo Sudan Serma,
Khajah Petroos,
Kiſhen Churn,
Kiſhended Luſker,
Bulram Roy,
Hurchunder Ghoſe,
Mudden Metre,
Nurſing Doſs,
Rajah Ram Roy, and Ramkiſhen Roy,
Kiſhen Churn Roy,
Nund Kiſher Serma,
Byjoram Chukerbutty, and Anund Ram Chuckerbutty,
Odye Narain Roy,
Kiſhen Ram Roy,
Monnohur Chuckerbutty,
Bhoobneſſer Metre,
Ragonaut Kurr,
Ram Chund Roy,
Hurry Deb Serma,
Monnohur Mozemdar,
Ramdeb Deb,
Ram Kiſhen Dutt,
Ojoodea Ram Dutt,
Rajah Ram Mozendar,
Ram Dutt,
Faazul Dein,
Suntoſe Serma,
Bunwarry,
Juggut Ram Serma,
Ram Bhudder Serma,
Sedeſſer Serma,
Douny Dulloll Serma,
Ruttneſſer Metre,
Ramdeo Doſs,

Govind

Govind Biſwas,
Ramjewun Ghoſe,
Gocul Chunder Metre,
Sundees Sein,
Chowra Money Dutt,
Shaw Hoſſein Ulla,
Ram Roy, and Ramſurren Roy,
Kewul Ram Roy,
Ramkiſhwur Roy,
Deby Churn Roy,
Gocul Chunder Goſſein,
Kiſhen Chunder Goſſein,
Srada Seam, and Bowanund Mohun Goſſein,
Chunder Seker Metre,
Nundram Ghoſe,
Shobaram Boſe,
Hulloo Serma,
Ram Churn Roy,
Ramma Caunt Roy,
Kiſhen Poddar,
Loll Beharry Serma,
Kiſhen Deb Serma,
Nubby Caazy,
Seteram Mozendar,
Roſſamind Holdar,
Ramanund Serma,
Ram Ram Serma,
Sookdeo Serma,
Nurrender Muſtify,
Ramnund Opadea,
Hurriſchunder Deb,
Gopimohun Deb.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. Tr.

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Addreſs from the Pundits of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Under the Signatures as under written.

Mr. Haſtings's Diſpoſition was adorned with the Jewel of Patience, Firmneſs, Clemency, and Courage, great Complacency and Politeneſs. He enlightened the World by the Brightneſs of his Conduct, the Praiſes of which are ſung by all learned Men. The Miniſters of England, on the Suſpicion that Mr. Haſtings took Money by Force and Deceit from the Natives of this Country, and ruined the Country, are diſpleaſed with him;—We, Inhabitants of the Country under the Company's Dominions, having heard this, in order to remove this Reflection on him, who adminiſtered Juſtice, and to wipe away the Cloud from the Minds of the People of England, repreſent the good Conduct he followed:—That in regard to Inhabitants of this Country, of high, middling, and low, all the three Degrees, he maintained them in the enlightening Roads of Religion, and cheriſhed them with Parental Kindneſs, without Self-Intereſt. He raiſed the Credit of Tutors and Students in every Learning, by treating with Reſpect every Branch according to its Inſtructions and Science; and from having been long reſident in this Country, he was well acquainted with the Nature of the Government of it. During his Adminiſtration in this Kingdom, the whole World felt no Uneaſineſs or Adverſity, preſerved the beaten Track of their Concerns, and lived in Peace.—This was the Caſe with every one.

The Signatures to this Addreſs.

Bydonaut Serma, of Munjilpore,
Bulram Serma,
Bridge Kiſwur Serma, of Barryſa,
Aununderam Serma, of Barryſa,
Bhowanny Churn Serma, of Barryſa,
Ramdololl Serma, of Barryſa,
Ramlochun Serma, of Barryſa,
Ramneedy Serma, of Barryſa,
Cowla Caunt Serma, of Barryſa,
Sumboonaut Serma,
Deby Churn Serma,
Setaram Serma,
Ramchurn Serma,
Ramrooder Serma,
Nundkiſwur Serma, of Collygaut,
Rajoram Serma,
Anuntram Serma, of Munjilpore,
Ajoodearam Serma,
Gunganarain Serma,
Luckenarain Serma,
Ram Ram Serma,
Atmaram Serma, of Munjilpore,
Ramſudes Serma, of Munjilpore,
Coſſinaut Serma, of Munjilpore,
Guddadhur Serma, of Futty Godda.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY.
D. P. Tr.

True Copies.

E. Hay,
Secy to the Fort.

N° 19. Tranſlations of Perſian Addreſſes from the Rajah of Jeſſore, Mahmedſhey, &c. from the Zemindar, &c. of that Diviſion, and preſented by their Vackeel.

Papers delivered by the Vakeels on the Part of the Zemindar of Pergunnah Jeſſore, Mamond Shahy, &c. and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Petition from the Vakeels of the Zemindars of Jeſſore and Mahmond Shahy.

An Addreſs relative to Mr. Haſtings, under the Signature of Serrikaunt Roy, Zemindar of Pergunnah Jeſſore, &c. and one under the Seals and Signatures of the Choudries of Mohmoud Shahy, and the Talookdars of Zellah Jeſſore, with Copies thereof, having been tranſmitted to the Preſence, we hope that they may be tranſlated by Order of Government, and the Tranſlation and Original forwarded to Europe.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. Tr.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secr to the Fort.

Under the Signature of the Serrikaunt Roy, Zemindar of Pergunnah Joſeefpore, &c.

I have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country;—Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts, remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England. That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him; nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have always been guarded in Quiet from Attack by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to us all. He deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror. He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice; and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He re-eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace: We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. Tr.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secr to the Fort.

Under the Seals and Signatures of the Zemindars, Chowdries, and Talookdars of the Mehals of Mahmond Shahy and Zillah Jeſſore.

We Zemindars, Chowdries, and Talookdars of the Mahls of Mahmond Shahy and Zellah Jeſſore, have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us, Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country;—Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts

Facts remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England. That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him; nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to us all. He deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror. He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice; and by his Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He re-eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

The Seals and Signatures to this Addreſs.

Rajah Mohinder Sunker, Zemindar of 12 A' 16 G' Diviſion of Pergunnah Mahomed Shahy, &c.
Govind Deo, Zemindar of 3 A' 4 G' Diviſion of Pergunnah Mahomed Shahy.
Selaheddeen Mahomed Khan, Zemindar of Pergunnah Siedpoor.
Kiſhen Sing Roy, &c. Chowdries of Pergunnah Hoglah, written by their Vakeel Sermaun Dutt.
Hurrynarain Goſaul, Talookdar of Chorooba Madodea, written by their Vakeel Datteram Doſs.
Coſſinaut Dutt, Talookdar Pergunnah Sultaunpoor Kunea, written by his Vakeel Ramſunker Boſe.
Kiſhen Deo Roy, &c. Talookdar of Terf Rajepoor, written by Seheſſeramdeo Vakeel.
Delyperſaud Roy, of Pergunnah Ameerabad, written by his Vakeel Ramlochun Metre.
Punchund Choudry, Ramchum Choudry, and Dergaperſaud Choudry, Talookdar of Kiſmut Pergunnah Amerpore, written by their Vakeel Rajekiſhurn Multick.
Rodge Chund Muſtofy and Byjoram Muſtofy of Kiſmut Purgunnah Kooſdah, written by their Vakeel Rajekuſhurn Mullick.
Bodyepaye Bhyrochund Roy, Talookdar of Kiſmut Purgunnah Talook, written by his Vakeel Neel Caunt Serma.
Baniſſer and Ramſunder Sirma, Chowdries of Kiſmut Purgunnah Sultaunpoor, written by his Seduſhib Sirma Vakeel.
Bauſdeo Serma Choudry, &c. of Kiſmut Purgunnah Sultaunpoor, written by Peraunchund Serma Choudry.
Sobachund Serma Chowdry of Kiſmut Purgunnah Myhatty Augurpara, written by Ramſhun Serma Vakeel.
Ramkiſhen Roy, Choudry of Kiſmut Purgunnah Serfrajepoor and Vajetpoor, written by Ramſhun Vakeel.
Gunganarrain Roy, Choudry of Kiſmut Purgunnah Agurpara, &c. written by Rammohun Vakeel.
Piraun Kinker, Chowdry of Pergunnah Muggypoor.
Hurnarrain Roy, Choudry of Kiſmut Pergunnah Augurpore, &c. written by Rammohun Serma Vakeel.
Sreenaut Roy, Talookdar of Mouza Bhalbarea, &c. written by Rammohun Serma Vakeel.
Bodyepaye Mohiz Chund Roy, Talookdar of Pergunnah Pyhehatty and Degdauna Hoſſeinpore, written by Cowla Caunt Serma Vakeel.
Neibkiſhurn Muſtofy and Brindubund Chund Boſe, Talookdars of Kiſmut Pergunnah Hevally Ketjuclabad, written by Ram Chunder Goſt Vakeel.
Puddum Lochun Muſtofy, Talookdar of Kiſmut Pergunnah Jaumeyra, and Govindram Boſe, Talookdar of Ditto, written by Rodgender Goſt.
Kiſſo Roy, Talookdar of Pergunnah Tollibpoor, written by Sedda Seo Metre Vakeel.
Ram Chund Roy, Talookdar of Purgunnah Tocklapoor, written by Sedda Seo Vakeel.
Govind Chund Boſe, Talookdar of Kiſmut Pergunnah Havelly, written by Kewalrauchund Vakeel.

Ram Govind Roy, &c. Chowdries of Pergunnah Havelly Kelphutabab, written by Kewulram Chund Vakeel.
Bodyepaye Hurchund Roy, Talookdar of Mirzapoor.
Ram Chund, Chowdry of Mourza Sreenagur, written by Collychurn Serm Vakeel.
Ramchunder Bidda Luncar, Talookdar of Pergunnah Kilky; Ramjea Roy, Talookdar of Pergunnah Kilky.
Suntosh Roy, Talookdar of Pergunnah Kilky, written by Ramjea Roy.
Punchanaud Sein, &c. Talookdars of Mouzah Bungong, &c. written by Baucharam Serma Vakeel.
Gocul Chund Metre, Talookdar of Kismut Pergunnah Serfrajepore, &c. appertaining to Myhatty, written by Bissenhaut Bose Vakeel.
Govind Persaud, Choudry of Pergunnah Agurpara, written by Gungaram Bose Vakeel.
Ram Lochun Ghose, Talookdar of Kismut Pergunnah Myhatty, written by Bissenram Rucket Vakeel.
Bhowanny Churn Chowdry, Talookdar of Pergunnah Aumeerpore, written by Sehesseramdo Vakeel.
Ram Ram Roy, Ramnaut Roy, Colly Sunker Roy, and Ramjewan Roy, Talookdars of Kismut Pergunnah Myhatty, written by Bissenram Rucket Vackeel.
Rajah Ramlochun Roy, written by Ramneedy Bose, Vakeel of Pergunnah Jahmeera, &c.
Ramtunnoo Dut, Talookdar of Murdydea, written by Ramsunker Bose Vakeel.
Ram Chund Bhunge, Talookdar of Pergunnah Bridgepore, written by Gungeram Bosse Vakeel.
Kishendoo Buttacharjea, Talookdar of Pergunnah Hilky.
Bhowany Churn, Talookdar of Pergunnah Hilkey.
Mohunjungul Roy, Talookdar of Pergunnah Hilkey.
Golucknaut Choudry, of Pergunnah Daumranna Mutofypoor, written by Ramsunder Bose Vakeel.
Ram Caunt Bhose, Talookdar of Pergunnah Nazier Inactpoor, written by Tilluckchund Rada Vakeel.
Condorp Roy, of Pergunnah Govindpoor, written by Ramdea Vakeel.
Ramhurry Takoor, Talookdar of Pergunnah Myhatty, written by Bessenram Ruckit Vakeel.
Persaud Chund Choudry, of Kismut Pergunnah Bhalka, written by Juggernaut Chund Vakeel.
Ramhurry Bhunge, Talookdar of Kismut Pergunnah Baridpoor.
Ramanund Roy, Talookdar of Tuppa Bubbea, written by Rajekishurn Choudry.
Suntosh Roy, Talookdar of Kismut Pergunnah Sultaunpoor, written by Bissonaut Dos Vakeel.
Shaam Sunder and Bydonoth Roy, Talookdar of Pergunnah Hilky.
Gopaul Sing, Talookdar of Pergunnah Hilkey.
Ramkinker Roy, Talookdar of Pergunnah Hilkey.
Hurranund Mokerjea, Talookdar of Kismut Pergunnah Bhalka, written by Ramsunder Ghose Vakeel.
Govindpersaud Goft, Talookdar of Mouzah Jameira, &c.
Manick Roy Serma, Choudry Pergunnah of Juddea and Juggernautpoor, written by Ramkishurn Serma Vakeel.
Ram Chunder Serma, Talookdar of Kismut Pergunnah Sedka.
Chundernarain Serma, Talookdar of Kismut Pergunnah Sedka.
Kishenjewun Serma, Talookdar of Kismut Pergunnah Sedka.
Surbanney Debbea, Talookdar of Kismut Pergunnah Sedka.
Nian Chund Dutt, Talookdar of Kismut Pergunnah Pykehotty, written by Ramlochurn Vakeel.
Concul Mokey, Zemindar of Kismut Pergunnah Serfrajepoor.
Hurry Kishen Roy, Zemindar of Kismut Pergunnah Serfrajepoor, written by Devnarain Dutt Vakeel.
Radanaut Roy, Zemindar of Kismut Pergunnah Serfrajepoor.
Chunder Money Choudry, Talookdar of Pergunnah Cottalea, written by Rambochun Metre Vakeel.
Ram Churn Serma, Talookdar of Pergunnah Havelly Shar, written by Bissonaut Bose Vakeel.
Jagernaut Bhunge, Collachaun Bhunge, and Ramlochun Bhunge, Talookdars of Kismut Pergunnah Bajedpoor, written by Ramsunder Ghose Vakeel.
Mahomed Ameer, Talookdar of Kismut Ruttfotry, Ram Chund Juttoo Opadea, Talookdar of Pergunnah Gheendurpoor, written by Kishechund Roy Vakeel.
Seo Bhyropersaud Roy, Talookdar of Pergunnah Akondar.

Sunkur Ruttun Boſe, Talookdar of Cona Gotchy Nymoody, Talookdar of Buſſonſy, &c. and Cowul Serdy, &c.
Perſootum and Akinchund Serma, Talookdar of Rado Cauntpoor, &c. written by Kirkenarrain Vakeel.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T^r.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^y to the Gov^t.

N° 20. Tranſlation of a Perſian Addreſs from the Rajah of Tannah Bahar, in Cooch Bahar, preſented by his Vackeel.

Paper delivered by the Vackeel on the Part of the Rajah Hurrindernarrain, Rajah of Tannah Beyhar, &c. in Cooch Beyhar, and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Under the Seals and Signatures as written.

I Rajah Hurrindernarain, Rajah of Tannah Beyhar, in Cooch Behar, and other Servants and Dependants on the ſaid Raje, whoſe Seals are hereunto annexed, have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country;—Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts, remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England. That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him, nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack, by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all; he deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror. He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice; and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He re-eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

The Seals and Signatures to this Addreſs.

Maha Rajah Hurrinderain.
Maha Ranny, the Mother of Maha Raja Hurrinderain.
Serbanund Goſſein, Superintendant of the Raje Moaidnarain Koar.
Nazir Deo Jebundernarain Koar.
Coſſinaut Khauſhnubbees, the Rajah's Dewan.
Suſtidhar Doſs, Vakeel at Calcutta.
Kiſhen Caupt Buckſhy.
Biſhenperſaud Ameen.
Jankeram Sirma, Vackeel at Calcutta.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T^r.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^y to the Gov^t.

27 M

N° 21. Tranſlation of a Perſian Addreſs from the Ranny of Rajeſhahy, and her Son Rajah Ramkiſſen—preſented by her Vackeel.

Paper delivered by the Vakeel on the Part of Maha Ranny Bowanny, and Rajah Ramkiſſen, her adopted Son, Zemindar of Pergunnah Rajeſhahy, &c. and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Under the Seals of Maha Ranny Bhowany, and her adopted Son Rajah Ramkiſhen, and others, as underwritten.

We, Maha Ranny Bhowanny, Zemindar of Pergunnah Rajeſhahy, &c. Rajah Ramkiſhen, her adopted Son, and the Zemindary Omlah, have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country;—Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England. That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charges of Embezzlements and Fraud, and his Heart of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him; nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us, and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all; he deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror; he tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice; and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He re-eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

The Seals and Signatures to this Addreſs.

Maha Ranny Bowanny.
Rajah Ramkiſhen, adopted Son to the above.
Ramkiſhen, Nien Chunder Serma, Naib of Pergunnah Rajaſhahy, &c.
Permanund Doſs, Vakeel of Pergunnah Rajeſhahy, &c.
Ram Caunt, Seriſtadar.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. Tr.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secr to the Fort.

N° 22. Tranſlation of a Perſian Addreſs from the Canongoes, Zemindars, &c. of Midnapore, preſented by their Vackeel.

r. r.

Paper delivered by the Vakeel, on the Part of the Cannongoes, Zemindars, Chowdries, and Talookdars of Chucla Midnapore, tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Under the Seals and Signatures as underwritten.

We, the Cannongoes, Zemindars, Chowdries, and Talookdars of Chucla Midnapoor, have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed

preſſed us Inhabitants of this Place, took Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country; —Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities; and by repreſenting Facts, remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England. That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all.—He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government, no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him; nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack, by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us and thoſe entitled to it; but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all. He deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror. He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice; and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He re-eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us, ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Fact that happened from him.

The Seals and Signatures to this Addreſs.

Ranny Sree Sree Mooty, Zemindar of Pergunnah Midnapore, &c.
Rajah Sunder Narain, Zemindar of Pergunnah Coſſyorra and Shawpore.
Rajah Bridge Annund.
Rajah Kiſhen Bullub.
Annund Loll Khan, Zemindar of Tuppea Nanajoal.
Colly Perſaud Chowdry, Groo Churn Roy Seam, Churn Bhowan, and Collooram Bhowan, &c. Talookdars of Pergunnah Summeeck.
Beerperſaud Chowdry, Zemindar of Pergunnah Kedder, &c.
Manicram Chowdry, &c. Talookdars of Maleapoor.
Ragonaut Chowdry, and Pertaubnarain, Chowdry of Pergunnah After Barthan.
Futtechund Chowdry and Manchund, Zemindars and Talookdars of Duttgotta.
Grooperſaud Maha Patter, Zemindar of Pergunnah Gridnapore.
Ramnarain Boyean, Zemindar of Pergunnah Gridnapore.
Nundaram Dutt, Zemindar of Pergunnah Gridnapore.
Hurrooram Roy, Zemindar of Pergunnah Sutterpore, written by his Naib Lucky Caunt Boſe.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. Tr.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy to the Govt.

No 23. Tranſlation of an Addreſs from the Canongoes, &c. &c. &c. of Sylhet, preſented by the Collector.

S. S.

Tranſlation of a Perſian Addreſs delivered by the Canoongoes, Zemindars, Chowdries, and Talookdars of Sylhet, to Mr. Willis, Collector of the Revenues of that Diſtrict.

We the Servants of the Imperial Court, the Canongoes, Zemindars, Chowdries, and Talookdars of the Diſtrict of Sylhet, a Dependancy of the Soubah of Bengal, that Paradiſe of Nations, have heard that the Gentlemen of England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, upon a Suſpicion, that exerciſing Tyranny and Oppreſſion over us, he took our Money by Fraud and Artifice, as well as by Force, and that by Miſmanagement he laid waſte the Country. We hearing this, are much aſtoniſhed! For the Skill and Knowledge of Mr. Haſtings in the Conduct of Buſineſs, and in managing the Affairs both of Revenue and Government, are notorious throughout

all Bengal and Hindoſtan. We for our Parts can ſay, that he never took from us, humble Men, a ſingle Daun or Dhyrrum by Force or Oppreſſion, or by Fraud or Artifice; nor was his Diſpoſition in any Degree inclined to Avarice and Covetouſneſs; on the contrary, he ſowed the Seeds of Kindneſs in the Fields of the Hearts of all the Huſbandmen and Subjects, and from the Showers which fell from the Clouds of his Benevolence and Generoſity, he made the Hearts of the Poor to flouriſh like a Garden. By Law and the Diſpenſation of Juſtice he improved the Country. From the Sword of the Wicked, who delight in Sedition, he protected us, defenceleſs People, with the Shield of his Beneficence; and during the Time of his Adminiſtration and Government we paſſed our Time in Eaſe and Pleaſure. As he was from a very early Period acquainted with the Uſages and Cuſtoms of this Country, ſo he laboured to preſerve inviolate the Honour, the Faith, and the Religion of us all. For theſe Reaſons we, according to our Religion and Belief, and in purſuance of that holy Precept "*withhold not your Teſtimony*," have truly and juſtly made this public Declaration.

Mubhoo Ooodrukt, Canoongoe of the Diſtrict of Sylhet.
Shaum Roy, Canongoe of the Diſtrict of Sylhet.
Muntuny Naut Roy, Canongoe of the Diſtrict of Sylhet.
Jewun Kiſhurn Roy, Canongoe of the Diſtrict of Sylhet.
Rama Kunt Roy, Canongoe of the Diſtrict of Sylhet.
Rada Kiſſen Roy, Canongoe of the Diſtrict of Sylhet.

Then follows, in the Original, theſe Words, viz.

The Chowdries of the Purgunnahs in this Diſtrict from the earlieſt Times, have in ſubſcribing Papers written their Names in the Bengal Language, thus, "*Choudry Burg* (i. e. the Choudries, "with all the Officers and Ryats) this Practice is approved, reſpected, and obſerved, and is "handed down from the Anceſtors of the ſaid Chowdries." After which are added the following Signatures:

The Zemindars Canongoes of the Purgannah of Nungleh.
Zemindar Puckarjiſt, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Puttareah.
Choudrys Puckarjiſt, of the Purgunnah of Lukkaye.
Zemindar Puckarjiſt, of the Purgunnah of Puttrah.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Kikthaur.
Zemindar Puckarjiſt, of the Purgunnah of Siſhty Nugger.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Etaur.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Reingas.
Zemindars and Canongoes, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Kauly Hutty.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Indpoor.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Bauzoo Shiſta.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Hutteil Sirjed Razeed.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Choukar.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Gujakan.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Jelalpore.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Bahoo Sonnytaur.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Baôor Nugger.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Bowauljore.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Paulnah.
Choudry, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Surra Abad.
Choudries, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Coſſein Nugger.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Boodocom.
Choudry Purkarjiſt, of the Purgunnah of Reyhtee.
Zemindar Purjarjiſt, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Inda Nugger.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Oojautoor.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Burrunchaul.
Choudry Purkarjiſt, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Ally Azum.
Zemindar of the Purgunah of Shawabad.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Badeh Du Royhen.
Choudry Purkarjiſt, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Coorſaw.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Doolaun.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Gooreal.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Shumſher Nugger.
Choudry Purkarjiſt of the Purgunnah of Chocotully.
Choudrys, Canongoes of the Purgunah of Boojaureh.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Alley Nugger.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Mulleſpoor.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Chump Ghaut.

Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Mookhtampoor.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Dacca-dehkin.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Hurry Nugger.
Choudry Purkarjiſt, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Bhutrah
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Mauty Saron Baug.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Bahoobul Baug.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Haveylie Meheiſhpoor.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Gunga Nugger.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Autgong.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Eenta Marapoor.
Choudry Purkarjiſt, of the Purgunnah of Hoſeinabad.
Choudry Purkarjiſt, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Behrub.
Choudry Purkarjiſt, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Aktaungurry.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Muddackondy.
Choudry Purkarjiſt, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Mehmoodabad.
Choudry Purkarjiſt, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Pachateen.
Choudry Purkarjiſt, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Eachamutty.
Choudry Purkarjiſt, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Yacoobnugger.
Choudry Purkarjiſt, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Haveylee Pullyſaly.
Choudry Purkarjiſt, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Eatapauly Saly.
Zemindars, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Kurrunſhee.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Korecoah.
Choudry Purkarjiſt, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Buguwoat.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Seccunderpoor.
Choudry Purkarjiſt, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Suttra Kundle.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Akbarpoor.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Chouaulies.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Ourungabad Ballaſur.
Chein Churd, the Zemindar of the Purgunnah of Chur Nugger.
Alabd Mohommud Nujaut.
Alabd Mohummud * Reazel and * Fyazal.
Abdahoo † Mohummod, Nazim † Unſir.
Abdahoo Omud U'Reza.
Moraury Chund Takoor, Zemindar of the Purgunah Baragur, and the Pergunah of Rodaury.
Choudry, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Badook.
Choudry, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Ruttun Meygee.
Choudry, and the Canongoe of the Purgunnah of Bejurah.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Ruffeah Nugger.
Alabd, the Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Dinarpoor.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Shaijiſteh Nugger.
Choudry Purkarjiſt, the Zemindar of the Purgunah of Rutton Skahy.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Agarah Saut.
Choudry Purkarjiſt, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Zien Shokaur.
Choudry, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Bittungul.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Poodootkund Kaneh.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Churgur.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Ootur Gutch.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunnah of Roory Nuggur.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Shiddy Aurungur.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Ghyauſs Nugger.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Ranyooter.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Doorun.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Bullyry Koonwar.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Punurburr.
Choudry Purkarjiſt, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Eleyney.
Zemindar, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Chuttowtehroo.
Choudry Purkarjiſt, of the Purgunah of Junterry.
Zemindar Purkarjiſt, with the Officers and Ryats of the Purgunah of Chahaooter.

* N. B. Theſe are two Joint Zemindars, by their Common Seal.
† Theſe alſo are two Joint Zemindars, by their Common Seal.

A true Tranſlate.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T^r.

A true Copy,
E. Hay,
Sec^y to the Gov^t.

N° 24. Copy Letter from the Acting Collector of Moorſhedabad; with a Tranſlation of a Perſian Addreſs from the Zemindars of Rocunpore, &c. &c. tranſmitted by him.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

The Zemindars and Talookdars under this Collectorſhip have delivered to me a Perſian Addreſs relative to Mr. Haſtings, and an atteſted Copy of it; with a Requeſt, that I would forward them to the Governor General in Council, in order that they might be tranſmitted to the Court of Directors.—In compliance with their Requiſition, I have the Honour to ſend you the abovementioned Perſian Papers, together with a Copy of the Application from the Zemindars and Talookdars to me.

I have the Honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) JOHN FENDALL,
Act[g] Coll[r].

Zillah Moorſhedabad,
the 5th November 1788.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec[y] to the Fort.

Petition of the Zemindars of Rockunpore, Luſhkerpore, Jeheinguerpore, &c. under the Collectorſhip of Moorſhedabad.

We, your Petitioners, the Zemindars, Talookdars, and Chowdries of the Lands under the Collectorſhip of Moorſhedabad, have written, ſigned, and ſealed a Paper in Praiſe of Mr. Haſtings, for the Diſpatch of which to the Preſidency we requeſt that you will ſend the Original, with our Seals and Signatures, together with a Copy thereof, atteſted by the Seal of the Cauzey, to the Right honourable the Governor General in Council at Calcutta, and petition in our Name that the Right honourable the Governor General in Council will be kind enough to order a Tranſlation to be made of that Paper, and that the Original with the Tranſlate may be forwarded to the Honourable the Court of Directors in England.—It is juſt, and we have petitioned it.

A true Tranſlate.
(Signed) JN. FIR,
Aſs[t].

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec[y] to the Fort.

Papers delivered by the Vazeel of the Zemindars of Pergunnah Rokumpoor, Luſkerpore, Jehanquirpore, &c. all the Mhals of Zillah Moorſhedabad; and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27 April 1788.

Petition from the Zemindars of Purgunnah Rokempore, Luſkerpore, Jehanquierpore, &c. all the Mhals of Zellah Moorſhedabad, addreſſed to the Collector.

We, the Zemindars, Talookdars, and Chowdries of Zellah Moorſhedabad, have written an Addreſs on the Virtues of Mr. Haſtings, to which we have affixed our Seals, and ſigned our Names. We now petition that you will be pleaſed to forward it: One Paper is the Original, with our Seals and Signatures affixed, the other a Copy under the Seal of the Cauzy, which you will be pleaſed to tranſmit to the Governor General in Council of Calcutta, and requeſt his Lordſhip will order it to be tranſlated, and ſend the Tranſlation with the Original to the Court of Directors.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T[r].

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secr[y] to the Fort.

t t.

Under the Seals and Signatures as under-written:

We, the Zemindars, Chowdries, and Talookdars, of the Mhals of Zellah Moorſhedabad, in Soubah of Bengal, have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us, Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force,

Force, and ruined the Country; therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts, remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England. That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all.—He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him. nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack, by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice.—He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied by Soothings and Mildneſs the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair.—He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all;—He deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror.—He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice, and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us.—He re eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we at all Times during his Government lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace.—We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him.—As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents—In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect. We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

The Seals and Signatures to this Addreſs.

Gopinaut Doſs, Son of Radamochun Chowdry, of Pergunnah Dhamy.
Radda Govid Sing Chowdry, of Pergunnah Gopinautpoor.
Rammanund Chowdry, of Pergh Bharroal.
Bhowanny Perſaud Pattac, Grandſon of Dennanaut Pattac Chowdry, of Pergunnah Oreejabad.
Lutchmunarain Doſs Chowdry, of Ahmedpoor.
Guddadhur Dutt Chowdry, Brother to Seochurn Chowdry.
Bhakhur Chund Chowdry, of Riſmut Purgunnah Shahſhebempore, 2 Annas Diviſion.
Sumboonaut Serma, Grandſon to Ramchund, of Riſmut Pergunnah Conker.
Bhowanny Sunker Serma, Grandſon to Rada Ramchund Chowdry, of Pergh Conker.
Meer Moſey Zeza, Son of Selamut Ally, of Riſmut Mouzah Ikakrahy.
Meer Joolfear Ally, Talookdar of Riſmut Ihakrahy.
Sumſul Dien, Talookdar of Rawue.
Gournaut Serma, Grandſon to Hurry Sunker Chowdry, of Riſmut Hodgerapoor.
Biſſember, Talookdar of Riſmut Hodgerapore.
Serut ulla Cawn, Son to Mahomed Myze Chowdry, of Mouzah Baienoh Conſide.
Hurriſchund Sing, Brother to Himmut Sing, of Riſmut Tuppa Sumbulpore.
Nundloil Sing of Riſmut, Tuppa Sumbulpore.
Ragonaut Ghooſe, Talookdar of Mouzah Gopipoor.
Denanaut Serma, Cowulſam Serma, and Sreecaun Riſſo Mahadeo, Choudry of Riſmut Pergh Futtikpoor.
Rada Caunt Sing, of Riſmut Pergh Sumbutpore.
Moonſhee Budden Doſs, Superintendant of the Affairs of the Chowdries of Purgunnah Barrickſing.
Juggutram Serma, Grandſon to Radda Caunt Chowdry, of Pergh Futtehpoor.
Juggernaut Diett Chowdry, Hurrynaut Diet Chowdry, Ram Connoy Diett, and Bridgenaut Diett, Grandſons of Ramkiſhen, &c. Choudries of Kiſmut Pergunnah Culburra.
Seddanund Dhur, Talookdar of Kiſmut Mouzah Meher Anwur.
Grooperſaud Siſg, Son to Govind Churn Sing, of Riſhmut Tuſpa Sumbutpore.
Mahomed Dian, Nephew to Mahomed Moſook, Talookdar of Riſmut Pergh Muzcoory.
Bugwan Serma, and Dum Doſs Serma, Grandſons to Luckun Chowdry, of Riſmut Muzcoory.
Luckmarain Kirtchund Serma Sernmaunt, Talookdar of Riſmut Pergh Culburrea.
Jandabiſider Serma Chowdry, Son to Nurnarain Serma, Proprietor of a Part of Pergunnah Culburrea.
Gungaperſaud Chowdry, Grandſon to Kirtchund Roy Chowdry, of Pergunnah Rhurgong, 5 Annas Diviſion.
Ramperſaud Serma, Son to Hurriſchund Serma Chowdry, Talookdar of Talook Joy.

Riſhenchund Serma, Grandſon to Hurriſchund Serma Chowdry, Talookdar of Talook Joy.
Rugonaut Serma, Nephew to Riſhen Hurry Serma, Chowdry of Kiſmut Pergunnah Coſſimpoor.
Colly Caunt Serma, Son to Riſhen Caunt Serma, Chowdry of Riſmut Pergunnah Barrickpore.
Attumchund Serma, Ramcoar Serma, Shewnoth Roy Chowdry, Rirpanoth Roy, and Gour Mohur Roy, Grandſon, and great Grandſons, of Rodjebullub, &c. Chowdries of Pergunnah Wipalund.
Mullockchund, Chowdry of Ibrahimpore.
Sheonarain Chowdry, Son to Gungadhur Serma Chowdry, of Riſmut Pergh Shaſellempore.
Durgachurn Serma Chowdry, Grandſon to Burchurn Chowdry, of Pergunnah Dawoa.
Rutta Caunt Serma, Great Grandſon to Ramdeo Serma, Talookdar of Pergunnah Zennaſoor.
Sheochurn Dutt, &c. Chowdries, and Wife of Sheochurn Chowdry.
Ramkiſwur Dutt, Nephew's Son of Bijyram Chowdry, of Riſmut Pergunnah Culberrea.
Mooteichund Pauhul, Son to Manickchund Pauhul, Talookdar of Moozah Wurraſhparra and Bulrampore.
Bhyronaut Serma, Son to Bhenjee Serma, Talookdar of Mumrezpore.
Seid Khoaram Ally, his Mother Siédany Seda, and his Wife Siedany Chunam, of Riſmut Pergunnah Sutrus.
Seſnarian Doſs, Son to Buddel Doſs, Chowdry of Pergunnah Cockraw.
Paurbutty Chowdry, of Pergunnah Muſſeda.
Govind Churn Doſs Chowdry, Grandſon to Rutton Roy Chowdry, of Riſmut Pergunnah Dowa.
Jugmohun Dutt Chowdry, Son of Ram Chowdry, of Riſmut Pergh Culburnrea.
Jugdeſſery Chowdrawin, of Riſmut Purgunnah Jehangeupoor.
Seroopchund Roy, Son to Golaub Chund, of Riſmut Pergunnah Chunacolly.
Riſhenchund Serma Chowdry, and Rajib Lochun Serma Chowdry, Son to Mullookchund Serma Chowdry.
Lucky Chowdrawin, of Riſmut Pergh Jehangurpoor, &c.
Odychund Chowdry, of Riſmut Pergh Chuna Cokly.
Sahabram Serma Chowdry, of Riſmut Pergunnah Culburrea.
Sedda Nund Serma, and Dulloll Serma, Grandſon of Fucoo Connoo, of Riſmut Pergh Akberſhahy.
Raje Kiſhwur, &c. Grandſon to Kiſſman Chowdry, of Pergunnah Sumſcolly.
Sherroopnarian Ghoſe, Son to Gunganarian Ghoſe Chowdry, of Pergunnah Kootubpoor.
Hurry Narian Doſs Chowdry, Grandſon to Jutram Chowdry, of Kiſmut Roorubpore.
Kiſhen Mohun Chowdry, and Gocul Kiſhen Chowdry, &c. and Gopinaut Chowdry, &c. Partners of Keſſoram Chowdry, of Kiſmut Sumſcooly.
Bhyrochund Chowdry, Son to Anuntram, of Riſmut Pergunnah Taperpoor, &c.
Biſhenram Surma Chowdry, of Riſmut Pergunnah Jehangunpoor.
Bulneſſer Serma Chowdry, and Puddum Lochund Serma Chowdry, Grandſon and Great Grandſons of Shamſunder Chowdry, of Kiſmut Pergunnah Khurgong, 6 Annas Diviſion.
Luckenarian Serma Chowdry, Grandſon to Deo Dutt Serma Chowdry, of Kiſmut Pergunnah Khurgong, 5 Annas Diviſion.
Bholanoth Sing, and Sheonoth Sing, Nephew to Rhoſaul Sing Chowdry, of Kiſmut Pergh Chuna Colly.
Coſſinaut Serma Chowdry, of Riſmut Pergh Jehenguerpoor, &c.
Ruttneſſary Chowdaawin, Wife of Bridge Muhun Chowdry, of Kiſmut Pergh Dawun.
Rubby Indernarain Serma, Son to Moadnarain Serma, of Riſmut Pergunnah Luſkerpore, &c.
Setrajeib Doſs Chowdry, of Pergunnah Chand Lye, &c.
Rany Luckey Sereſſity Chrowdrawin of Pergunnah Taherpoor, 6 Anny.
Ram Ram Serma, of Mouzah Soonapore.
Nirtranund Doſs, of Riſmut Pergh Ihahjaubpore.
Bhoo Indernarain Sirma, Son to Indernarain Sirma, of Riſmut Purgunnah Luſkerpoor, &c.
Shea Chund Sirma, Great Grandſon to Praun Riſhen Sirma Choudry, of Pergunnah Coſſipore.
Indernarain Sirma, Grandſon to Murtunjye Sirma, of Kiſmut Pergunnah Coſſipore.
Loacknothnundy, Talookdar of Pergunnah Kewnagur.
Collyſunker Sirma, Chowdry of Pergunnah Dyanagur.
Ramkiſhen, Talookdar of Tief Colcanoo.

Goury Sunker Sirma, Son to Prooderperſaud Choudry, of Mouzah Bulrampoor Monur Batty.
Sutchie Nundun Ghoſe, Nephew to Rodgebullub Ghoſe, Talookdar of Coorlea.
Ranny Paurbutty, of Kiſmut Pergunnah Futteh Sing.
Anund Narain Sirma, Son to Praunnarain Sirma, of Kiſmit Pergunnah Luckerpoor, 3 Annas Diviſion.
Durgachurn Sirma, Brother to Raganoth Roy, of Gopaulnagur.
Mirza Mahommed Boaker, Chowdry of Pergunnah Coſſimpore, 12 Annas Diviſion.
Roy Rago Bullullub, Brother Roy Rambullub, Talookdar of Terf Muſka, &c.
Rajah Neel Caunt, Zemindar of Pergunnah Futteh Sing.
Treelochun and Shewnoth, Grandſons, Anund Chund Roy, of Kiſmut Pergunnah Chunna Colly.
Ragonaundun and Sham Kiſtwar Seirma, Nephew of Hurram, Talookdar of Mouzah Deogong.
Roda Caunt, Talookdar of Kiſmut Molunchy.
Mehendernarain Doſs, Brother to Bholaunaut Chowdry, and Grooperſaud Doſs, Son to D°, of Kiſmut Pergunnah Chandlage, 3 Annas Diviſion.
Sooruznarain Roy Cannongoe, Son to Luckinarain Roy Cannongoe, Zemindar of Pergunnah, Rokunpore, &c.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T^r.

(A true Copy.)
Comp^d, E. Hay,
And^w Gardiner. Secr^y to the Fort.

N° 25. Tranſlation of a Perſian Addreſs from the Canongoes of Jellaſore, preſented by their Vackeel.

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Paper delivered by the Vakeel from the Canoongoes, Zemindars, Choudries, and Talookdars, of Chucklah Jelaſore.

Under the Seals and Signatures as under-written.

We the Canoongoes, Zemindars, Choudries, and Talookdars of Chucklah Jelaſore, have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us, Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country; therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts, remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England. That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him; nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowerd by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all. He deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror. He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice, and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He re-eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice, and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of our Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

The Seals and Signatures to this Addreſs.

Choudries, Canoongoes, and Talookdars, of Pergunnah Futtehabad.
Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Talookdars, of Pergunnah Chuck Iſmailpoor.
Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Talookdars, of Pergunnah Raje Ghurr.
Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Talookdars, of Pergunnah Dauntonchour.
Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Talookdars, of Pergunnah of Nowtocher.
Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Talookdars, of Pergunnah Countnagurr.
Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Talookdars, of Pergunnah Sheopore.
Nurhurkur Mahahattar, Chowdry, and Canoongoes and Talookdars, of Pergunnah Ikrachur.
Nurhurker Maha Potter, and Chowdries, and Canoongoes, and Talookdars, of Koarulcher.
Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Talookdars, of Pergunnah Bunſidhur Choudry, and Canoongoes and Talookdars of Pergunnah Boorijechur.
Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Talookdars, of Pergunnah Havelly Jellaſore.
Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Talookdars, of Pergunnah Sawer Jeerthan.
Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Talookdars, of Pergunnah Tannah Jeleſſore.
Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Talookdars, of Pergunnah Bholarachur.
Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Talookdars, of Pergunnah Tupper Coſſiary.
Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Talookdars, of Pergunnah Mutculabad.
Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Talookdars, of Pergunnah Gugniſſer.
Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Talookdars, of Pergunnah Naringa Chur.
Bydorroth, Choudry of Pergunnah Cockrachur.
Pahaur Sing Bhooyean, of Pergunnah Paunſahy.
Gourychurn, Zemindar of Pergunnah Burcool.
Jodanund, Choudry of Pergunnah Murgodah.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. Tr.

Compared,
Andrew Gardiner.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secry to the Fort.

N° 26. Tranſlation of a Perſian Addreſs from the Zemindars of Dacca Jelalpore, preſented by their Vackeel.

Paper delivered by the Vakeel on the Part of the Zemindars, Chowdries, and Talookdars, of the Mhals of Pergunnah Jellalpore, &c. in the Diſtrict of Dacca.

Under the Seals and Signatures as under-written.

We the Zemindars, Chowdries, and Talookdars of the Mhals of Pergunnah Jellapore, &c. have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country;—Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God, in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſeworthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England, that Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlement and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him; nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attacks by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us, and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all. He deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror. He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice; and, by this Conduct, he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He re-eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we, at all Times during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of

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our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented, without Deceit, what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

The Seals and Signatures to this Addreſs.

Rajah Ramkiſhen Roy Behadre, Zemindar of Pergunnah Noonellapore, &c.
Sheik Mutty Ulla, Zemindar of Kiſmut Pergunnah Jellolpore, &c. 8 Annas Diviſion.
Sheik Soonaulla, Zemindar of Kiſmut Pergunnah Jellolpore, &c. 3 A. 4 G. Diviſion.
Sheik Neam Rite Ulla, Zemindar of Kiſmut Pergunnah Jellolpore, &c. 3 A. 4 G. Diviſion.
Shaheb Khan, Zemindar of Kiſmut Pergunnah Jellolpore, &c. 1 A. 12 G. Diviſion.
Rajah Luckinarrain Roy, Zemindar of Pergunnah Rajenagur, and Pergunnah Serawk Omeedpoor, &c.
Durga Cowur Nurain, Zemindar of Pergunnah Chunder Deep, &c.
Khojah Moakel, Zemindar of Pergunnah Dukkin Suttiarpoor.
Mahommed Khan, Zemindar of Tuppa Myſerdie, &c.
Sree Anunt Dio Roy, Zemindar of Pergunnah By Cauntpore, &c.
Sied Imam ul Dien Mahomed, Choudry of Tuppa Nazirpoor.
Sied Hoſein Ally, Chowdry of Tuppa Sultanabad.
Jeit Sing, Chowdry of Pergunnah Seedpore.
Ram Doſs Sein, and Nurſing Sein, Chowdries of Pergunnah Ramnagur.
Coſſy Anoop, Chowdry of Tuppa Culona
Cheerunjeib Roy, Chowdry of Kiſmut Tuppa Culina.
Hoſein Mahomed, Chowdry of Tuppa Hyderabad.
Ramjewun Dutt, Mudhoſoden Dutt, and Nurrotum Dutt, Chowdries of Pergunnah Shazadpore.
Ramkiſurn Boſe, Chowdry of Pergunnah Durgapore.
Rammohim Paleet, Chowdry of Tuppa Rhord.
Daumrye Mahomed Honif, Chowdry of Pergunnah Sawiſtabad.
Ramnarain Sermo, of Tuppa Hockimpore, 7 A. 3 P. Diviſion.
Rajah Ram Dutt, of Tuppa Hockimpore, 8 A. 19 G. 1 P. Diviſion.
Kiſhenram Dutt and Govindram, of Pergunnah Jehanpore,
Sheo Narain Roy, Chowdry of Pergunnah Selmabad.
Odye Narain Roy Chowdry, Dullibnarrain Roy Chowdry, and Luckinarain Roy Chowdry, of Purgunnah Selmabad
Nundram Sun Chowdry, Kiſhen Caunt Sein Chowdry, and Kiſhen kinker Sein Chowdry, of Pergunnah Nuldie, &c. 4 A. 10 G. Diviſion.
Govindperſaud, Chowdry of Pergunnah Coſſimpore.
Kiſhenram Roy Pergunnah Jelmabad, of 10 G. 1 P. Diviſion.
Coſſim Cawn and Abdul Cawn, of Pergunnah Mahdypore, 9 Annas Diviſion.
Ully Nowaz Khan, Zemindar of Tuppa Cuttubow.
Khoda Daad Khan, Zemindar of Tuppa Culrabour.
Ramdeo Boſe, Chowdry of Tuppa Shaupore.
Chunder Seker Chuckerbutty, Son of Ramjewun Chuckerbutty, of Omlah Pergunnah Chunderdeep.
Joy Govind Sein, Chowdry of Tuppa Abdullapore.
Hurrinarain Serma, Talookdar of Pergunnah Jellalpore.
Radu Caunt Sein, Talookdar of Pergunnah Chunderdeep.
Sham Sunder Sein, Talookdar of Tuppa Havelly Coſſypoor.
Abdoon Ruſſed, Chowdry of Pergunnah Tollebabad, &c.
Abdul Khuddar, Chowdry of Pergunnah Tollebabad.
Ramanic Sein, Chowdry of Govindpoor.
Chowdries of Pergunnah Shawiſtanagur, &c. written by Rogonaut Dutt.
Chowdries of Pergunnah Beer Mohan, written by Pertaub Narain Serma.
Kiſnanund, Chowdry of Pergunnah Bhowal, 7 Annas Diviſion.
Serrajenarain, Chowdry of Pergunnah Bhowal, 9 Annas Diviſion.
Chowdries of Pergunnah Futteh Jungpoor, written by Ramanund Serma.
Kiſhen Ram Sein, Talookdar in Pergunnah Chunderdeep.
Collycaperſaud Roy, Ram Bhowany Roy, and Ramdea Serma, Chowdries of Pergunah Sultempertaub, and Tuppa Jumdhurpoor.
Rada Kiſhen and Gocul Chund, Chowdries of Tuppa Aurungabad, &c.
Durgaperſaud Sein, Talookdar of Pergunah Dotar Sitiapoor, 8 G. Diviſion.
Sreeram Roy, Rajah Roy, Rammohun Roy, Mahader Roy, Hurrinarain Ram Gopaul Roy, Ram Roy Chowdry, and Sreedhur Dutt, Chowdries of Iſkakabad.

Rodge Chunder Roy, Choudry of Tuppa Bhowanny Nagur.
Mahomed Akbaul, &c. Talookdars in Pergunah Bickrumpoor.
Coſſiſſer and Baneſſer, Chowdries of Tuppa Suffefpore.
Ram Rajah Sein, &c. Talookdars in Bickrampore, &c.
Rada Madho Boſe, Chowdry of Tuppa Amber.
Ram Chunder Rah, Chowdry of Pergunah Mahomedpoor, 11 Annas Diviſion.
Cowul Roy Chowdry, Dhee Cowul Roy, of Pergunnah Mabarckujeal.
Rammabullub Ghoſp, Ram Budder Ghooh, Ram Chunder Ghooh, Kiſhenram Ghooh, and Ramdea Ghooh, Chowdries of Pergunnah Serjahabad, and Tubba Kootubpoor, in Pergunah Coſſimnagur.
Ramperſaud Sein Nurſing Doſs, Neel Caunt, Aunundram Doſs, and Ramkiſhen Doſs, Chowdries of Tuppa Cutrabow.
Ramperſaud, Chowdry of Tuppa Paundil, 2 A, 8 G^s Diviſion.
Jhaſenkier Chowdry, and Nudjeeb Mutty Ulla, Chowdry of Tuppa Irradulnagur.
Pertaubnarain Roy, of Pergunah Selmabad, 6 A^s 1 P^s Diviſion.
Juggut Jewun Roy, and Bauſdeo Roy, Chowdries of Tuppa Akais Colla Goppa.
Rodge Chunder Sein, Talookdar in Pergunnah Bungcurroro.
Meer Sied Mahomed, in the Name of Sied Ally Caun, Talookdar of Pergunnah Bickrampore, &c.
Rada Cowur Sein, and Brindabun Chund Sein, Talookdars.
Nurſing Roy, Kiſhen Bullub Roy, and Rammabullub Roy, Chowdries of Pergunnah Abdulpore.
Joychund Roy, Chowdry of Pergunnah Selmabad, &c. 17 G^s 2 P^s Diviſion.
Bejyram Roy, of Pergunnah Ooter Shahpore, 5 A^s 6 G^s 3 P^s Diviſion.
Sheoram Kiſden, Chowdry of Tuppa, Ramkiſhenpore, 6 A^s Diviſion.
Durgaram, Talookdar of Pergunah Shabazpore, in Serrinageer.
Nurnarain Ghoſe, Chowdry of Pergunah Noorulla Hoſeinagur, 8 Annas Diviſion, &c.
Khazahnoor, Talookdar in Pergunnah Chunderdeep.
Rooderram Doſs, Talookdar of Mowzah Chawguldie, 8 Annas Diviſion.
Imaun ul Dein, Johir ul Dein, Jemur Hoſein, and Hoſein ul Dein, Chowdry of Pergunnah Ruſſoolpoor, &c.
Nimoo Ram Caunt Roy, and Luckinarrain Roy, Chowdries of Chundpertaub Nowara.
Rammohun Roy of Pergunnah Chundperlaub.
Ramnarain, Talookdar in Pegunnah Aurungpoor.
Gudda Dhur Roy, Chowdry of Tuppa Itamadpore.
Rogonaut Roy, Chowdry of Pergunnah Rogonautpore.
Beddu Dher Roy, Gunga Dhur Roy, and Jankee Bullub Roy, Chowdries of Pergunah Aurungpore.
Chowdries of Pergunah Cutwallyparra, written by Ram Gutty Serma.
Ram Kiſhen Roy Chowdry, Rutchund Roy Chowdry, Condroop Roy Chowdry, and Kiſhenram Roy Chowdry, of Pergunah Anundy Colkapoor, &c.
Colly Sunker Ghoſaul, Chowdry of Pergunah Selmabad, of 2 A^s 17 G^s 2 P^s Diviſion.
Bhowany Churn Roy, of Pergunah Selmabad, of 5 A^s 15 G^s Diviſion.
Roodernarain Roy and Kiſhendeo Roy, of Tuppa Havelly Purgunah Khezirpoor.
Ram Bhudder Roy and Sedram Roy, Chowdries of Pergunah Havelly Sellimabad.
Bhowanny Churn Roy, of Purgunnah Mohobutpoor, Bunder Kholah.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T^r.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^y to the Gov^t.

N° 27. Tranſlation of a Perſian Addreſs from the Zemindars, &c. of Dacca Momun Sing, preſented by their Vackeel.

W W.

Paper delivered by the Vakeel on the Part of the Zemindars, Chowdries, and Talookdars of the Mhals of Zillah Momenſing, &c. in the Diſtrict of Dacca.

Under the Seal and Signatures as under-written.

We, the Zemindars, Chowdries, and Talookdars of the Mhals of Zillah Momenſing, &c. in the Diſtrict of Dacca, have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force,

 and

and ruined the Country: Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and, by repreſenting Facts, remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England. That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlement and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government, no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him; nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack, by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us, and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all; he deſtroyed the Power of Enemies and wicked Men, by the Strength of his Terror; he tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice; and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He re-eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

The Seals and Signatures to the Addreſs.

Aſſaleet Menaam, and Multafeet, Chowdries of Buddycaemdy.
Mahomed Haady, Zemindar of Pergunnah Serawull.
Futteh Ally, and his Sons Rhazah Ally and Shahabaz Ally.
Golaum Jaffier Ally, and his Sons Golaum Hoſſein Ally and Fuz Ally.
Hoor Hyder, of Pergunnah Zeenſhahy, 7 An^{a} 5 G^{a} 1 C^{a} Div^{n}.
Rajah Roy Sing, of Pergunnah 14 Annas Diviſion.
Mahomed Munoowur, Zemindar of Pergunnah Zienſhahy, 8 An^{a} 14 G^{a} 3 C^{a} Diviſion.
Ully Ally Nowaz Khan, of Tuppa Hodgerawdie, 5 Annas Diviſion.
Khodahdaad Khaw, of Tuppa Hodgerawdie, 5 Annas Diviſion.
Golaum Gous, of Tuppa Koozey Rhve.
Purruſram Roy, Zemindar of Perg^{h} Codwa.
Perbooram Roy, Son of Obram Roy, Zemindar of Codwa.
Ramkiſher Roy, Son of Bulram Roy, Zemindar of Codwa.
Madho Chund Roy, adopted Son of Ranny Chunder Culla, Zemindar of Codwa.
Gunganarain Chowdry, of Riſmut Pergunnah Bhoolwa.
Sumboo Chund Roy, Rajah Durmnarain Roy, Luckinarain Roy, Sreedhur Roy, their Zemindarry of 12 An^{a} 4 G^{a} 2 C^{a}, Diviſion of Pergunnah Bhoolwa and Pergunnah Ameerabad, in the Name of Hurnarain Roy, Raje Durm Perſeem Rullianmarain Roy, Ramdea Roy, and Ramdea Coſſy Roy, Chowdries.
Sheik Golaum Ally, Chowdry of Pergunnah Perah, of 8 An^{a} 13 G^{a} 2 C^{a} Diviſion.
Ragoonundun Serma, Chowdry of Pergunnah Allap Sing, 4 Ann^{a} Diviſion.
Rooderram Serma, of Pergunnah Allapſing, 4 Annas Diviſion.
Aſſalut Monaam, Multofut Khan, and Moraad Hoſſein Haady, Zemindar of Tuppa Hodgerawdie, 6 Ann^{a} Diviſion.
Shaam Coweer Serma, and Gunga Debea, their Zemindarry of 8 Annas Diviſion of Pergunnah Allapſing, in the Name of Biſhen Ram Acharge.
Preebbee Ulla, and Golaum Hyder, Grandſons to Rehmet Ulla, Chowdry of Pergunnah Muzerdie, 7 Ann^{a} Diviſion.
Ameer Khan, Talookdar.
Rajekiſhweernarain Choady, Son of Rajendernarain, Chowdry of Pergunnah Babcopoor.
Abul Arſeed, Son of Abooſellaum, and Rehim Ally, Son of Ally.
Amjed and Mahomed Iſraid, Son of Aſſeed Ulla, and Ally Zeza, Chowdries of Pergunnah Chuttercund.
Gungaperſaud Kiſhen Chund, Radamohun Prerſullum, and Scochund, &c. Grandſons of Hurry Bullub and Bagejahdeo, Chowdries of Tuppa Durgapoor.
Ramperſaud Serma, Chowdry of Tuppa Ibrahimpoor, 2 An^{a} 8 G^{a} Diviſion.
Purſottum Roy, Nephew to Hurry Bullub Roy, Chowdry of Pergunnah Goonanundy, 1 An^{a} 3 G^{a} 2 C^{a} Diviſion.

Ally Reza and Rehum Ulla, their Zemindary of 7 Annas Diviſion of Pergunnah Muzerdie, in the Name of Aumaun Ulla and Fizze Ulla Chowdries.
Coſſenaut Sing, Nephew to Ram Caunt Sing, Talookdar.
Mahomed Reza, and Golaum Nubby, Son to Mahomed Muſtofa, and Mahomed Coſſim, Chowdry of Pergunnah Gopaulpoor Mooradnagur.
Ram Gunga Roy, and Bhyrub Anund Roy, their Zemindary of 12 Ann. D viſion in Pergunnah Perchundy, in the Name of Luckinarain Bugurent, and Caamdeb Chowdries.
Mahomed Mozuffer, Chowdry of Pergunnah Neſſer Wujeal, 3 An. 18 G. 3 C. Diviſion.
Mahomed Munnoowur, Chowdry of 2 An. 5 G. 1 C. Diviſion.
Rajekeſwur, and Kiſhen Chund Chowdry, Son to Durga Bhowanny, of 10 G. Diviſion.
Mahomed Waſeek, Mahomed Amzed, Mahomed and Ally Aſhruf, Chowdries of Pergunnah Illabad.
Chowdries and Connongoes of Pergunnah Boamy.
Sawed Ulla, Hoamed Ulla, Chowdries of Pergunnah, Noor Ulla Hyatnagur, Chowdries of Pergunnah Sengargong.
Ramkiſhen Guttuck Hier to Puneſram Guttuck, Chowdry of Pergunnah Goonanundy, 2 Annas Diviſion.
Sied Mahomed Nazir, Son of Sied Mahomed Nazir, Sied Mudden Reza, Brother to Sied Ally Reza, Sied Mutty Ulla, Son of Sied Inact Ulla, Sree Kiſhen Sien, Son of Ramniſſer Sien, Hurryhur Sien, Son of Hurriſhen Sien, and Kiſhen Govind Day, Son of Gunga Govind Day, Chowdries and Cannongoes of Pergunnah Turruf.
Chowdries of Tuppa Ibrahimpoor, 13 A. 12 G. Diviſion.
Ram Jagernaut Doſs, and Haurije, &c. Nephews, &c. of Ramdea Doſs, Chowdry of Pergunnah Goonanundy, 2 An. 3 G. 1 C. Diviſion.
Golaum Mahady, Golaum Aſgur, and Mahomed Akber, Chowdries of Tuppa Fuzzeabad.
Annaum Ullah Chowdry, &c. Son and Grandſon of Mahſoom Khan, Chowdry of Pergunnah Doolye, of 4 Annas 5 Gundas 1 Couries Diviſion.
Mahomed Ikbal, Talookdar.
Haamed Ahmed, Rehim, Chowdries of Jowaranundpoor.
Gorachurn, and Gourkiſhen Doſs, Talookdar.
Noorun Niſſa Khanum, Talookdar.
Meer Golaum Ally, Chowdry of Pergunnah Dawoodpoor, 12 An. Diviſion.
Raje Luckeen, Chowdry of Pergunnah Goonanundy, 6 Annas Diviſion.
Ramſurren Roy, and Pertaubnarain Doſs, &c. Chowdries of Pergunnah Joogdea.
Caala Gauzy Chowdry, &c. Son and Grandſon to Abdulla Khan, Chowdry of Pergunnah Doorlye, 2 A. 14 G. 3 C. Diviſion.
Ramcaunt Naig, Son of Seteram Naig, Rajekiſhen Sien, and Sreekiſhen Sien, Talookdars of Moza Goſſimagon.
Buddy Jummaun, &c. Grandſons of Sheck Dara, Chowdry of Pergunnah Narainpoor, 8 A. 11 G. Diviſion.
Ramkiſweer, Chowdry of Pergunnah Mooſagur, 4 A. Diviſion.
Rammohun Roy, &c. Sons of Ramiſſer and Ramkiſhen, Chowdries of Goomanundy, 3 A. 14 G. Diviſion.
Rajechunder Choudry, and Pertaubnarain Choudry, Brothers to Kiſhen Chowdry and Bheemnarain Chowdry, of Perg. Sajepoor, &c.
Durga Churn Roy, of Perg. Secydy, 5 A. 8 G. 2 C. Diviſion.
Sreemunt Naig, Son of Govindram Naig, and Audit Chund Naig, Son of Shaam Naig, Chowdries of Pergunnah Nowabad.
Sied Aboo Torab, Sied Golaum Ally, and Sied Hoſſien Ally, &c. Chowdries of Pergunnah Couchunpoor.
Abdul Khier Choudry, of Jowar Luckunpoor.
Mirtunjoy Dutt, Heir to Ramjoy Dutt.
Biſhen Ram Sein, &c. Talookdars in Pergunnah Conchunpoor.
Chacoury Roy, &c. Nephews of Jadoo Roy, Chowdry of Pergunnah Goonanundy, 2 A. Diviſion.
Rajechund Sing, Grandſon to Durga Ram joy Sing Roy, Chowdry of Tuppa Furrokabad, 4 A. 15 G. Diviſion.
Radha Madho Dey, of Tuppa, Furrokabad, 3 A. 5 G. Diviſion.
Daniſh Mahomed, Heir to Fulleh Khan, Chowdry of Pergunnah Doorlye, 9 A. Diviſion.
Kiſhen Govind Roy, Grandſon to Hurry Hur Roy, Chowdry of Pergunnah Goonanundy, 2 A. Diviſion.

Ruttun Kiſhen, Rajekiſen, and Ramkiſhen Roy, Heirs to Ragonoth Roy, Choudry of Pergunnah Frah, 1 A^{s} 17 G^{s} 2 C^{s} Diviſion.

Ramkiſhen Guttuck, Heirs to Ramperſaud and Rammohun, Choudries of Pergunnah Perchaudre, 4 Annas Diviſion.

Rajenarain Serma, Son of Ram Ram Serma, Choudry of Pergunnah Nuſſur Weyeal, 2 Annas Diviſion.

Ram Rutten Sing, and Kiſhen Churd Sing, Grandſon to Durga Ramjy Sing, Choudry of Tuppa Furrokabad, 4 A^{s} 15 G^{s} Diviſion.

Ilha Gauzy Choudry, Grandſon to Inact Gauzy Choudry, of Pergunnah Himatabad, 1 A. 2 C^{s} Diviſion.

Kiſhen Mungle Sing, Son to Kiſhen Ragonoth Sing, Chowdry of Tuppa Furrokabad, 3 A^{s} 5 G^{s} Diviſion.

Counge Kiſweer, and Ram Kiſwar, Chowdries of Perg^{h} Mooragur, 12 A^{s} Diviſion.

Sumboo Chund Roy, Raje Chund Roy, Hur Chund Roy, and Tulluch Chund Roy, Grandſon to Nurnarain, Choudry of Perg^{h} Chaampore.

Ruttun Kiſhen Roy, Sree Narain Roy, Raje Kiſhen Roy, Heirs to Ramanant Roy, Chowdry of Pergunnah Sugdy, 1 An. 4 G^{s} Diviſion.

Ramperſaud Guttuck, Grandſon to Purrus Ram Guttuck, of Pergunnah Goonanundy, 2 Ann^{s} Diviſion.

Ramſunker Chowdry and Azoodeo Ram Chowdry, Grandſons of Rutneſſer Roy Chowdry, of Pergunnah Coſſepoor.

Roopnarain Roy Chowdry, &c. Heirs to Nurroteem, and Kiſhen Ram Roy, Chowdries of Pergunnah Itakadoor, Coſſimpoor, Machooa Khal.

Ruttun Kiſhen Roy, Ram Kiſhen Roy, Raje Kiſhen Roy, Brother to Kiſhen Roy, Soodaram Roy, of Perg^{h} Sreechaul.

Colly Sunher Roy, Seonarain Roy, Mirtonjoy Roy, and Succoor Mahomed, their Zemindarry of Pergunnah Mihitchaul, in the name of Caamdeo Roy, Ramdeo Roy, and Nurſing Roy.

Kurrynaut Serma, Joogul Kiſhwur Serma, and Ruttum Mollanaraing Debea, Chowdries of Pergunnah Momingſing and Jaffeerſhahy.

Joynorain Goſſaul, Chowdry of Tuppa Jynagur.

Setaram Roy, Ram Caunt Roy, and Ramkiſhen Roy, Heir to Ramanaut Roy, of Pergunnah Sugdy, 16 A^{s} Diviſion.

Sied Aſgur Hoſſein, Son of Sied Abul Hoſſein; and Sied Hyder Hoſſeim, Son of Sied Sufder Hoſſeim; and Sied Gouſel Hoſſein Hoſſeen, Grandſon to Sied Budder Uldein Hoſſein, Choudries of Pergunnah Gudda Hoſſein Nagore.

Rammohun, Choudry of Pergunnah Jubbagong, 1 An. 17 G^{s} 2 C^{s} Diviſion.

Jugmohun, Choudry of Pergunnah Narainpoor, 7 A^{s} 5 G^{s} Diviſion.

Nurſing Roy, Peraun Kiſhen Roy, and Ramgutty Roy, Heirs to Ragoram Roy of Pergunnah Torah, 4 G^{s} Diviſion.

Rajenarain Roy, Muthranaut Roy, Heirs to Ramchund Roy, Choudry of Pergunnah Torau, 2 A^{s} 8 G^{s} 2 C^{s} Diviſion.

Collynoth Roy, Choudry of Pergunnah Caugmany, 6 An^{s} Diviſion.

Ram Zomaul, Farmer of Pergunnah Homtabad, 14 A^{s} 19 G^{s} 2 C^{s} Diviſion.

Khur un Niſſa, Zemindar of Pergunnah Ameerabad.

Shawiſta Gauzy, Heir to Adum Khan, Chowdry of Pergunnah Torah, 2 A^{s} 8 G 2 C^{s} Diviſion.

Luckenarain Dey, Son of Dowlet Ram, and Coſſiſſerkun, &c. Choudries and Cannongoes of Pergunnah Pootee Khoraw.

Imaum Bukſh Khan, Chowdry of Pergunnah Atyea, &c. 4 Ann^{s} Diviſion.

Allif Khan, Chowdry of Pergunnah Atya, 4 Annas Diviſion.

Bholaut Roy, Seonoth Roy, and Sumboonaut Roy, Grandſons to Ram Bulleb Roy of Pergunnah Mehar, 1 A^{s} 6 G^{s} 3 C^{s} Diviſion.

Punchanan Roy, Grandſon to Luckey Roy, of Pergunnah Mehar, 1 A$_{s}$ 10 G^{s} Diviſion.

Pertaubnarain Roy, Radakiſhen Roy, Kirtbaus Roy, and Ragenarain Roy, Heir to Sookdeo Roy, of Pergunnah 2 A^{s} Diviſion.

Sied Seraje Ally, Choudry of Pergunnah Bhur Bauzao, 7 A^{s} 10 G^{s} Diviſion.

Dyamye Chowdrawin, of Pergunnah Cockmany, 5 A^{s} Diviſion.

Kiſhen Chund Roy, Grandſon to Indernarain Boſe, Talookdar.

Shaam Chunder Serma Chowdry, Grandſon to Sree Kiſhen Serma Chowdry, and Nephew to Kiſhen Chowdry, of Perg^{h}, Momingſing, and Ihahy, 8 Annas Diviſion.

Ibaad Ulla Khan, Zemindar to Perg^{h} Ameerabad.

Mirza Mahomed Kurreem, Mirza Hoſſeim Ally, and Mirza Mahomed Ally, Zemindar of Tupa Amboul.

Mirza Mahomed Hoſſein, Zemindar of Pergunnah Futcarra.

Ilha Jear Khan, Chowdry of Perg^{h} Aty, &c. 8 Annas Diviſion.

Peraun

Peraun Kiſhen Roy, and Ram Lochun Roy, Great Grandſons of Rajah Ram Chowdry, Perg^{h} Mehar, 2 Annas Diviſion.
Anunt Deo Roy, Chowdry of Perg^{h} 3 A. 3 G. 1 C. Diviſion.
Juggut Peraun Gopy Roy, Chowdry of Perg^{h} Cockmarry, 5 An^{s} Diviſion.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY.
D. P. T^{r}.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^{y} to the Gov^{t}.

N° 28. Tranſlation of a Perſian Addreſs from the Zemindar of Beerbhoom, preſented by his Vackeel.

X X.

Papers delivered by Golaum Hyder Khan, Vakeel to the Zemindar of Purgunnah Beerbhoom, &c.

Petition under the Signature of Golaum Hyder Khan, Zemindar of Pergunnah Bheerbhoom.

My Conſtituent has prepared and written under his own Seal, and that of his principal Servants and Officers, an Addreſs relative to Mr. Haſtings, which he has tranſmitted with a Copy to your Lordſhip, in the Hope that your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to direct that it may be tranſlated into Engliſh, and the Original and Tranſlation be forwarded to Europe.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T^{r}.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^{y} to the Gov^{t}.

X X.

Under the Seals and Signatures as under-written.

I, Mahomed Zemaun Khan, Son of Mahomed Behadre Zemaun Khan, deceaſed, Zemindar of Pergunnah Bheerbhoom, &c. in the Soubah of Bengal, have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country;—Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts, remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England, that Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlement and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him; nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack, by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all. He deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror. He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice, and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He re-eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we at all Times during his Government lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious

Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

The Seals and Signatures to this Addreſs.

Mahomed Zemaun Khan,
Mahomed Immaum Bukſh Ramnaut,
Syed Golaum Hoſſein,
Golucknaut Sing,
Durm Doſs Serma,
Chytonchurn Doſs,
Ram Caunt Ghoſe,
Mozuffer Ally Hoſſuny,
Behadre Sing,
Teharam Deb Serma,
Mahomad Zemul ul Dein,
Ragonaut Doſs,
Bannyram Doſs,
Goburdhun deb Serma.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T^r.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,
Secy to the Govt.

N° 29. Tranſlation of a Perſian Addreſs from Khan Jehan Khan, and the reſt of the Inhabitants of Hoogly, preſented by his Vackeel.

y y.

Papers delivered by Mahomed Mhyul Dien Khan, Vakeel to Khan Jehan Khan Behadre Jeſſarut Jung.

Petition under the Signature of Mahomed Mhy ul Dien Khan, Vakeel to Khan Jehan Khan Behadre Jeſſarut Jung.

The Reſidents and Natives of the Bunder (Factory) of Houghly have written and affixed their Seals to an Addreſs relative to Mr. Haſtings, and have tranſmitted the Original and Copy to your Lordſhip; I humbly requeſt your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to order the Addreſs to be tranſlated by the public Officer of Government, and that the Tranſlation and Original may be ſent to Europe.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY.
D. P T^r.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,
Sec^y to the Gov^t.

y y.

Under the Seals as under-written.

We, the Inhabitants and Natives of the Bunder (Factory) of Houghly and its Environs, in the Soubah of Bengal, humbly repreſent to His Moſt Gracious Majeſty the King of England, and to the upright Aſſembly, the Comptrollers and Directors of the Company, that Mr. Haſtings, from his Nomination to the Government of this Country, until the Time of his Return to Europe, ſecured our Satisfaction and Happineſs by his pleaſing Deportment and commendable Virtues; he preſerved the Affairs of this Country of every Denomination in the Channel of eſtabliſhed Uſage and Cuſtom, ſo that Mankind, whether Merchants, Officers, Travellers, Strangers, or Tradeſmen, with the moſt perfect Eaſe of Mind and Security employed themſelves in ſeeking their Subſiſtence, in Happineſs and inward Gratitude praying for the Extent of His Majeſty's Reign, and the Company's Authority. That Gentleman was ſo attentive to the Protection and Safety of the Country, that no Diſturber or Rioter on any Side could extend the Hand of Oppreſſion and Tyranny.—He eſtabliſhed Courts of Juſtice according to the reſpective Religions and Sects; and notwithſtanding the Want of Rain, the dreadful Effects of Famine were warded off by the Wiſdom and Prudence of his Meaſures and Arrangements. He ſettled the Courts of Criminal and Civil Juriſdiction (Fouzedary and Dewanny) on a new Footing, by which Mankind were guarded againſt Thieves and Murderers. He founded a College for the Propagation of Learning, and fixed an Income and Degrees for the Students, ſo that to this Moment the Learned and Students enjoy the Benefits and Advantages thereof, and pray for the Proſperity of His Majeſty's Reign, and the Company; and we Moguls and others, whether Men in Service or Merchants, always lived protected from the Frauds of the Times under the Shadow of his Care and Kindneſs.

Kindneſs. He never coveted our Character, Property, or Wealth, nor did he ever act by Force or Oppoſition. In ſhort, we, during the Government of Mr. Haſtings, enjoyed Peace and Quiet, and in no Reſpect experienced Diſtreſs or Hardſhip, and are pleaſed with his Qualities and Virtues.

Written 11 Shabaan 1202 Hejeree, 17th May 1788.

The Seals to this Addreſs.

Khan Jehan Khan Behadre Zeſonot Jung,
Meer Solemaun Khan Behadre,
Mohamed Joffier,
Mohamed Joffier,
Allum Chund,
Annundram,
Aboo Torab,
Baker Saheb,
Meer Mahomed Hoſſein Hoſſeiny,
Shiek Khyar Ulla,
Amed Alley,
Abid Mahomed,
Abdul Haleem,
Mahomed Caazim, Sheriff,
Mahomed Ally,
Sied Meerun,
Rahmaut Ullah,
Kurream Bukſh
Azmut Ullah,
Mahomed Tucky,
Abdukoo Cozim,
Sied Bukoh Ally,
Subgut Ulla,
Ally Mahomed,
Ally Mahomed,
Mahomed Baker, Son of Mahomed Hoſſein,
Anoopram,
Mahomed Ibrahim,
Mahomed Mahady,
Golaum Muſtafa,
Mahomed Rekem,
Nund Loll So Hay,
Fuker Ul Deen Mahomed,
Meher Ulla,
Punna Ally,

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. Tr.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy. to the Govt.

N° 30. Tranſlation of a Perſian Addreſs from the Zemindar of Pachete, preſented by his Vackeel.

Z Z.

Papers delivered by the Vakeel of Maha Rajah Ragonaut Narain, Zemindar of Pachete.

Petition under the Seal and Name of Rajah Ragonaut Narain.

I have prepared an Addreſs under my Seal relative to Mr. Haſtings, and tranſmit it to your Lordſhip, who, I hope, will be pleaſed to order it to be publicly tranſlated, and the Original and Tranſlation be forwarded to Europe.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. Tr.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy to the Govt.

Z Z.

Under the Seals and Signatures as under written.

I Ragonaut Narain, Zemindar of Pachete, in the Soubah of Bengal, have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country; therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England. That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud,

Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him, nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Character and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack, by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice: He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us and thoſe entitled to it; but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all; he deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror; he tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice, and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He re eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice, and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guard the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what ourſelves have ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

The Seals and Signatures to this Addreſs.

Maha Rajah Ragonaut Narain.
Kiſhen Caunt del Serma.
Colly Churn Serma.
Khoſaul Chund Serma.
Narain Serma.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secr^y to the Govt.

N° 31. Tranſlation of a Perſian Addreſs from ſome of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, which was delivered to the Secretary by Meer Zahid and others.

a a a.

Tranſlation of Petition delivered to Edward Hay, Eſq. Secretary to the Government, by Meer Zahid Mowlarry Abdoolah Moazim Ally and others, and Seyed Rook Ullah, the Vakeel of Meer Bendeh Ally Khan Behadre.

We, the Inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta, having prepared an Addreſs relative to Mr. Haſtings, under our Seals and Signatures, do preſent the ſame, together with a Copy thereof, to the Council, having in their Kindneſs cauſed this Addreſs to be tranſlated by the Officers of the Company, will be pleaſed to ſend both the Original and the Tranſlation to England.—We have thus requeſted what was proper.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T.

Atrue Copy.
E. Hay,
Secr^y to the Govt.

a a a.

Tranſlation of the Addreſs delivered to Edward Hay, Eſq. Secretary to the Government, by Meer Zahid, and other Inhabitants of Calcutta.

We, the great and principal People, Merchants, and others, Men of different Sects and Perſuaſions, Inhabitants of the City of Calcutta, Part of the Territories of the Engliſh Company (whom may God long preſerve in Proſperity), having heard that the exalted Rulers of England, and they who preſide over the Courts of Juſtice, have received Diſpleaſure in their humane Hearts againſt Mr. Haſtings, upon Suſpicion that he took the Money and Effects of us the Inhabitants of this Country by Fraud and Treachery, and entirely ruined the Government of the Company.—Therefore we, the People aforeſaid, with a perfect Unanimity, both in Expreſſion and Meaning, according to the Precepts of our ſeveral Religions and Cuſtoms, the Obſervance of

which

which we always make the Object of our Hearts, do, for the Purpoſe of diſpelling the Doubts of the exalted Gentlemen aforeſaid, bring from behind the Curtain of Concealment, and place upon the Public Seat of Notoriety, ſuch a Repreſentation of the Character, and ſuch a Relation of the Words and Actions of Mr. Haſtings, whoſe Diſpoſition is worthy of all Praiſe, as is true and certain, and fully proved and clearly demonſtrated, and free from Ornament and Exaggeration. From the Time that he was appointed to, and became inveſted with, the Government of Calcutta, till the End of his Adminiſtration, he was always occupied in the Welfare of the Reyats, and the Improvement of the Country, in the Support of the Weak, in healing the Oppreſſions and Injuſtice of bad Men, in good Offices to the Great and Small, in the Perſervation of the Rules of Government, and in Attention to the Rights and Degrees of Men nobly deſcended, in the Encouragement of Men of Merit and Learning, in laying the Foundation of Virtue, as for Example, by building Colleges and Schools, in keeping alive the Learning of every Sect and Perſuaſion, in giving Eaſe to the Landholders and the Merchants, in diſpenſing Juſtice to the injured and oppreſſed, in ſpeaking the Language of Conſolation to the Humble as well as to the Great, in conciliating the Hearts of Princes, whether Friends or Enemies, and in the Welfare of the Company.—In ſhort, throughout the Territories under the Government of the Company there is not a ſingle Individual who has not received from the well-ſpread Table of Mr. Haſtings's Bounty whatever he was entitled to; and we, the Inhabitants of this Town of Calcutta, have for our Parts repreſented only that which we have ourſelves ſeen of the Kindneſs, the Care, the Knowledge of what was right, and the Humanity of Mr. Haſtings, who could diſtinguiſh what was juſt from what was unjuſt, who in his Exemption from Avarice was unequalled, the Fountain of good Diſpoſitions, and the Aſſemblage of Mercies; we were and are in every Way ſatisfied with and grateful to Mr. Haſtings, and ſweet and refreſhing to our Tongues are the Words with which we utter his Praiſes.

Written on 2d of Bhaudan, 16th Aug. 1788.

Khandim Uſherrah Mowlovy.

Shurryal Uilah Kauzy, of the Sudder at Calcutta.
Under this Seal is written, in Arabic,
"The Things which have been proved to me by ocular Demonſtration, are "greater than thoſe which are mentioned in this Paper."

Molovy Mujjud U Dien Mahomed, Head of the College at Calcutta.
Under this Seal is written, in Arabic,
"No Perſon, however ſkilled in giving Praiſe, can deſcribe his Diſpoſition; he "exceeds every Thing that can be ſaid in his Favour."

Umdut Ul Joogaur Hadjy Kerbeloy.

Mahomed Merch Mahomed Nubby Ullah.
Under this Seal is written,
"Meerza Duftry of the City of Iſpahan."

Kullunder Ally Bug.
Under this Seal is written,
"Grandſon of the Nawaub Zul Fikar Jung."

Ally Nakky Khan.
Under this Seal is written,
"Grandſon of the Nazim of the Soubah of Bekker."

Mahomed Tucky Khan.
Under this Seal is written,
"Son of the Nawaub Sief Ullah Khan, Nazim of the Soubah Tateh."

Ally Zamin Khan, the Son of Ally Nukky Khan Bauſhy, one of the Noblemen of eminent Rank of Hindoſtan.
Under this Seal is written, in Arabic,
"No Writing can comprehend his Praiſes; how then is it poſſible that Speaking "ſhould comprehend them?—O my Brethren, I know him no otherwiſe than "as he was truly, a Man of Juſtice, and an upright Chief."

Row Anunt Ram Behadre.
Under this Seal is written,
"The Brother of Righty Indre Meerza Raja Maha Raja Govindram Behadre."

Molovy Mahomed Moſhurruf.

Beſſember Pundit, the Vakeel of the Mahrattahs of the Goſleh Race.

Hurry Budder Pundit, Nephew of Beſſember Pundit.

Molovy Mahomed Aſoof.
Under the Seal is written, in Arabic,
"His Praiſes, as ſet forth in this Paper, were as conſpicuous as the Sun at "Noon."

Molovy Hafiz U Dien Mahomed.

Molovy Mahomed Raſhed.

Molovy Khoda Newaz.

Molovy Mahomed Monaum.

Aſhun Uzamaun Rajy Rehmaun.
Under this Seal is written, in Arabic,
" He was a Son from which there flowed no Light but that of Juſtice and Equity,
" and which did away nothing but the Darkneſs of Untruth, Diſobedience,
" and Contumacy."
Baboo Sunker Dutt, the Son of Rajah Shree Kiſſen Sing, the Zemindar of the Diſtrict of Chumparun.
Molovy Mahomed Kauſim.
Under the Seal is written, in Arabic,
" Whatever is ſaid in his Praiſe, in theſe Lines, is proved to all Men."
Golaum Hoſſein.
Meer Mahomed Saudick Khan Behadre, the Nephew of Hubbeeb Ullah Khan, a Commander of the Mahrattas.
Under this Seal is written, in Arabic,
" I ſaw nothing in his Adminiſtration but Juſtice and Goodneſs, nor did I hear
" any during his Government except Safety and Security."
Molovy Kauſim Ally.
Molovy Meer Ramzaun Ally.
Aratoon Khan, an eminent Merchant of Bengal, the Son of Petruſe, an Armenian Chriſtian.
Mahomed Jummal Hafezy Koran.
Khajah Warnis, Armenian.
Shurreut Ullah Khan Behadre.
Sheer Ally Hoſſieny.
Kumber Ally.
Imzſul Ullah.
Rooh Ul Ameen.
Doſt Mahomed.
Mahomed Ameen.
Golaum Hoſſein.
Etbaur Ally Khan.
Mahabut Ally Khan.
Nujeef Ullah Hoſſein.
Golaum Ally.
Obdul Gheffer.
Rajah Deachurn Behadre, a Man of Rank, and one of the principal Merchants of Calcutta.
Molovy Azeezullah.
Molovy Ifaas U Dien Hoſſein, commonly called Mew Hoſſien.
Golaum Sufder.
Molovy Mahomed Aſſur.
Mahomed Arreeſh.
Nazir U Dien Mahomed.
Ally Nukkee Khan Behadre, the Nephew of the Nawaub Kefauyet Khan, the Nazim of Lahore.
Rumber Ally Khan, the Brother of Ally Nukky Khan.
Mahomed Ally.
Abool Kaſim Khan, the Son of one of the Nobles of Hindoſtan.
Mahomed Sadock.
Molovy Mahomed Rubbejah Piddeiky.
Golaum Gefur.
Mahomed Ariff.
Abdhoo Mahomed Monaun.
Khan Jehan Khan Behadre.
Jeſarut Jung, Grandſon of Sujah Kooly Khan, Naib of the Nawaub Suja U Dowla, deceaſed.
Mahomed Kauſim Khan, Son of a Nobleman of Hindoſtan.
Syed Mahomed Khan, Son of a Nobleman of Hindoſtan.
Ally Nukky Khan, Son of a Nobleman of Hindoſtan.
Noor U Dien Mahomed.
Futteh Mahomed.
Mahomed Wazzer.
Sahab Dud Khan.
Seeray u Dein Ally Khan, the Son of a great Man and a Teacher.
Syed Attur Ally Khan, the Son of Wullah Oolah Khan, one of the Munchubdars and Royal Phyſicians.
Mahomed Jummaul.

Moneer u Dien Sidduck, Mokurrem Ally.
Seiadat Ally Hoſſein Azmut Ullah.
Majeh Rajah Mahomed, the Nephew of Fukker u Toojaur, deceaſed, one of the firſt Merchants of Caſhmeer.
Meer Abroo Faulib.
Murza Mahomed Jaffier, a Son of Mahomed Rauzim Khan Behader.
Mirza Mahomed Baker, a Son of Mahomed Razim Khan Behaudre.
Nuzem u Dien Mahomed.
Rehncuin Bokih.
Nuſſer u Dien Mahomed.
Alabd Mahomed Hoſſein.
Mahomed Irmeul.
Fuzzallah Beg.
Dien Ullah.
Akbar Ally Hoſſein.
Syed Mahomed Zaker.
Rummauld u Dien.
Amuddy Sudduky.
Al Hajy Abdolah of Mecca.
Golaum Hyder Khan.
Moonſhee Hyder Ally.
Molovey Syed Arzee u Dien Ally.
Syed Budder u Dien Ally Khan Behadre, one of the ancient Nobles of the Empire, the Vakeel of the Son of Sujah ul Dowlah.
Akbar Ally Khan, Son-in-law of the Nawaub Munnear u Dowla, deceaſed, who was a Counſellor of the Emperor Shaw Allum.
Hyder Ally.
Mahomed Zauker.
Meer Abdl Berhum Tubbah Tubbeh, the Brother of Mirza Kheattell, who was one of the Nobles of Perſia, and in Hindoſtan the Vakeel of the Newaub Mirza Muzziff Khan Zelfcher u Dowla, Amen ul Omrah.
Imaum Ally.
Khier u Behmeuim Dulleel u Dien.
Moonſhee Mahomed Khan.
Moonſhee Barkut Ullah.
Rujjib Ally Khan.
Safder Ally
Imaun Bokſh.
Syed Hyder Ally, the Daroga of the Fouzdary Adawlut at Calcutta.
Shiek Waunis Ally.
Abb u Ruſſul, the Son of Khaujah Waffah, an eminent Merchant of Caſhmeer.
Raſhid Ally.
Wauriſs Ally.
Goloum Nobby.
Allah Ullah
Mahomed Koorum.
Mudnir Bokſh.
Aſhruff u Dowla.
Intizum ul Moulk Meer Bundee Ally Khan Behadre Sumſhee Sung, Grandſon of Syed Ameun Ullah Khan, one of the Nobles of the Emperor Allum Ghur.
Under this Seal is written in Arabic,
"The Praiſes here beſtowed on him are all ſhort of thoſe to which he is intitled "for his Juſtice and Equity,"
Molovy Mauzum Ally.
Abd Ullah.
Hyder Hoſſein.
Mahomed Golaub.
Syed Kudrut Ally.
Nujjiff Ullah.
Jaffer Ally Ruzoy.
Nuzummiel Ally Hoſſein.
Nazir Mahomed Khan, the Son of Joher Mahomed Khan, who was diſtinguiſhed Chief of the Emperor, and Son-in-Law of the Nawaub Mund Khan.
Syed Mahomed Khan, the Son of the Nawaub Morud Khan, and Brother-in-Law of Nazir Mahomed Khan.
Mahomed Ramell, the Son of Nazir Mahomed Khan.
Abel Ul Ruſſool Beg, the Brother of Nazir Mahomed Khan.

Mirza

Mirza Mahomed Wauriſs, the Son of Nazir Mahomed Khan.
Mahomed Hoſſein.
Shoker Ullah Hoſſein.
Aboo Ally.
Hajy Abd Rehum.
Munſoor Ally Hoſſein.
Syed Behadre Ally Khan.
Buddee u Dien Mahomed.
Akbar Ally.
Amd Zumein Hoſſein.
Moneer u Dien Sidduh.
Budely Zumaun Hoſſein.
Shech Mahomed Mukhean.
Mahomed Ally Bokſh.
Mahomed Waulah.
Ahum u Dien.
Mahomed Auriff.
Attah Ullah.
Molovy Ruffyell Dien Mahomed.
Arjun Jeynaul Jey Bunawary.
Mahomed Muhheen.
Iband Ullah.
Golaum Hoſſein ul Hoſſein.
Mahomed Khulleal.
Bugwunt Row, the Vakeel of Maha Raja, Pateet Madagee Sindea Behadre.
Roy Sunker Roy Behadre, the Vakeel of Beetel Row Sindea.
Joraub Ally Hoſſein
Shiruff u Dien Auhmed
Mahomed Nukky.
Rujjub Ally
Rainſing Roy, the Vakeel of Sehwage Mohher Rajah Derajee Rajah Pertoub Sing, the Rajah of Joynagur.
Pyror Mull, the Gomaſtah of Raja Caſhmery Null.
Muzu ul Huk.
Mahomed Tuckey.
Faay u Dien Mahomed.
Golaum Ruſſool.
Gocul Chund Choley, the Vakeel of the Nawab Saadett Ally Khan Behadre, the Son of the Nawab Vizer ul Momaluck Sujaniſt Dowler Behaudre.
Gopaul Chund Chobey.
Mahomed Koheen Koorurty.
Goloaum Shaw Murdaun.
Himmueh Ullah Hoſſein.
Reaſut Ullah Ahmud.
Odey Kurn Doſs Bridg Kun Coſs.
Otum Chund.
Judoo Ram Sing.
Saheb Ram Muehhoon Loll.
Jurrooſſchund Ameer Chund.
Monohur Doſs Doſs, the Son of Gopaul Doſs.
Saw Goorſehpoy Corhaul Chund, the Gomaſtah of Gopaul.
Doſs Saw.
Raja Ram Manick Jee.
Meer Syed Mahomed.
Mahomed Tukky.
Mahomed Azuz.
Mahomed Ally.
Maeomed Zaumeer.
Abdol Jelliel Hoſſein.
Kumnier u Dieen.
Aſud Ally.
Noor Ullah.
Beer Bheum, the Vakeel of the Durwall Nuller O Dowla Dil Dillier Khan Behadre, the Brother of Nawaub Mozuffer Jung Behadre, who is the Son of Nawaub Ahmed Khan Behadre Ghautib Jung Bunguiſh.
Sumbonaut, the Gomaſtah of Rajah Butcherage.
Munſur Chund.

Tuzle u Dien Mahomed.
Golaum Joumon Huſſein.
Mouſa Ally.
Kummer u Diem Amhed.
Golaum Hoſſein Hoſſeiny.
Mooty Loll, the Vakeel of the Nawab Fyzoola Khan, the Son of Ally Mahomed Khan, Inhabitant of Rungpore.
Ahmedy of Mecca.
Saad u Dien Ahmed.
Booſhaun Hoſſein.
Mahomed Hatim.
Zahoor ul Huk.
Gholaum Byraum Hoſſein.
Roo ul Ameen Hoſſein.
Mohib Ullah Hoſſein.
Mahomed Hakim.
Omed Reza.
Mahomed Monoi.
Syed Suddun.
Gool Mahomed.
Mahomed Arhum.
Deedar Mahomed.
Golaum Ombeak.
Khier u Dien Mahomed.
Abdool Ally Hoſſein.
Abdool Moally Hoſſein.
Molovy Mahomed Yeaſen.
Molovy Burkut Ullah.
Buddy u Zummaun.
Moonſhee Hoſſein Ally Hoſſein.
Golaum Atkjeh.
Molovy Mahomed Baher.
Ballaby Hurt Doſs.
Shree Narain Moſtofy.
Golaum Nubby.
Hurry Ram Pundit.
Sumboonaut Pundit.
Raniſeeta.
Molovy Meer Jervod Ullah.
Golaum Moſtoptech.
Meer Jaumy.
Abdool Azuz.
Sheih Azeem u Dien.
Sumſu Dien Hoſſein.
Mahomed Waujib.
Bahadre Sing, Treaſury—at the Khalſa Treaſury.
Rada Govind Goſe.
Anoop Narain.
Ramkaunt.
Gunga Perſaud.
Ramtoonſder.
Shum Shunder.
Rauzehund.
Shahut Ram.
Bugevun Ram.
Ramkisſhore.
Jogyram.
Ramram Rarcoon.
Siviroop Loll.
Purrum Sook.
Ramſunker.
Perbutty Churn.
Sirridhur.
Bolanaut.
Nurſing Ghoſe.
Gopenaut.
Ram Lochun.

Moonſhee Mungul Sing.
Moujyram.
Jugmohun.
Bondmull, Suviſtahdar of the Nuſheh of the Khalſa.
Berronaut Mullick.
Doolub Ram Sing.
Shaum Raum Seni.
Bolanaut Sing.
Shaum Sunder.
Hirogopaut Sing, the Son of Buken Sing, Canoongoe of the Pergunnah of Balagautch, in Sircar of Hadjeepore, in the Soubah Behar.
Kiſhen Mungul.
Kiſhen Mungul Doſs.
Nurſing Doſs.
Gurmohun Ghoſe.
Sadooram Sein.
Goddur Seing.
Suddanund.
Doolol Sein.
Ramperſaud Doſs.
Lucheynarain Kunt.
Niel Kunt.
Moonſhee Koſaul Chund.
Gocul Chund.
Nuwajee Loll.
Birjomohun Sormah.
Moonſhee Hurnarain.
Nemoy Churn.
Durgachurn.
Rauznarain Surmah.
Kiſhen Kunt Surmah.
Sheonarain Ghoſe.
Ramnarain Surmah.
Mooty Loll Dey.
Sieb Ram Paul.
Juggernaut Sircar.
Juggomohun.
Ramconny Seal.
Biſſimber Day.
Buſshoon Churn Seal.
Ramperſaud Day.
Ruggho Mullick.
Chorton Churn Sear.
Sonauton Doſs.
Goumahum Ghoſe.
Rada Madow Dhutt.
Devim Doſe Ghoſe.
Ramnaut Mullick.
Sookchunder Doſs.
Bindabun Doſs.
Sundanunt Arnub.
Chotonchurn Chund.
Birdabun Seal.
Roychurn Dey.
Koſaul Chund.
Kiſhen Churn Arut.
Ramkiſſore Seal.
Sevo Sean.
Gopichurn Seal.
Kiſhenperſaud.
Choitun Churn Dutt.
Sookmoy Buriel.
Surgeechund Seal.
Chitunchurn Dutt.
Hurry Cloſs Mullick.
Soobachund Deir.
Kiſhen Churn.

Sonatun Mullick.
Monſookram.
Bungſee Buddum Seal.
Kuſſaul Biſſas.
Kaum Zemauldar.
Radacaunt Paul.
Lucheecaunt Burrell.
Golukchund Mundel.
Anumdram Dutt.
Raſbaharry Dutt.
Saroop Chund Seal.
Guddadhur Dutt.
Narain Seal.
Konny Pauly.
Sapply Ram Seem.
Gocul Way.
Gopee Churn Pudder.
Allamaram Burrell.
Moty Loll Paul.
Sonatum Arnub.
Roopchurn Seal.
Gourchern Dey.
Kisſhen Churn Seed.
Suring u Dein Turrufdar.
Monnich Muraetel.
Veſſooram Surmerk.
Konnaut Surmah.
Dhun Ram Surmah.
Shaum Sunder Surmah.
Colly Perſaud Surmah.
Colly Perſaud Surmah.
Gunganarain Surmah.
Bisſhennaut Surmah.
Shirſt Dur Surmah.
Coſaul Surmah.
Ram Roy.
Kaunt Naut Surmah.
Gourree Kaunt Surmah.
Gocul Sean.
Modun Doſs.
Neelam Bur Surmah.
Hurrynaut Surmah.
Murtum Doſs.
Punchanund Surmah.
Monohur Surmah.
Gourhurry Doſs.
Sheoram.
Ramlochun Surmah.
Shaumboonaut.
Rammohun Surmah.
Sunjeib Sing.
Boyjeinaut Boſe.
Nemy Churn.
Zoehun Surmah.
Birjo Sunder Doſs.
Ram Miſſer Ling.
Ram Lochin Doſs.
Sadda Sheo Surmah.
Molukchund Surmah.
Guggemant Surmah.
Ram Vuttachage.
Ram Kiſſore Surmah.
Ram Raunt Surmah.
Hurriſſchunder Doſs.
Kisſhen Kinter Sunnah.
Ram Raunt Surmah.
Hurriſſchunder Doſs.

Kisſhen

Kiſhen Kinber Sunnah.
Bowanny Perſaud Seim.
Ram Keſſore Surmah.
Ramjoy Surmah.
Ramperſaud.
Futty Chund Dutt.
Sery Chitunchurn Dutts.
Nundkomar Boſe.
Dataram Surmah.
Kiſſen Doſs.
Hurry Deb.
Ramperſaud.
Colley Doſs.
Munt Naick.
Suttunjub Surmah.
Subbanund Surmah.
Combey Caunt Surmah.
Neem Chund.
Hurry Kiſſen Seen.
Bowanny Metre.
Ramjoy Mullick.
Ramſunker.
Gunganarain Doſs.
Ram Doſs Dey.
Ram Hurry Surmah.
Sooknaut Doſs.
Chundychurn Surmah.
Hurriſſchunder Surmah.
Raſbaharry Metre.
Gelaum Shaw.
Golaum Nobby.
Mahomed Wanſul.
Mahomed Soobhaun.
Mahomed Kayem.
Sheits Azuz Ullah.
Fuzle ul Hoſſim.
Sheck Golaum Rechamarry.
Mahomed Azeen.
Mahomed Soommy.
Saum Sunder Surmah.
Ramſunder Shaw.
Mohun Loll.
Mierhaſiz Ullah Khan.
Fizullah.
Goorchurn Surmah.
Dyaram Surmah.
Biſſen Churn Nundy.
Ramchunder Sein.
Gooperſaud Gore.
Ramchunder Seen.
Anundyram Turkſiddunt.
Ganganarain Surmah.
Comlaperſaud Durmah.
Comlaput Roy.
A Saram, the Brother of Sunarain, Cannoogoe of the Purgunnah of Mane, in the Sircar Sarum.
Junkyram.
Banlyram.
Hurrynarain Guft.
Biſſen Naut Surmah.
Juggernaut Surmah.
Gopinaut Dutt.
Joyram Surmah.
Kiſſenperſaud Boſe.
Buiram Dew.
Ramperſaud Dew Surmah.
Manick Surmah.
Nundulliel Turkchooramony.

Govindram

Govindram Chuckerbutty.
Gudeldhur Surmah.
Allabed Moherbun Sing.
Ram Doyal.
Brejoy Anund Boſe.
Ruſsiurk Loll.
Ram Sing.
Leenanaut Tervarry.
Lookloll.
Kurreem u Deen.
Mud'en Mitre.
Chirra Mund Sing.
Narain Mulick.
Bullub Sing.
Doomaul Sing.
Pumraund Sing.
Khirſtram, the Cannoongoe of the Purgunnah of Kooreh.
Ratbaharry Cannoongoe.
Ramſhuin Mull.
Ram Rany Mullick.
Shums u Deen.
Bachoo Sing.
Rehem u Dien.
Schoram.
Mahanund Nevauz.
Ramchunder Dey.
Ramhurry Ghoſe.
Moty Ullah.
Ruſshen Ullah.
Surage u Dein
Beniraje.
Gungaram Cannoongoe.
Govindram Bore.
Mahanund Debur.
Bauze u Dien.
Burghtah Rubreuz.
Ram Dieb Surmah.
Soddanund Surmah.
Raja Koſſe re Bore.
Budge Govind Doſs.
Kuſſaul Chund Boſs.
Ram Gopaul Boſs.
Gopeeaunt Bore.
Remeaunt Gore.
Bullonaut Surmah.
Juggut Anund Metre.
Ram Lochun Doſs.
Ram Kiſſore Seam.
Sheo Perſaud Surmah.
Gour hurry Doſs.
Govindram Doſs.
Cuſsam Doſs.
Bhurronaut Bore.
Gunganaram Pundit Opodah.
Berraſſore Surmah.
Ragonaut Gore.
Chundchurn Bore.
Ramchunder Surmah.
Denanaut Sein.
Durgaram Surmah.
Chuckoo Sirmah.
Ramtunder Doſs.
Gungadur Ghur.
Nettah Nund Doy.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^y to the Fort.

N° 32. Copy Tranſlation of a Perſian Addreſs from other Inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta; which was delivered to the Secretary by Rupie Loll Dutt, and others.

C C C.

Tranſlation of a Petition from Ruſſick Loll Dutt, and Nemoy Churn Mullick, and Govind Chund Byſauk, and Loll Chund Mittre, and Nilly Anund Sein, and others, delivered by them to Edward Hay, Eſq. Secretary to the Government.

We, your Petitioners, Inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta, do preſent to the Council an Addreſs, which we have prepared under Signatures, relative to the Buſineſs of Mr. Haſtings, together with a Copy thereof; and we do requeſt, in Behalf of ourſelves and other Perſons who have ſigned the ſaid Addreſs, that the Council, having in their Kindneſs cauſed the ſame to be tranſlated by the Officers of the Company, will be pleaſed to forward the Original and the Tranſlation to England: What was neceſſary we have ſtated.—Furthermore, may the Sun of your Life and Proſperity ever remain reſplendent.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T.

Tranſlation of the Addreſs delivered to Edward Hay, Eſq. Secretary to the Government, by Ruſſick Loll Dutt, Nemoy Churn Mullick, and others, Inhabitants of Calcutta.

It having at this Time come to the Hearing of all us the Gentry, Merchants, and other principal People of the City of Calcutta, Part of the Territories of the brave and noble Engliſh Company (whom may God long preſerve in Proſperity!) that the exalted Rulers of England, and they who preſide over the Courts of Juſtice, have received Doubt and Diſpleaſure in their juſt Hearts againſt Mr. Haſtings, upon a Suſpicion that, taking the Money and Effects of us the Inhabitants of this Country by various Frauds and Artifices, he ruined the Government of the Company;—Therefore we, the People aforeſaid, with a perfect Unanimity both in Expreſſion and Meaning, do from our Hearts, and according to what we know and have heard, lay before the exalted Gentlemen aforeſaid, for the Purpoſe of diſpelling their Doubts, a true Repreſentation of the Character of Mr. Haſtings, from the Time that he was appointed to, and became inveſted, with, the Government of Calcutta till the End of his Adminiſtration. He was always occupied in the Welfare of the Ryotts and the Improvement of the Country, in the Support of the Weak, in healing the Oppreſſions and Injuſtice of bad Men, good Offices to the Great and Small, in the Preſervation of the Rules of Government, and in Attention to the Rights and Degrees of Men nobly deſcended, in the Encouragement of Men of Merit and Learning, in eſtabliſhing Allowances for Muſſulmen, Doctors, and for Pundits and Students, and in ſupporting Colleges and Schools both for Muſſulmans and Hindoos, in keeping alive the Learning of every Sect and Perſuaſion, in giving Eaſe to the Landholders and the Merchants, in diſpenſing Juſtice to the injured and oppreſſed, in ſpeaking the Language of Conſolation to the Humble as well as the Great, in conciliating the Hearts of Princes, whether Friends or Enemies, and in the Welfare of the Company. In ſhort, throughout the Territories under the Government of the Company, there is not a ſingle Individual who has not received from the Table of Mr. Haſtings's Bounty whatever he was entitled to: And we, the Inhabitants of this Town of Calcutta, have for our own Parts repreſented only that which we have ourſelves ſeen and heard of the Kindneſs, the Care, the Knowledge of what was right, and the Humanity of Mr. Haſtings, who could diſtinguiſh what was juſt from what was unjuſt, who, in his Exemption from Avarice, was unequalled, the Fountain of good Diſpoſitions, and the Aſſemblage of Mercies.—We were, and are, ſatisfied with and grateful to Mr. Haſtings; and ſweet and refreſhing to our Tongues are the Words with which we utter his Praiſes.—Written on the 7th of Aſſin, 21ſt September 1788.

Hur Dew Roy Bonneyh,
Shaum Soonder Chuckerbutty,
Baunchehram Chuckerbutty,
Doorgachurn D°,
Kuſhenperſaud Huldar,
Tittoram Puckſauſy,
Ramconney Bonneyh,
Ramçunt Bonneyh,
Ramchund Callijeh,
Doorgaram Fagere,
Radachurn Chuckerbutty,
Radachurn Doy,
Mohunperſaud Fakoor,
Radamohun Chuckerbutty,
Kawnla Caunt Chuckerbutty,
Neelmuny Takoor,
Buncherain Chulleych,
Durgachurn Muckeyoh,
Gowrchurn Mullick,
Nemoychurn Mullick,

Adjoodeh Rum Ryſaick,
Govind Chund Byſaick,
Ramkiſhen Doſs,
Srewh Ram Paul,
Kiſhun Churn Adeh,
Kiſhen Churn Chund,
Rogonaut Dey,
Goorchund Seal,
Colly Churn Ghoſe,
Gooroo Churn Bodhaul,
Akur Mullick,
Goluck Churn Mullick,
Ramkuſhen Mullick,
Bulram Chund,
Sookmoy Budhaul,
Sonatun Adhey,
Adjudebah Ram Lakau,
Kowul Loohun Dey,
Narain Seal,
Gopee Churn Muddun,
Rauſbeharry Dhure,
Ramkiſſen Adeh,
Adet Churn Day,
Bindabund Chund Byſauk,
Nity Chund Byſauk,
Luckun Mundul,
Surrop Seal,
Lortuck Sien,
Gopechurn Seal,
Ramkiſour Seal,
Sham Churn Mullick,
Ramperſaud Chund,
Gour Chund Seal,
Gopaul Adeh,
Gourn Churn Dey,
Gyarum Mettre,
Gour Churn Dey,
Bunſey Budden Seal,
Praunkiſſen Sean,
Ruſſick Lall Dutt,
Hur Loll Dutt,
Ram Ram Sircar,
Fuckerchund Tewary,
Muddun Mohun Seal,
Radakiſſen Dhur,
Radamohun Mullick,
Kiſhun Sein,
Puddum Lochun Mullick,
Ramperſaud Sein,
Munnor Mullick,
Chiten Churn Sein,
Nittatund Sein,
Chetun Churn Sein,
Surroop Chund Sein,
Chiten Dutt,
Jugmohun Dutt,
Radachurn Dutt,
Buſhno Churn Seal,
Biſſember Dey,
Chitonchurn Adey,
Bum Paul,
Pruboo Ram Doy,
Juggernaut Doy,
Bridy Doy,
Goculchund Kirſinmoih,
Loll Chund Metre,

Banaraſſy Goſe,
Lucky Kunt Paull,
Surrop Chund Paull,
Cooſhaut Chund Paull,
Hurry Churn Dutt,
Chitontchurn Dutt,
Hurry Doſs Mullick
Surrup Chund Paul,
Nudeen Doſs,
Raus Boharry Dutt,
Lucken Mullick,
Chilun Curn Dutt,
Neel Money Dhur,
Geery Dur Saw,
Byjynaut Saw,
Burchun Dutt,
Heloo Seſt,
Biſſumber Dhur,
Kirparam Dhun,
Sonatun Seal,
Juggernaut Seal,
Sookmy Dher,
Chiturn Churn Seal,
Jewun Dey,
Nizhy Ram Dey,
Gocul Mundy,
Nitta Nund Dutt,
Ruggonaut Sahay,
Buſhno Churn Seal,
Nitta Nund Dutt,
Rajah Pittumber Mitter,
Munoor Mohun Dhun,
Hur Dew Ram Seal,
Anund Dutt,
Teelock Ram Paul,
Purboram Dhur,
Raſoo Sahah,
Kiſhurn Ram Boſe,
Bayhwunt Paul,
Neelmoney Sahey,
Ramſooder Mitter,
Radachurn Seal,
Geery Dhur Roy,
Bulram Dey,
Juggutram Paul,
Chyton Byſauck,
Conny Pawn,
Luckykunt Burhaul
Attaram Burhaul,
Nein Sean,

Moktaram Dey,
Shaumchurn Mullick,
Neelumber Seal,
Sudda Nund Adeh,
Surroop Chund Dey,
Gocul Kiſheour Seal,
Joogul Kiſhur Byſauk,
Radakunt Paul,
Roop Chund Dey,
Fukker Chund Dey,
Ruſſick Roy,
Gour Perſaud Mullick,
Gour Perſaud Mullick,
Nemy Churn Dutt,
Nund Keſhour Foutchdar,

Quſwun Foutchdour,
Seetaram Seal,
Saufly Ram Sein,
Surroop Dutt,
Surrop Chund Seal,
Punchanund Pawn,
Ramchunder Chattjea.

A true Tranſlation.
G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. Tr.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy to the Govt.

N° 33. Tranſlation of a Perſian Addreſs from other Inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta, which was delivered to the Secretary by Rauje Chund Roy, and others.

Tranſlation of a Petition delivered to Edward Hay, Eſquire, the Secretary of the Government, by Rauje Chund Roy, Pettumber Mittre, Durup Narain, Colly Perſaud Ghoſe, Tunnoor Dutt, and others, Inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta.

We, your Petitioners, Inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta, preſent to the Council an Addreſs relative to Mr. Haſtings, under our Seals and Signatures, together with a Copy thereof; and in Behalf of ourſelves, and of the other Perſons who have ſealed or ſigned the ſaid Addreſs, do requeſt, that the Council, having cauſed the ſame to be tranſlated by the Officers of the Company, will be pleaſed to tranſmit the Original and the Tranſlation to England.

What was neceſſary we have repreſented.

Tranſlation of the Addreſs delivered to Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary to the Government, by Rauje Chund Roy, Pettumber Mittre, and others.

We, the greateſt and principal People, Merchants, and others, Men of different Sects and Perſuaſions, Inhabitants of the City of Calcutta, Part of the Territories of the Engliſh Company, (whom may God long preſerve in Proſperity!) having heard that the exalted Rulers of England, and they who preſide over the Courts of Juſtice, have received Diſpleaſure in their humane Hearts againſt Mr. Haſtings, upon a Suſpicion that he took the Money and Effects of us the Inhabitants of this Country by Fraud and Treachery, and entirely ruined the Government of the Company;—Therefore we, the People aforeſaid, with a perfect Unanimity both in Expreſſion and Meaning, according to the Precepts of our ſeveral Religions and Cuſtoms, the Obſervance of which we always make the Objects of our Hearts, do, for the Purpoſe of diſpelling the Doubts of the exalted Gentlemen aforeſaid, bring from behind the Curtain of Concealment, and place upon the public Seat of Notoriety, ſuch a Repreſentation of the Character, and ſuch a Relation of the Words and Actions of Mr. Haſtings, whoſe Diſpoſition is worthy of all Praiſe, as is true, and certain, and fully proved, and clearly demonſtrated, and free from Ornament and Exaggeration, from the Time that he was appointed to, and became inveſted with, the Government of Calcutta till the End of his Adminiſtration. He was always occupied in the Welfare of the Reyats and the Improvement of the Country; in the Support of the Weak, in healing the Oppreſſions and Injuſtice of bad Men, in good Offices to the Great and Small, in the Preſervation of the Rules of Government, and in Attention to the Right and Degrees of Men nobly deſcended, in the Encouragement of Men of Merit and Learning, in laying the Foundations of Virtue, as for Example, by building Colleges and Schools, in keeping alive the Learning of every Sect and Perſuaſion, in giving Eaſe to the Landholders and the Merchants, in diſpenſing Juſtice to the Afflicted and Oppreſſed, in ſpeaking the Language of Conſolation to the Humble as well as to the Great, in conciliating the Hearts of Princes, whether Friends or Enemies, and in the Welfare of the Company. In ſhort, throughout the Territories under the Government of the Company, there is not a ſingle Individual who has not received from the well-ſpread Table of Mr. Haſtings's Bounty whatever he was entitled to: And we, the Inhabitants of this Town of Calcutta, have for our own Part repreſented only that which we have ourſelves ſeen of the Kindneſs, the Care, the Knowledge of what was right, and the Humanity of Mr. Haſtings, who could diſtinguiſh what was juſt from what was unjuſt, who, in his Exemption from Avarice, was unequalled, the Fountain of good Diſpoſitions, and the Aſſemblage of Mercies.—We were, and are, in every Way ſatisfied with and grateful to Mr. Haſtings; and ſweet and refreſhing to our Tongues are the Words with which we utter his Praiſes.——Written on the 2d Bhauden, 16th Auguſt 1783.

Ramnidde Sherma,
Ramhurry Sherma,
Ramrutton Sherma,
Caſhinaut Baboo,
Dewan Dyale Chund,
Roy Hurryram Mullick,
Anundram Mullick,
Ruggooram Mullick,

Ramchurron

Ramchurron Sherma,
Sirre Narain Seit, Son of Raſbaharre Seit, Grandſon of Shamſoonder Seit, the Son of Banariſe Seit.
Dataram Pundit,
Govurdan Pundit.—All this which is written is true.
Ramſoonder Meter,
Moonſhey Imaum Bukſh,
Arjoongy Nautjee,
Roy Huldar Sein,
Raja Petumber Meter,
Lolchund Meter,
Rada Mohun Photadar,
Ramperſaud Photadar,
Ramſoonder Meter,
Mannickchund Boſe,
Hittoo Seit,
Nuttoo Paul,
Bhaugveet Sahaw,
Fuckerchund Sahaw,
Juggurnaut Meter,
Santeram Meter,
Durrub Narrain Senmah,
Ramtunnoo Dutt,
Cheituncherrun Dutt,
Ramnarain Sherma,
Ramſunker Sherma,
Cheitunchurn Byſauk,
Goorchurn Byſauk,
Radakiſhen Soor,
Nyan Soor,
Ramlochun Goſe,
Dyaram Seit,
Kalliperſaud Goſe,
Ramkiſhore Sherma,
Ramanund Roy,
Ramſoonder Roy,
Bennode Beharri Roy,
Raujchunder Roy,
Biſhnoochurrun Boſe,
Kriſhunchund Byſauk,
Cunhoy Lole Byſauk,
Muddum Gopal Roy,
Raiy Bullub Sein,
Ramcunhoi Core,
Govindram Byſauk,
Annundchund Dut,
Durrup Narain Miſſer,
Annunderam Dut,
Byjeram Shermah,
Goculchund Shermah,
Gapinaut Sherma,
Ramſoonder Sherma,
Ramhurry Goſe,
Indur Narain Goſe,
Ramtunnoo Roy,
Telookram Goſe,
Dyaram Sherma,
Puddumlochun Gongoly,
Koonj Behari Sherma,
Annundchund Dut,
Gokulchund Daus Goſe,
Ramlochun Goſe,
Permeſhry Sherma,
Aggyahram Sherma,
Joogulkiſſore Gond,
Nunddoolol Gond,
Shirre Narain Sherma,
Ramhurry Goſe,
Mahadew Goſe,
Ramonarain Beſwaus,
Ramchunder Goſe,
Juggurnaut Gongoly,
Maunickchund Goſe,
Goungechurn Dee,
Gunga Narain Daus,
Gopinaut Chuckevuttee,
Aggyram Chuckervuttee,
Shamſoonder Goſe,
Ramſoonder Roy,
Gourichurn Daus,
Kriſhun Mohun Sircar,
Luckum Mundul,
Ramhurree Mundal,
Aggyram Saufy,
Sockmi Mundul,
Ramſunkeer Doſs,
Ramchunder Mundul,
Horrichurn Mullick,
Joogul Mundul,
Rammokun Praumaunick,
Nitty Nund Saumee,
Neelmunnee Saumee,
Jaggurnaut Perſaud Dut,
Ramhurry Goſe,
Autmerram Huldar,
Hurrikeſhen Dee,
Aggyahram Paul,
Goculchund Nundee,
Jaggernaut Sircar,
Obhichurn Roy,
Ramgunga Binnoki,
Datteram Bennoke,
Ramram Dut,
Ramchunder Benoki,
Maunickchund Goſe,
Bulram Goſe,
Bhirochurn Roy,
Rhamnarain Choudry,
Berharidans Daus,
Annundiram Gir,
Ramnarain Sherma,
Brijgoo Ram Sherma,
Hurchund Sherma,
Munnohur Paul,
Gopinaut Goſaul,
Ramhurri Boſe,
Ramchunder Boſe,
Debychurn Sherma,
Ramſooder Metter,
Hurbiſhunchund Sherma,
Ramdeb Sircar,
Ramchurn Sherma,
Juggernaut Sherma,
Byjnaut Bunnyjea,
Ramram Seit,
Dateram Chuckervettee,
Rhamlochun Chuckervettee,
Juggutram Sherma,
Kalliperſaud Dut,
Chunder Shekur Mitter, Son of Doorgachurn Metre,
Ramtunnoo Mitter,
Maunickchund Chuckevuttee,
Annunderam Chuckevuttee,
Autmeram Chuckervuttee,

Bhowanneechurn

Bhowanneechurn Sherma,
Deibechurn Sherma,
Munnohur Gofe,
Goorooperfaud Gofe,
Ramhaunt Paulit,
Kundurp Soor,
Bulram Soor,
Subbanund Roy,
Gopihaunt Bofe,
Juggatram Paulet,
Bifhunnaut Sherma,
Neelmonne Mateyja,
Rammochun Bofe,
Ramchurn Paulet,
Durap Narain Gofe,
Ram Nundy Daus,
Bindrabund Gofe,
Taurnichurn Bofe
Hurrekrifhen Paul,
Gunfaum Sein,
Kewalram Gofe,
Ramhaunt Mitter,
Hurrikefhen Gofe,
Kifhen Mohun Gofe,
Ranye Sherma,
Ramloochurn Sherma,
Ram Neddy Sherma,
Ramfhunker Daus,
Ramneddi Cubberauje,
Bulbudder Perrauree,
Gourychurn Sherma,
Jugmohum Sherma,
Lohuram Sherma,
Ramperfaud Sherma,
Luckikaunt Sherma,
Gourachun Dut,
Neelmunnee Meter,
Ramfoonder Bofe.
Rugnaut Nandi,
Radakaunt Kubberaje,
Ramlochun Mitter,
Gunganarain Bofe,
Byjyram Bofe,
Byjnaut Sherma,
Gourikaut Bofe,
Ranjy Seir,
Seobram Dut,
Juggernaut Bofe,
Gokulchund Bofe,
Seebchurn Binnoky,
Myaram Gofe,
Rummanund Dee,
Gungadkur Paul,
Praunhurri Gofe,
Bauncharam Sing,
Bunmauly Gofe,
Ramfonder Bofe,
Maunichund Chuckervittee,
Cripparam Kur,
Ramfoonder Gofe,
Munnohur Sherma,
Ramkaunt Daus,
Gunga Bifken Sherma,
Kumlakaunt Bofe,
Hurrichurn Chuckervuttee,
Gunputti Sein,
Guddadur Dee,

Neelmunni Gofe,
Ramdoolal Seal,
Chundichurn Nauk,
Anundiram Chuckerbuttee,
Autmeram Chuckervuttee,
Krifken Chund Mitter,
Annunde Mitur,
Radakaunt Chuckervuttee,
Gokulchunder Mitter,
Aggyarum Mitter,
Shamfoonder Chuckerbuttee,
Ramchurn Chuckerbuttee,
Seebchund Chuckervuttee,
Gourhurri Bifwas,
Ramfunker Mitter,
Dyarum Chaturjah,
Kallifunker Shermah,
Bancharam Shermah,
Kalliperfaud Shermah,
Babooram Sherma,
Koonj Behary Binnoky,
Obichurn Paulit,
Jugmohun Sherma,
Ramje Gofe,
Shamfoonder Gofe,
Ramkifhore Bofe,
Bulram Gofe,
Bulram Sing,
Bhugutram Paul,
Byjnaut Chatyjah,
Atmeram Paulit,
Ramfunker Nowky,
Ragnaut Nowky,
Muddun Mohun Poor,
Gopee Mohun Nowky,
Byjyannund Soor,
Ramchunhoi Huldar,
Ramlochun Roy,
Ramfunker Mitter,
Ramram Bofe,
Gourychurn Paul,
Rajchund Mitter,
Ramlochun Mitter,
Bryjoodhun Mundal,
Doorga Churn Gofe,
Jynarain Mitter,
Deibnaut Dut,
Jaggernaut Bifwas,
Tahkoor Daus Mitter,
Santiram Mundal,
Gunganarain Roy,
Shamfoonder Bofe,
Ramtonoo Bofe,
Ramnarain Sircar,
Rafbehary Paul,
Ramperfaud Bifwas,
Radhachurn Bofe,
Ramchurn Bofe,
Hurrinarain Gofe,
Jynarain Bofe,
Mookteram Mitter,
Nefheram Sircar,
Bendrabund Sahaw
Nerharee Sein,
Ramdoolal Nauk,
Ramram Sherma,
Myufk Sherma,

Ramlochun Mokurjah,
Kriſſen perſaud Mokurjah,
Kallachaund Ojah,
Hurrinarin Sherma,
Ram Gopal Sircar,
Ramchunder Biſwas,
Byrochurn Daus,
Ramhurri Boſe,
Bejyram Boſe,
Obhychurn Goſe,
Rammohun Boſe,
Durgah perſaud Mitter,
Joogulkiſhore Sherma,
Kriſhenram Boſe,
Kalliperſaud Boſe,
Bulram Goſe,
Govindram Dut,
Lolchund Sing,
Bhowany Churn Soor,
Ramtunnoo Choudry,
Jugmohun Sien,
Maunickram Dut,
Bhagirut Mitter,
Goury Sunker Mitter,
Annunderam Dee,
Jaggernaut Photadar,
Govindram Dut,
Byjeram Daus,
Bunnaun Sah,
Munchur Sherma,
Ramtunnoo Goſe,
Kalliperſaud Gungoly.
Ramſunker Goſe,
Banckeram Mitter,
Shamſoonder Goſe,
Chummul Lochun Daus,
Ramnaut Nowky,
Ramperſaud Sherma,
Byjyram Dut,
Munohur Sircar,
Ramſunker Sein,
Ramcunhoi Nowky,
Atmaram Sein,
Lukſhmicaunt Gungooly,
Cunnukram Bennoky,
Nundoolal Boſe,
Kalliperſaud Sherma,
Doorgoperſaud Dut,
Kheimchund Roy,
Neddiram Dut,
Gokul Daus,
Nyan Dut,
Ramhurry Daus,
Hurrinarain Dut,
Kalliſunker Dee,
Deviperſaud Dut,
Ramram Butta Ghaye,
Ramnichun Ghoſaul,
Ramſunker Bhuttacharje,
Praunkriſkin Sing,
Radakriſken Sing,
Abbyachurn Roy,
Seetram Goſe,
Bowanychurn Boſe,
Pumnarain Motur,
Kriſhencunt Sein,
Petumber Boſe,

Atmeram Boſe,
Ramnidhi Boſe,
Ramtunnoo Boſe,
Rammohun Boſe,
Jugmoheen Boſe,
Juggernaut Roy,
Byjychund Dut,
Byjy Anund Goſe,
Gokulchund Dauſs,
Govurdun Mitter,
Bhowanund Boſe,
Gourychurn Goſe,
Bowanychurn Dee,
Ramſunker Dut,
Muddun Mohun Goſe,
Ramperſaud Mitter,
Ramnaut Boſe,
Ranijy Sing,
Mookteram Mitter,
Ramconhoi Mitter,
Bulram Mitter,
Neelmune Mitter,
Ramtunnoo Mitter,
Ramneddi Nundy,
Permanund Mitter,
Mullookchund Boſe,
Bindrabund Boſe,
Shamanund Dut,
Raſbehary Dut,
Mookteram Boſe,
Gourychurn Mitter,
Nittanund Dee,
Ramniddi Dee,
Dyaram Dut,
Ramdoolal Dut,
Rumſkiſhore Mullick,
Ramtunnoo Biſwas,
Ramram Dut,
Neelmuni Dut,
Surmanund Mitter,
Radhacaunt Goſe,
Lolchund Daus,
Ramkiſhore Dee,
Ramcunhoi Dee,
Bhuggowty Sein,
Dateram Sherma,
Muddunmohun Ghoſe,
Rammanund Mitter,
Kalliſunker Nowky,
Ramchurn Daus,
Gourachund Dut,
Byjy Anund Daus,
Sookmy Sherma,
Ramchund Roy,
Ramgopal Dee,
Ignarain Sherma,
Gunganarain Seir,
Tahkoor Daus Barmeyja,
Jagurnaut Goſe,
Moonſhey Shumſudein,
Moonſhey Nuſſeirudecir,
Moonſhey Mahomed Mookeram,
Munnoohur Boſe,
Radacaunt Meyſomdar,
Preimchund Sherma,
Lolbehary Sherma,
Mookteram Sein,

Seeteram Goſe,
Munnohur Sherma,
Ram Caunt Dut,
Goculchund Goſe,
Goculchund Boſe,
Kallichurn Doſs
Taurachund Boſe,
Neelmunnee Sircar,
Devychurn Goſe,
Binnoodram Butteyah,
Guddadur Chund,
Bowanny Churn Dut,
Ramgopaul Goſe,
Dyaram Nowky,
Nidhi Boſe,
Sahaſram Boſe,
Bijoyram Sherma,
Ramſunker Sherma,
Ramdoolal Sherma,
Jugneohun Dut,
Byjynund Goſe,
Ramſoonder Sherma,
Nundkiſhoor Dut,
Byjyram Sherma,
Shumbhoonarain Banajeah,
Guddadhur Mitter,
Kallichurn Roy,
Kumlacaunt Sherma,
Munnohur Biſwas,
Bhirochund Sherma,
Praunbullub Sherma,
Munnohur Sing,
Maunickram Boſe,
Ramnidhi Sherma,
Gourachund Sein,
Ramcaunt Dut,
Ramdoolal Sircar,
Ramram Sing,
Brejdoolal Dut,
Maunickchund Sein,
Atmeram Bhuttacharje,
Ramhurri Sermah,
Maunickram Sermah,
Ranye Goſe,
Brejjoo Bhuttacharje,
Nundoolol Roy,
Kewelram Dee,
Seeteram Shermah,
Kerperam Goſe,
Rambullub Nauk,
Maunichram Gir,
Bowanund Mitter,
Ramchurn Sermah,
Byragey Churn Gir,
Ramcunhoi Mitter,
Ramcaunt Dut,
Kriſhun Ram Sircar,
Doorgahnund Dut,
Ramcunhoi Dut,
Ramſoonder Choudry,
Durupnarain Daus,
Ramcunhoi Bennoky,
Munnohur Sherma,
Ramdoolal Daus,
Ramdhun Sherma,
Ram Suntoſh Goſe,
Juggutram Kur,
Radachurn Kur,
Breejoolal Sein,
Goculchund Sermah,
Ramram Binnoky,
Ramruttun Sherma,
Byjenaut Sherma,
Radacaunt Soor,
Rummanund Dee,
Ramcaunt Dut,
Bowanychurn Dut,
Luckminarain Dutt,
Rammohun Shermah,
Munnohur Shermah,
Raujchunder Sherma,
Devichurn Boſe,
Ramſhunker Paulet,
Gunganarain Goſe,
Gungaram Budhar,
Hirderam Banojah,
Kuggoonaut Banyjah,
Doorgachurn Chuckervuttee,
Sookmy Tahakoor,
Mohunperſaud Tahakoor,
Sehuſram Boſe,
Ramdoolal Sing,
Gourychurn Goſe,
Ruggoonaut Mitter,
Ramnedhi Daus,
Ramjewan Goſe,
Kripperam Paul,
Bhoomunmohun Soor,
Aggyahram Soor,
Munnohur Daus,

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T'.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secr' to the Gov'.

N° 34. Letter from the Rector and Churchwarden of the Greek Church.

To Edward Hay, Esq. Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

Enclosed we have the Honour to send you an Address to the Court of Directors in Favour of Mr. Hastings, signed by ourselves and all other the Principal Members of the Greek Church in Bengal. The Original Address in modern Greek is accompanied by a Copy and an English Translation of it. The Original and the Translation, we humbly request, may be transmitted to the Honourable Court of Directors by the earliest Conveyance.

We have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

(Signed) C. PORRTHENIO, Rector of the Greek Church of Calcutta.

(Signed) MAUNODY KYRIAKOR, Churchwarden.

Fort William,
8th January 1789.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^{y} to the Gov^{t}.

N° 35. Copy Translation of a Greek Address from the Rector, and other Members of the Greek Church.

Translation of an Address from the principal Members of the Greek Church in Bengal, to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company.

We, the Offspring of Hellas, called by Europeans Greeks, now residing for Commercial Purposes in Calcutta, and other Places in the Kingdom of Bengal, all and each of whom, except only one or two, came into this Country since the Commencement of the Administration of Warren Hastings, the late glorious and exalted Governor of Bengal, and of all East India, trading in and about these Parts free and unmolested.—We, the said Greeks, during the happy Days of the said late Governor Warren Hastings, having often been protected, and justly supported, by him, and having also been encouraged by his noble Succour and Assistance to raise, in this City, a holy Temple, in Honour and Glory of our Saviour's Transfiguration in Mount Thabor, to the End that we might be fixed in this Country, and that this our Church should remain as the Foundation of an Establishment for us, and for our Successors, being of the same Nation and Religion. We, at the same Time, considering ourselves lawful Subjects of His most high, powerful, and sacred Majesty the King of Great Britain, for whose Permanence, Prosperity, and Happiness, we, as by our Duty indispensably bound, do offer up to the Almighty God our daily Prayers: Forasmuch as we have heard, with deep Regret, that the said late Governor General Warren Hastings is prosecuted; and being, on our Parts, most perfectly and heartily satisfied with his wise and upright Government, as well as gratified by the pious and great Works which he rendered to us with his usual Benevolence —do take the Liberty of testifying and declaring, by this humble Representation, his Christian and universal Character, his beneficent and charitable Disposition towards all Mankind, his just and impartial Love for all the Native Inhabitants, whether high or low, of this Kingdom, and his fervent Zeal for the Prosperity of the Country in general, and of every Individual, manifesting to all and every of them Marks of paternal Affection, and stretching forth his Hand to those whom he found in indigent Circumstances, and destitute of the Necessaries of Life. He was a zealous Patron for the Dispensation of Justice to every Individual, and a faithful Balance of Equity. In a Word, he was enriched with all humane and moral Endowments, and famous not only for his moral and political Virtues, but worthy of Praise, and to be highly spoken of for his Desire to obtain and to improve the Literature of this Country. All which Excellencies will render him admired, and immortal, throughout the universal World.

We therefore, the small Number of Greeks residing in Calcutta, and dispersed throughout Bengal, in true Testimony of our great Gratitude for the many Benefits which we have received from the late Govenor, Warren Hastings, do join with all the World in declaring our Sentiments in Favour of the Character of our worthy, wise, and humane Patron, the late Governor General; and have hereunto humbly set our Hands, this 13th Day of December 1788, O. S.

Parthenio, Rector of the Church of Calcutta, and a Native of Corfew.
Nathaniel, a Native of Cyphanus, a Priest and Monk of the Convent of Mount Sinai, and Rector of the Church at Calcutta.

Panageotes Alexius, of Philiopolis.
Mavrodis Hiriacos, Warden of the Church at Calcutta, and a Native of Philiopolis.
George Leondew, a Native of Smyrna.
Demetrius Georgius, from Bythenia.
Shereen Hadjy, Ibraheem of Cæſaria.
Athenaſias Theodore, from Pruſa.
Theo Charis, from Arta.
Joannes Demetrius, from Mytilyne.
Jacobus Haujy Hoſma, from Cæſaria.
Angelus Dadelco, from Philiopolis.
Chriſtodolo, Son of Papa Nicolai, from the Iſland of Neos.
Panageotis Demetrius, from Kely.
Angelos Doocos, of the Iſland of Corfew.
Chriſtodolos Mavrody, of Phyliopolis.
Emanuel Demetrius, of Albania.
Demetrius Galonos, from Athens.
Georgius Panagetos, from Philiopolis.
Alexandros Panageotis, from D°.
Anaſtaſius D°, from D°.
Joannes D°, from D°.
Potos Haujy Abraham, from Cæſaria.
Jacob D° Iſaah, from D°.
Alexius D° Abraham, from D°.
Simeon D° D°, from D°.
Joſeph D° D°, from D°.
JohannesD° Iſaah, from D°.
Lucos Theodore, from Magneſia.
George Careeda, from Phylopopilis.
Sotures Anthony, from D°.
George Athenaſius, from D°.
Conſtantinus Theodorus, from D°.
D° Shahing, from D°.
Michael Andrew, from D°.
Demetrius George Calogrethy, from the Iſland of Neos.
George Demetrious, from D°.
Nicholas Marinus Calonas, from D°.
Marinus Nicholas Calonas, from D°.
Demetrius Chriſtodolo, from Phylopopolis.
Michael from Conſtantnope.
George Alexander, from Phylopopolis.
Leontheus Chriſtodolo, from D°.
Alexander Keeriacos, from D°.
Baſileus Haujy Contrantine, from D°.
Simeon Georgia, from Georgia.
Michael Anthony, from the Iſland of Naxia,
George Anthony, Native of Calcutta.
Theodorus James, from the Iſland of Samos.
Nicholas, from Crete.
Sabas, a Sclavonian.
Pannagiotis, from Kheletos.
George Angelo, from Phylopopolis.
Conſtantine of Trapazandios.
Jordan, from Cæſaria.
Joannes Garaganos, from Georgia.
Anaſtaſius Conſtantine, from Phylopopolis.
Soteres Slogew, from D°.
Nicholas Spiredon, from Creete.
George, from Aphalonia.
Stamatis Demetrius, from Rhodes.
Zacharius, from D°.
John, from Kely.
Athanaſius Demetrius, from Phylopopolis.
Demetrius Eleijah, from D°.
George Angala, from D°.
Anthony Phoſkolos, from the Iſland of Jineus.
Mathew Anthony, from D°.
Joannes, from Khely.
Thaliſinos Haujy Peter, from Trapezon.

Boikos Neno, from Phylopopolis.
Paulee Stratee, from Myteline.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) C. PARTHENIO.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secʳʸ to the Govʳ.

N°. 36. Tranſlation of Perſian Addreſſes from the Rajah of Tumlook; from the Ranny of Myſadel; from the Ranny of Hidgelee; from the Rajah of Hidgelee; and from the Rajah of Sujamootah; preſented by their Vackeels.

k k.

Paper delivered by the Vakeel on the Part of Rajah Anundenarain, Zemindar of Pergunnah Tumlook 17 Anna Share, and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Under the Seal of Rajah Anundernarain, Zemindar of Purgannah Tumlook (7 Anna Share).

I have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country;—Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God, in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts, remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England:—That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government, no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him, nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack, by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us, and thoſe entitled to it; but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all; he deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror; he tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice; and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He reeſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

A true Tranſlation
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY.
D. P. Tʳ.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secʸ to the Govʳ.

l l.

Paper delivered by the Vakeel on the Part of the Ranny Jannekee, Zemindar of Purgunnah Myſau dul, &c. and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Under the Seal of Ranny Jannykee, Zemindar of Purgannah Myſaudel.

I have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country;—Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformably to the Decrees

Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts, remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England:—That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud; and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him, nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all; he deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror; he tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice, and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He re-eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T^r.

m m.

Paper delivered by the Vakeel on the Part of the Ranny Sougundah, Zemindar of Dooroodumnam and Manchamootah, &c. in Chucla Hidglee, and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Under the Seal of Ranny Sougundah, Zemindar of Dooroodumnam and Manchamootah, &c. in Chucla Hidgelee.

I have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country: Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and, by repreſenting Facts, remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England: That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Sincerity to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him; nor did the Poor even know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack, by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us, and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all; he deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror; he tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice; and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He re-eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T^r.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^y to the Gov^t.

Paper

n n.

Paper delivered by the Vakeel on the Part of Rajah Beernarain, of Pergunnah Jellamootah, &c. in Chucla Hidgelee, and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Under the Seal of Rajah Beernarain, Zemindar of Pergunnah Jellamotah, &c. in Chucla Hidgelee.

I have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us, Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country;—Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England:—That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all. He deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror. He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſion by his Juſtice; and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated me with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
D. P. T.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Sec^y to the Fort.

Comp^d.
Andr^w Gardener.

O O.

Paper delivered by the Vakeel on the Part of Rajah Debindurnarain, Zemindar of Purgunnah Soujahmootah, and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Under the Seal of Rajah Debindurnarain, Zemindar of Purgunnah Soujahmootah.

I have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country;—Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts, remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England:—That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him; nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort

Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all. He deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror. He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice; and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He re-eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace: We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,

D. P. Tr.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Secr to the Fort.

N° 1. Copy of a Letter from the Deputy Perſian Tranſlator, dated the 9th March.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

In continuation of the Liſt accompanying my Letter, under Date the 9th January laſt, I have the Pleaſure to forward you the Tranſlations and Originals of two Addreſſes in Teſtimony of the Senſe entertained by the Subſcribers to them of Mr. Haſtings.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient Servant,

Calcutta, 9th March 1789.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY.

Continuation of the Liſt accompanying my Letter 9th January 1789.

D D D.

Addreſs from the Inhabitants of Rungpore.

d d d.

Tranſlation of D D D.

E E E.

Addreſs from the Inhabitants of Chittagong.

e e e.

Tranſlation of E E E.

Examined J. W.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Secr to the Govt.

N° 2. Copy of a Letter from the Collector of Rungpore, Perſian Addreſs, tranſmitted by him, marked D D D, with a Tranſlation.

To Eward* Hay, Eſquire, Secretary to the Government.

* Sic in Orig.

Sir,

Having received from Mr. Samuel Bird of Chittagong the accompanying Paper, ſigned by the Zemindars, &c. of that Diſtrict, expreſſive of their Satisfaction in Mr. Haſtings's Adminiſtration

in this Country, and underſtanding that it is proper I ſhould forward it to you for the Purpoſe of its being laid before the Governor General in Council, I beg Leave to requeſt you will be ſo obliging as to preſent it to the Board as ſoon as convenient.

I have the Honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
(Signed) JOHN RUWLINS*.

Calcutta,
20th February 1789.

Sic in Orig.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy to the Govt.

e e e.

Paper tranſmitted by the Collector of Chittagong, received 27th February 1789, and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

We the Cannongoes, Zemindars, Choudries, and Talookdars of Chucla Chittagong have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country; therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts, remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England—That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlements and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him; nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowerd by Diſpair †. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all. He diſtroyed ‡ the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror. He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice, and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He re-eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice, and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deciet § what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

† Sic in Orig.
‡ Sic in Orig.
§ Sic in Orig.

The Seals and Signatures to this Addreſs.

Mahomed Azum.
Luchun Sing, Choudry of Hattia.
Roſtom and Roſum, Chowdries of Chuchla Bourngabad.
Mahomed Mokin.
Caunoo Sing and Sheik Muccoo Nazir Cazi Mahomed.
Sheik Fyze Jumma.
Deby Perſaud.
Shady Khan.
Aulick Mahomed.
Hoſſein Imail.
Futteh Shaw.
Sookloll Chowdry.
Ragoo Maun.
Mahomed Caamil.
Ally Roſun.
Vyan Sook.
Cartieram, for Ram Rutton and Seddanund.
Bridge Bullub Doſs.
Raje Doolub.
Walliah Hoſſein, of Doulen Chucla Nowd.

Jaun Baker.
Seefforam, for Futteh Mahomed.
Ranny Roſheny, of Baunſhy Colly.
Abul Guffoor.
Aufuck Akbar.
Caamaul Afhrup, of Chucla Nizampore.
Sheik Muſbara.
Peranah Bullub.
Biſſenram
Bridge Loll.
Ojodaram.
Sookdee Roy.
Lolla Beeby.
Coſſim Munrus.
Bhawany Roy.
Niamut Khaun.
Hunglaram.
Taje Sing.
Nundram.
Joynaram Goſſaul.
Sunnatun Roy.
Imaun Bikſh.
Rumjaun Ally, Son of Caamdar Ally Chowdry.
Azeer Taker Chowdry.
Hoſſein Muckein Chowdry.
Sheik Dowlet, written by Verjit ullah, Son of Molewy Gurribullah.
Ahmid, of Baunſcolly.
Mahomed Waſſid, for Boody Chowdry.
Abdul Muzzeed.
Nundram Holla, Gomaſtah, of Shilnarain Sroomutram and Jegernaut.
Mahomed Meſſa, of Pergunnah Harach.
Akbar Ally, Chowdry of Nizampore.
Joy Chutternarain Cannongoe.
Goury Sunker Byjonoth Cannongoe.
Ram Surrun Cannongoe.
Rajkeſhon Cannongoe.
Inder Goſſinaut Cannongoe.
Mahomed Muſwood.
Afhruff Mahomed, for Warris.
Mahomed Baker, Son of Jaun Khan.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
Dep. Perſ. Tranſr.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy to the Govt.

3. Copy of a Letter from the Aſſiſtant to the Collector of Chittagong, Perſian Addreſs, tranſmitted by him, marked E E E, with a Tranſlation.

To Edward Hay, Eſquire, Secretary to the Government.

Sir, Fort William.

The Zemindars, Chowdries, and Cannongoes of the Diſtricts of Rungpore, having this Day preſented to me a Perſian Paper, teſtifying their Satisfaction with the Adminiſtration of the late Governor General, Warren Haſtings, Eſq. I beg Leave, in conformity to the Orders communicated to me in your Letter of the 31ſt March, to forward it to you encloſed, together with the Tranſlation of an Addreſs which was preſented to me at the ſame Time, bearing the Signatures of the ſame Perſons whoſe Names are ſigned to the Perſian Paper.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,
(Signed) D. H. M'DOWALL,
Collector.

Rungpore,
2d January 1789.

A true Copy.
E. Hay,
Secy to the Govt.

Paper

d d d.

Paper tranſmitted by the Collector of Rungpore, received 2d February 1789, and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

We, the Cannongoes, Zemindars, Chowdries, and Talookdars of Rungpore, have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force, and ruined the Country; —Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts, remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England —That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all.—He is free from the Charge of Embezzlement and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government, no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhips from him; nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack, by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us and thoſe entitled to it; but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Diſpair*. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all. He deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror. He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice; and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us, ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that had happened from him.

*Sic in Orig.

The Signatures to this Addreſs.

Shaamkeſhwur Doſs, Proprietor of ½ Diviſion of Chucla Couchyhaut.
Sheikkhy ullah, Proprietor of C^an Diviſion of Chucla Couchyhaut.
Collyperſaud Dhur, Proprietor of 4as Diviſion of Chucla Couchyant.
Ramcaunt Dhur.
Ram Rooder Doſs, of Chucla Cockna.
Joy Doorga Debea, of Pergunnah Munna.
Shree dhur Serma, of Futtehpoor.
Bhyrub Chunder Serrna Boonmundonga.
Mohendernarain Roy Sing, his Gumaſtah Gawind Perſaud Metre.
Coſſicaunt Serma.
Rodge Chunder Serma.
Bokerdeb Serma.
Pertaub Sing deb, of Poonga.
Shib Chunder Nundy, of Chuckla Futtehpore.
Mun Mohun Doſs.
Ragober Deb Doſs.
Hurry Deb Serma.
Neelmony Serma.
Soorjee Perſaud Serma.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
Dep. P. Trans^r.

Examined.
J. W.

A true Copy.

To Edward Hay, Eſq. Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

In Addition to the Addreſſes preſented by the Natives of theſe Provinces, in Teſtimony of their Sentiments relative to Warren Haſtings, Eſq. and forwarded you with my Letter under Date the 9th March 1789, I have now the Pleaſure to tranſmit you others preſented by the Vackeels, according to the accompanying Liſt in Engliſh, and the Perſian Originals.

I am Sir,

Calcutta, 6th Auguſt 1789. Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

A true Copy. (Signed) G. F. CHERRY.

John White, P. Tr.

Continuation of the Liſt accompanying my Letter of the 9th March 1789.

F F F.

Addreſs from the Inhabitants of Purnea.

f f f.

Tranſlation of F F F.

G G G.

Addreſs from Rajah Chytan Sing, Zemindar of Biſhenpoor.

g g g.

Tranſlation of G G G.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,

Comp[d]. A true Copy. P. Sr.

W[m]. Sadlier. J[no] White.

f f f.

Under the Seals and Signatures as underwritten:

We the Cannongoes and Chowdries and Zemindars of the Diſtrict of Poornea have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Froce*, and ruined the Country;—Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude, Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts, remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England. That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all. He is free from the Charge of Embezzlement and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhip from him, nor did the Poor ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack, by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice. He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair. He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all; he deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror. He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice; and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us. He re-eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we at all Times, during his Government, lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace. We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him. As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion, and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortunes and Accidents. In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect.—We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that happened from him.

* Sic in Orig.

The Seals and Signatures to this Addreſs.

Imam Bukſh, Chowdry of Tuppa Nuckpoora, in Pergunnah Booje Rye.
Kubbub Ulla, Chowdry of D° D°.
Hurry Loll Sing, Zemindar of Pergunnah Arza.
Rummul Nyan, Zemindar of Pergunnah Beore.
Dubnarain Roy, Zemindar of Pergunnah.
Cudbee, the Son of Chundernarain Roy, deceaſed.
Dorlob Sing, Zemindar and Cannongoe of Pergunnah Teraſabod.
Hurry Sing Doſs, Zemindar and Cannongoe of Pergunnah Paya Colly Tangrar, and Cannongoe of Pergunnah Futtehpore Singra.
Kiſhen Chunder Metre, Zemindar of Pergunnah Beve Hubba, Son of Nockenaul, deceaſed.
Grooperſaud Doſs, Zemindar and Cannongoe of Pergunnah Delawunpoor.
Chundy Perſaud, Zemindar of Pergunnah Delawarpore.
Mehendernarain Doſs, Zemindar and Cannongoe of Tuppa Muthrapore and Havely Tajepore, &c. the Son of Collyperſaud, deceaſed.
Shaam Sunder Doſs, Zemindar and Cannongoe of Pergunnah Khoaba, &c.
Durgaperſaud Doſs, Zemindar and Cannongoe of D°.
Gourynoth Goſe, Zemindar of Pergunnah Havely, &c. Sircar Tujepore.
Shebnoth, Zemindar of Purgunnah Havely, &c. Sirkar Tajepoor.
Ranny Indeabutty, Cannongoe of Pergunnah Coomary Poor.
Myanoth Roy, Cannongoe of Serkar Purnea.
Budgenoth Roy, Cannongoe of Serkar Purnea.
Rajah Tuken ul Dun Hoſſeen, Zemindar and Cannongoe of Pergunnah Subjah-poor.
Seal and Signature of Ranny Indrabutty, the Widow of Indernarain Roy, deceaſed, Zemindar of Pergunnah Havely Purnea, &c.
Hurry Chunder, Cannongoe of Pergunnah Durmpoor.
Mahomed Danab.
Noorally Khan.
Seal and Signature, Impreſſion on the Seal from the Koran.
Seed Amaun Ally.
Kurrum Ally Khan.
Seal of Golaum Hyſon.
Seed Bernut Ally.
Nokenoth Cannongoe.
Mooleyram Cannongoe.
Mother of Deebyperſaud, Cannongoe of Pergunnah Cudra.
Widow of Cromur Sing, Cannongoe of Pergunnah Cudra.
Gungawarar, Cannongoe of Pergunnah Cudra.
Madho Sendy Behadre, Zemindar of Pergunnah Durmpoor.
Gopi Caunt Roy and Rajender Roy, Cannongoes of Pergunnah Durmpore.
Burkul ulla, Zemindar of Pergunnah Burrub, &c.
Shuk Yor Mahomed.

A true Tranſlation.

Comp[d].
W[m] Sadlier.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,
P. Tr.

A true Copy.
Jn° White.

ggg.

Papers received the 5th Auguſt 1789, and tranſlated purſuant to an Order from the Governor General in Council, dated 27th April 1788.

Under the Seal of Rajah Chyton Sing, Zemindar of Biſhenpore.

I have heard that the Gentlemen in England are diſpleaſed with Mr. Haſtings, on Suſpicion that he oppreſſed us Inhabitants of this Place, took our Money by Deceit and Force and ruined the Country;—Therefore we, upon the Strength of our Religion and Religious Tenets, which we hold as a Duty upon us, and in order to act conformable to the Decrees of God in delivering Evidence, relate the praiſe-worthy Actions, full of Prudence and Rectitude Friendſhip and Politeneſs, of Mr. Haſtings, poſſeſſed of great Abilities and Underſtanding; and by repreſenting Facts, remove the Doubts that have poſſeſſed the Minds of the Gentlemen in England. That Mr. Haſtings diſtributed Protection and Security to Religion, and Kindneſs and Peace to us all.—He is free from the Charge of Embezzlement and Fraud, and his Heart is void of Covetouſneſs and Avidity. During the Period of his Government no one experienced from him other than Protection and Juſtice, never having felt Hardſhip from him, nor did the Po

ever know the Weight of an oppreſſive Hand from him. Our Characters and Reputations have been always guarded in Quiet from Attack, by the Vigilance of his Prudence and Foreſight, and preſerved by the Terror of his Juſtice.—He never omitted the ſmalleſt Inſtance of Kindneſs and Goodneſs towards us and thoſe entitled to it, but always applied, by Soothings and Mildneſs, the Salve of Comfort to the Wounds of Affliction, not allowing a ſingle Perſon to be overpowered by Deſpair.—He diſplayed his Friendſhip and Kindneſs to all.—He deſtroyed the Powers of Enemies and wicked Men by the Strength of his Terror.—He tied the Hands of Tyrants and Oppreſſors by his Juſtice, and by this Conduct he ſecured Happineſs and Joy to us.—He re-eſtabliſhed the Foundation of Juſtice; and we at all Times during his Government lived in Comfort, and paſſed our Days in Peace.—We are many, many of us ſatisfied and pleaſed with him.—As Mr. Haſtings was perfectly well acquainted with the Manners and Cuſtoms of theſe Countries, he was always deſirous of performing that which would tend to the Preſervation of our Religion and of the Duties of our Sects, and guarded the Religious Cuſtoms of each from the Effects of Misfortune and Accidents.—In every Senſe he treated us with Attention and Reſpect. We have repreſented without Deceit what we have ourſelves ſeen, and the Facts that have happened from him.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY,

Pr. Tr.

A true Copy.

John White.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, that they propoſed to adduce the remaining Documents, with the Conſent of the Managers; namely, the Addreſs of the Britiſh Inhabitants of Calcutta, made to the Defendant upon the Eve of his Departure from Calcutta; and alſo the Addreſs of the different Departments of the Army, and the Thanks of the Court of Directors and Proprietors. The Managers for the Commons conſented to the ſame.

Accordingly the ſeparate Papers above produced by the Witneſs were read as follows:

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General.

Sir,

We, the Britiſh Inhabitants of Calcutta, impreſſed with real Concern at your Departure from India, intreat your Acceptance of this Public Tribute, in Teſtimony of our general Satisfaction in the whole Tenour of your long Adminiſtration, and our laſting Senſe of your many patriotic Exertions.

For a Series of Years, we have uninterruptedly enjoyed, under your Government, the Bleſſings of private Comfort, and Public Tranquillity, and no one can recollect a Period wherein impartial Juſtice, political Wiſdom, and a liberal Attention to the Rights of Individuals, were more eminently conſpicuous.

We have ſeen you in many of the moſt critical Situations to which political Life can be expoſed; in none of theſe have we perceived you to deviate from the Dignity of your Station, the Integrity of your Character, or the Vigour of your public Conduct: In every Viciſſitude you have been provident and collected, and whilſt you have proved yourſelf invulnerable to Inſurrection, you have equally diſplayed yourſelf ſuperior to Calumny.

The grand Outlines of the Connection by which this Country is united to Great Britain have been, under your Auſpices, preciſely aſcertained, and its Continuance deciſively ſecured. The unwieldy Syſtem of the double Government has been reduced to Order and Simplicity. The Adminiſtration of civil and criminal Juſtice, inſtead of a Burthen on Individuals, or an Engine of Corruption, has under your prudent Reformation become a Bleſſing to ten Millions of People. Arts have been uniformly patroniſed. The Channels of Communication between ourſelves and the Natives have, by your liberal Encouragements, been opened, and our Settlement has increaſed to a Degree of Magnitude and Splendour, which evinces the Wiſdom of your Meaſures, and the Mildneſs of your Government.

While the reſt of India looked up to you alone for their Preſervation from the Diſtractions of War and the Deſolations of Famine, we have enjoyed an uninterrupted Plenty and Security, Bleſſings which, while we continue to poſſeſs, we ſhall never ceaſe to remember were procured for us by your ſpirited Meaſures, which have raiſed upon the moſt ſolid Baſis the Superſtructure of public Happineſs.

May that Happineſs, and every other, be ſecured to you during the remaining Period of your Life, which can ariſe from the Poſſeſſion of unſullied Virtue, and the Conſciouſneſs of unremitted Labours for the good of Society; and may you be bleſt, on your Return, with the brighteſt Reward

ward a Patriot Mind can court, the Applauſe of your Sovereign, and the Gratitude of a Country to which you have proved yourſelf ſo illuſtrious an Ornament.

We have the Honour to be,

Honourable Sir,

Your moſt obedient, humble Servants,

&c. &c.

Calcutta,
1ſt Feb. 1785.

Stephen Bayard.
Charles Chapman.
David Anſtruther.
Walter Gowdie.
Robert M'Forlane.
Samuel Watſon.
George Williamſon.
William Johnſon, } Chaplains.
Thomas Blanſhard, }
Charles Johnſton.
William Larkins.
D. H. M'Dowall.
R. Grindall.
James Stark.
Charles Stuart.
John Duncan.
George Dallas.
Edward Colebrooke.
Thomas Graham.
A. Heſilrige.
A. A. Barber.
H. G. Honycomb.
W. Wroughton.
John Scott.
J. Y. Bradford.
J. Lumſden.
Edward Terella.
C. Croftes.
James Robertſon.
Claud Alexander.
David Anderſon.
Lewis Thomas.
John Anderſon.
C. Cockerell.
Samuel Middleton.
William Charles Alſton.
Thomas Thompſon.
John Mowbray.
F. Le Blanc.
John Bebb.
John Mall.
R. C. Plowden.
John Zeah Kiernauder.
R. W. Kiernauder.
A. Montgomerie.
Z. Holts.
V. Ivory.
R. Goodlad.
P. Touchet.
Coſtantino Parthenio.
H. P. Forſter.
John Miller.
G. M. Kinderdine.
Robert Morſe.
G. Foxcroft.
J. Railowe.
W. Fufton.
W. Toone.
John Fombelle.

G. Irving.
G. Dowdeſwell.
Henry Pemberton.
B. Hartley.
Angelo Ferramondo.
C. Ranken.
R. S. Perreau.
S. R. Jackſon.
W. Jackſon.
Francis Gladwin.
Alexander Lennox.
William Mackintoſh.
R. Gilleſpie.
James Agg.
A. Willand.
Thomas Philpot.
J. M. Clary.
W. Haverkam.
C. Oldfield.
C. Benezet.
William Smoult.
J. Pearce.
J. Evelyn.
D[d] Killiam.
Herbert Harris.
Ab[m] Caldicott.
Tho[s] Abraham.
J. Macan.
J. Cuming.
Joſ. Yorke Kinlock.
Robert Percival Pott.
Alex[r] Carneggie.
C. F. Aris.
Jacob Blaquiere.
John Reid.
Fran[s] Pierand.
William Pawſon.
Cha[s] Wilkins.
Fra[s] Le Gros.
R. Sherriff.
T. Daſhwood.
W. Bondfield.
T. H. Davies.
Geo. Ruſſel.
Fra[s] Rundell.
Tilman Henckell.
Edw[d] Montagu.
Tho[s] S. Brooke.
G. Cruttenden.
Fairfax Moreſby.
M. Corr.
A. Melony.
J[n] Burgh.
H[y] Lodge.
W. B. Smith.
Trevor Wheler.
W. Luard.
Ja[s] Fruſhard.
Tho[s] Cowley.
W. Dunkin.

W. Dunkin.
J. B. Smith.
W. Camac.
William Barton.
Simeon Droz.
Henry Walter.
J. Prinſep.
John Hamilton.
Jaˢ Stark, jun.
Fra. Lherondell.
Chaˢ Bodham.
F. Redfearn.
F. Wilford.
John Shore.
Alexʳ Wright.
R. H. Colebrooke.
John Rider.
John Baird.
Thoˢ Bainbridge.
Andrew Gardiner.
Wᵐ Sands.
Robert Dawes.
Henʸ Dawes.
B. Fuller.
W. Haverkam.
N. Fontana.
Thoˢ Yeates.
Chaˢ Allen.
Robᵗ Church.
Chaˢ Todd.
Richᵈ Auſten.
T. Yeates.
John Cotton.
Chaˢ Meares.
Geo. Neſbitt Thompſon.
J. Gardner.
Peter Bowers.
Peter Speke.
Fraˢ Balfour.
John Mordaunt.
Clemᵗ Francis.
Cudbert Thornhill.
S. Toone.
William Harding.
W. M'Gwire.
Geo. Elliott.
Geo. Forbes.
James Forbes.
J. Macdonald.
Chaˢ Child.
Geo. Powny.
A. E. Young.
C. Barber.
W. Johnſon.
P. Yonge.
S. Hampton.
Thoˢ J. Metcalfe.
Jacobˢ Rider.
Robert Freland.
U. Browne.
Alexʳ Denton.
Henry Ackland.
J. Hannay.
W. Blair.

A. W. Hearſey.
D. Achterlony.
J. Grant.
Wᵐ Rooke.
Chaˢ Sealy.
Jno. Jones.
Edmund Morris.
Geo. Broughton.
Hʸ Ramus.
J. Monggouh.
Geo. Perry.
Thoˢ Pigou.
J. Bruere.
Jnº Scrymgeour.
B. Wᵐ Healy.
John Fergusſon.
John Bayne.
R. Uvedale.
R. Kennaway.
Henry Vanſittart.
Jaˢ Spottiſwoode.
H. Richardſon.
Alexʳ Colvin.
B. Ferand.
Jnº Wood.
Wᵐ Tomkins.
C. Hamilton.
D. Cuming.
A. Seton.
Thoˢ Brown.
B. Maſon.
G. F. Cherry.
Jnº Cockerell.
Nichˢ Grueber.
Joſ. Price.
Robᵗ Kyd.
Thoˢ Shaw.
Thoˢ Whingates.
R. Hannay.
Stephen Bagſhaw.
Thomas Law.
George Wroughton.
James Grant.
Geo. Burrington.
John Wilſon.
J. Humphry.
J. L. Chauvet.
Hʸ Colebrooke.
M. K. Amherſt.
Richᵈ Scott.
W. Williams.
Dº for T. Lee.
N. B. Halhed.
H. Briſcoe.
H. Colcraft.
M. Carnegie.
J. Garſton.
Thoˢ Phipps.
W. Mercer.
Robᵗ Ord.
Jonⁿ Scott.
Andrew Young.
Geo. Craig.

Warren Haſtings, Eſq.

Sir,

We have now the Honour to tranſmit a Set of the Addreſs, conſiſting of ſixteen Originals, and
* Sic in Orig. notorial * Copies of the other two (*a*), the Duplicates of which did not come to hand.

Colonel Morgan has been pleaſed to take Charge of this Packet; the notorial Copies of the Whole were ſent by the Greyhound Packet, on which Lord Macartney went home on the Louera Emerenza, a Daniſh Ship.

We have lodged the other Set of Originals in the Hands of Colonel Pearce, who, when he ſhall learn the Fate of what has been ſent before, and of this Packet, will hereafter tranſmit either the whole Set, or the two which will complete what we now ſend.

We beg Leave to aſſure you, that it has afforded us the greateſt Pleaſure to have been choſen the Agents of ſo reſpectable a Body of Officers, and that we hope our Services will prove acceptable to you.

We are, with much Reſpect, Sir,

Calcutta, 14th Dec. 1785. Your moſt obedient humble Servants,

T. D. Pearce,
Jas Morgan,
Henry Watſon.

† Sic in Orig. I William Jackſon, Notary Public, dwelling and practicing † at Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, by lawful Authority admitted and ſworn, do hereby certify and atteſt that the annexed Writing is a true Copy of an Addreſs from the ſeveral Officers of the Bengal Army in the Service of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, whoſe Names are thereunto ſubſcribed, to the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, late Governor General of Bengal, carefully collated by me with the Original.

In Faith and Teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal, at Calcutta
(L. S) aforeſaid, the ſixth Day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty five.

Wm Jackſon,
Not. Pub.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſq. Governor General, &c.

Sir,

We whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, Officers of the Bengal Army, with profound Reſpect, and moſt perfect Eſteem, take the Liberty of addreſſing you on your Departure from amongſt us.

Many of us as Citizens have already ſigned the general Addreſs, which was projected, prepared, and ſigned, in the ſhort Space of thirty Hours, and preſented to you on the Morning of your Departure, with the Signature of near three Hundred of the principal Perſons of the Settlement, to which large Additions have been ſince made, and ſtill are making.

But it was judged, that an Addreſs from the Officers of the Army in their collective Capacity, after you had left the Settlement, would more fully demonſtrate to yourſelf, and to all the World, how very dear you were to them as Soldiers, and afford them an Opportunity of recording the Cauſes of their Eſteem, by a Recital of the Events which produced it.

We all know, Sir, either by having ſeen it, or by having heard it from thoſe who were on the Spot, that you have been very near thirteen Years at the Head of this Settlement: That you came to the Chair as Governor immediately after the moſt dreadful Calamity that ever befel a People, and found the Country much depopulated, the Treaſury empty, and a moſt enormous Debt contracted: That the Plans which you ſo judiciouſly laid when Governor, were afterwards carried into Execution by the Governor General and Supreme Council, of which you have hitherto been the Head, and effected a Diſcharge of the Debt, filled the Treaſury with Caſh, and reſtored Life and Vigour to the Country. That during this Period, the Government was convulſed by jarring Intereſts and unuſual Oppoſition; but, nevertheleſs, you maintained your Poſt with Dignity to the State, with Honour to yourſelf, and Confuſion to the Enemies of our Country: That the Natives, taking Advantage of what they ſuppoſed a divided Government, entered into a Confederacy to deſtroy the Influence of the Engliſh in India, and to ſet up that of the French, who ſecretly promoted the Union, and afterward joined in League with them: That all theſe Efforts were baffled, and India preſerved to us, by your Firmneſs and the Vigour of your Government, from which an Expedition planned by yourſelf was ſent forth, and an Army under General Goddard traverſed Regions unknown from the Eaſt to the Weſt of India, and, in Spite of the Diſaſters which befel thoſe who were to co-operate, reached the Coaſts of Surat, and conquered Provinces from the Powers at War with our Nation.

(*a*) N. B. One of the notarial Copies is miſſing.

It is alſo well known, that in the Midſt of this Scene of Trouble, the French and Spaniards, and afterwards the Dutch, joined to attack us, and were aided by the late Hyder Allee, who, before the Dutch War, invaded the Carnatic, defeated the Engliſh in Battle, and reduced to his Obedience the Whole of that Country, except Madras and Vellore, and ſome few paltry Forts in the Neighbourhood of the Preſidency: That when all Men conſidered the State of the Carnatic to be deſperate, you roſe to reſcue them from impending Ruin; and though Bengal was threatened with Invaſions, nobly reſolved to meet the Enemy at a Diſtance; you ſent out two Detachments which gave Strength and Vigour to the Army under Sir Eyre Coote, thereby ſaved the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in that Part of India, and reduced the Enemy to conclude an honourable Peace without the ſmalleſt Loſs of Territory: And laſtly, that the Armies ſerving at a Diſtance were paid, fed, clothed and armed, by the Exertions and Reſources of your Government.

Thus, Sir, under your Adminiſtration, have the united Efforts of our numerous and powerful Enemies been fruſtrated; and India, by the Conqueſts there made from the European Powers, has afforded the Means of redeeming what the Nation loſt to them in every other Part of the Globe.

We therefore entreat you to accept this juſt and grateful Tribute of our Praiſes, and our warmeſt Thanks for having opened the Paths which led to Glory, and afforded to the Bengal Army the Means of acquiring Honour, and of being ſerviceable to the State at large.

Permit us now, Sir, to expreſs our Feelings on your Departure. Time, and the Contemplation of your illuſtrious Actions, created an Eſteem which is deeply rooted in our Hearts; and our Sorrow at loſing the Man whom we conſidered as the Father of the Settlement, is, as it ought to be, great and poignant; we muſt therefore ſeek for Conſolation in our Hopes that you are going to receive thoſe Honours and Rewards which are due to ſuperior Merit; and with united Voice we pray that ſuch may be the Event.

Iſaac Eaton, Major Commandt.
Hubon, 2d.
Richard Adams, Lieut.
Daniel Gillis, Lieut.
Patrick Quin, Enſign.
Solomon Earl, Captain.
John Lawe, Lieut.
J^n Collins, Lieut.
James Clarke, Lieut.
James Griffiths Hoare.
Charles Fraſer, Lieut.
Thos Shuldham, Lieut.
William Hinckſman St. 8th Regt.
F. A. Dodſworth, Captain, 8th Regt.
Robt Amos, Lieut. 8th Regt.
James Etherton, Fort Adjutant.
Dyſon Marſhall, Captain.
James Roach, Lieut.
George Barclay, 2d Lieut.
Alexander Mc Veagh, Lieut.
H. U. D. Lefevre, Lieut.
Geo. Waugh, Captain.
William Dick, Lieut.
Thos Harris, Lieut. Colonel.
Saml Wood, Lieut.
Ro. Bruce, Captain.
S Jones, Enſign.
S. Penny, Surgeon.
Thos Marlay, Enſign.
G. M. Lawtie, Enſign.
T. Hawkſhaw, Captain.
Robt Bomford, Captain.
E. Sandford, Captain.
W. Watſon, Major.
John Maclean, Lieutenant.

Buxar, 13th March 1785.

(A true Copy.)
Wm Jackſon,
Not. Pub.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, &c.

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and

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Ar. Ahmuty, Lieutenant Colonel.
W. Shamus, Major.
Vere Warner Huſſey, Captain Artillery.
W. Vanus, Major.
Joſeph Roman, Captain.
John Ferand, Captain.
R. C. Dalrymple, Captain.
F. Breton, Captain.
J. Mordaunt, Captain Lieutenant Artillery.
Chriſtopher Robinſon, Lieutenant.
Thomas T. Baſſet, Lieutenant.
Henry Scott, Lieutenant.
S. Burnthwaite, Lieutenant.
Joſeph Chaning, Lieutenant.
John Grey, Lieutenant.
Alexander Macleod, Lieutenant.
Joſeph Wade, Lieutenant.
William Bedell, Lieutenant.
James Tetley, Lieutenant.
Duncan Macpherſon, Enſign.
William Linſtedt, Lieutenant.
William Major, Lieutenant.
W. D. Fawcett, Lieutenant.
Geo. Benſon, Lieutenant.
S. Brown, Lieutenant.
James Kellie, Lieutenant.
J. Gage, Lieutenant.
J. Becker, Junr, Deputy Paymaſter.
Nathaniel Lennard, Lieutenant F. W.
Andrew Fraſer, Lieutenant Artillery.
A. Glaſs, Lieutenant Artillery.
A. Robinſon, Lieut. 3d Regim. Seapoys.
Newel Domett, Lieutenant.
W. Bridgman, Lieutenant.
William S. Greene, Lieutenant.
Rodk Fraſer, Lieutenant.
John Galborne.
D. V. Kerin, Lieutenant.
John Odell Roch.
Will. Hill, Lieutenant.
William Evans, Lieutenant.
J. W. Adams, Lieutenant.
David Birrell, Lieutenant.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, &c.

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O. Hay, Major.
Lud. Grant, Captain.
John Bellaſſis, Lieutenant.
Francis Philips, Enſign.
William Spottiſwoode, Aſſiſtant Surgeon.

Monghier,
March 5th, 1785.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, &c.

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Robt Dawes, Major.
H. Bennet, Captain.
Robt Bowie, Lieutenant.
I. L. A. Mulock, Lieutenant.
Lieutenant Hugh Cuming.
Enſign James Telfer.
John Williams, Surgeon.
Willm Comyn, Lieutenant.
Richard Hay, Enſign.
Tho. Paterſon, Enſign.

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T. Call, Captain.
A. Kyd, Captain.
Reuben Burrow, Mathematical Teacher to the Corps of Engineers.
Wm Golding, Lieutenant.

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C. Burrington, Lieutenant Colonel, commanding the European and Native Infantry Invalids.
Thomas Thomſon, Captain Invalid Corps.
John Mougoub, Lieutenant.
William Molyneux Marſton, Lieutenant.
Robert Vernon, Enſign.
L. Wells, Enſign.
R^d Davidſon, Enſign.
John Carruthers, Enſign.

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Cozens Framingham, Lieutenant.
John Fukins, Lieutenant.
Peter Combauld, Lieutenant.
George Moffett, Enſign.
Joſeph Marley, Lieutenant.
Edward Ellerker, Major.
Alexander Thompſon, Captain.
Cornelius Bradford, Captain.
Robert Anderſon, Captain.
Thomas Jaffray, Lieutenant.
Richard Walker, Lieutenant.
T. Burke, Lieutenant.
Thomas Freeman, Lieutenant.
James Gilpin, Aſſiſtant Surgeon.
Patrick Green, Lieutenant.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, &c.

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But it was judged, that an Addreſs from the Officers of the Army in their collective Capacity, after you had left the Settlement, would more fully demonſtrate to yourſelf, and to all the World, how very dear you were to them as Soldiers, and afford them an Opportunity of recording the Cauſes of their Eſteem, by a Recital of the Events which produced it.

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Debt contracted: That the Plans which you ſo judiciouſly laid when Governor, were afterwards carried into Execution by the Governor General and Supreme Council, of which you have hitherto been the Head, and effected a Diſcharge of the Debt, filled the Treaſury with Caſh, and reſtored Life and Vigour to the Country: That during this Period, the Government was convulſed by jarring Intereſts and unuſual Oppoſition; but, nevertheleſs, you maintained your Poſt with Dignity to the State, with Honour to yourſelf, and Confuſion to the Enemies of our Country: That the Natives, taking Advantage of what they ſuppoſed a divided Government, entered into a Confederacy to deſtroy the Influence of the Engliſh in India, and to ſet up that of the French, who ſecretly promoted the Union, and afterward joined in League with them: That all theſe Efforts were baffled, and India preſerved to us, by your Firmneſs and the Vigour of your Government, from which an Expedition, planned by yourſelf, was ſent forth, and an Army under General Goddard traverſed Regions unknown from the Eaſt to the Weſt of India, and, in Spite of the Diſaſters which befel thoſe who were to co-operate, reached the Coaſts of Surat, and conquered Provinces from the Powers at War with our Nation

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Anthony Polier, Lieutenant Colonel.
William Cook, Major.
William Palmer, ditto.
Robert Frith, Captain.
P. Douglas, ditto.
T. Polhill, Lieutenant.
James Gould, ditto.
Robert Beecher, ditto.
J. Smith, ditto.
Henry Mercer, ditto.
George Fleming, Lieutenant.
Henry Houſton, ditto.
James Fraſer, ditto.
Thomas Durham, ditto.
James Turnbull, ditto.
Robert Morris Bagſhaw, ditto.
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Wm Blair, Colonel, 1ſt Brigade.
H. Briſco, Lieutenant Colonel, 1ſt Brigade.
John Forbes, Lieutenant Colonel, 1ſt Brigade.
Jas Williamſon, Captain, 1ſt Brigade.
E. A. Swiney, Lieutenant, 1ſt Brigade.
Phil. Baldwin, Lieutenant, 1ſt Brigade.
H. J. Saunders, Lieutenant, 1ſt Brigade.
John Ralph, Lieutenant, 1ſt Brigade.
Wm Slurſock, Enſign, 1ſt Brigade.
A. N. Mathews, Enſign, 1ſt Brigade.
J. Greme, 1ſt Brigade.
James Plumer, Lieutenant
J. Eales, Lieutenant.
Joſeph Richardſon, Lieutenant.
Ph. D'Auvergne, Lieutenant, 1ſt Brigade.
John Laird, Serjeant Major.
R. Blane, Lieutenant Colonel, 1ſt Brigade.
T. Harding, Major, 1ſt Brigade.
J. Nicholls, Major, 1ſt Brigade.
S. Knowles, Captain, 1ſt Brigade.
Geo. Wilſon, Captain, 1ſt Brigade.
George Auſtin, Captain, 1ſt Brigade.
John Guthrie, Captain, 1ſt Brigade.
Geo. Young, Captain, 1ſt Regiment.
Alexr Mitchell, Enſign, 1ſt Brigade.
C. L. Simpſon, Enſign, 1ſt Brigade.
Wm Hopper, Enſign, 1ſt Brigade.
B. D. Hancorn, Enſign, 1ſt Brigade.
J. Mackay, Enſign, 1ſt Brigade.
J. Hind, Enſign, 1ſt Brigade.
John Hunt, Enſign, 1ſt Brigade.
M. Hofferman, Lieutenant, 1ſt Brigade.
Robt Steere Allen, Lieutenant, 1ſt Brigade.
Anthy Hamilton, Lieutenant, 1ſt Brigade.
R. Gutran, Lieutenant, 1ſt Brigade.
B. L. Greiwr, Lieutenant, 1ſt Brigade.
George Eagle, Enſign, 1ſt Brigade.
Geo. Jones, Enſign, 1ſt Brigade.
A. Harwell, Enſign, 1ſt Brigade.
Geo. Hyde, Enſign, 1ſt Brigade.
Wm Allardice, Enſign, 1ſt Brigade.
John Carige, Enſign, 1ſt Brigade.
N. Waugh, Enſign, ——.
James Irwin, Enſign, 1ſt Brigade.
D. Coupland, Enſign, 1ſt Brigade.
D. Weldon, Enſign, 1ſt Brigade.
Joſeph Fletcher, Enſign, ——.
W. Cuppage, Lieutenant, 1ſt Brigade.
Edwin Lloyd, Lieutenant, 1ſt Brigade.
J. Gaſcoyne, Lieutenant, ——.
W. Auſtwick, Lieutenant, 1ſt Brigade.
J. Noke, Capt. Will. Allton, Capt.
Alex. Orme, Lieutenant, 1ſt Brigade.
Jn° M'Donald, Lieutenant, 1ſt Brigade.

Peter

Peter Blair, Enſign, 1ſt Regiment.
Sam[l] Cox, Captain, 1ſt Brigade.
Charles Chriſtie, Lieutenant, 1ſt Brigade.
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L. Grant, Captain.
Thomas Martin, Lieutenant.
W. M. Baker, Lieutenant.
J. Haynes, Captain.
Thomas Amphlett, Enſign.
George Foulis, Lieutenant.
Walter Williams, Lieutenant.
John Wallace, Enſign.
B. W. Healy, Lieutenant.
R. Llewellyn, Lieutenant.

Joſeph Brandt, Enſign.
John Mouggouh, Lieutenant.
John Llewellyn, Lieutenant.
James Moore, Enſign.
Thomas Wyatt, Lieutenant.
James Wilſon, Aſſiſtant Surgeon.
Stephen Matthews, Surgeon.
James Agg, Lieutenant Engineer.
J. Cowley, Surgeon.
Robert Duff, Enſign.
H. Browne, Enſign.
James Edwards, Lieutenant.
Thomas Long, Lieutenant.
R. Grueber, Captain.
J. Meredith, Captain.
Francis Enander, Enſign.
Benjamin Cuthbert, Lieutenant.
John Burrow, Lieutenant.
H. Philips, Captain.
J. Pugh, Lieutenant.
George Ball, Lieutenant.
R. Aitkens, Lieutenant.
H. Worſley, Lieutenant.
George Middleton, Enſign.
Charles Middleton, Lieutenant.
Leonard Simpſon, Lieutenant.
William Yule, Lieutenant.
Charles Wales Lamborn, Lieutenant.
James Simpſon, Lieutenant.
J. Hickland, Lieutenant.
Joſeph Blenman, Enſign.
Henry Stewart, Aſſiſtant Surgeon.
Richard Henry, Lieutenant.
Richard Scott, Captain.
L. Carliſle, Captain.
Jon. Scott, Lieutenant.
James Pearſon, Captain.
R. C. Pearſon, Lieutenant.
T. H. Foſter, Lieutenant.
R. W. Burrow, Lieutenant.
P. Kelly, Enſign.
Mark White, Lieutenant.
G. Johnſton, Major.
Ewan Buſhby, Lieutenant.
R^d Parry, Enſign.
Pierce Caſſady, Adjutant.
John Jarrett, Lieutenant.
J. Wedderburn, Major.
John Luther Richardſon, Lieutenant.
Robert Mitchell, Lieutenant.
Cœcilius Newport, Lieutenant.
Ja^s Jollie, Enſign.
John Bell, Enſign.
Chas J. Riſtell, Captain.
J. Landey, Major.
E. M'Namara, Lieutenant.
Benj. Will. Warren, Lieutenant.
William Frazer, Lieutenant.
Edmund Cracroft, Lieutenant.
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John Campbell, Captain,
Robert Campbell, Enſign,
Robert Dunkley, Lieut.
John Home, Lieut.
James Davieſon, Lieut.
Samuel Wroe, Lieut.
George Brietzike, Lieut.
John Williams, Surgeon,
Thos Macklarkan, Lieut.
Charles Brietzike, Lieut. and Adjutant,
James Morris, Capt.
Wm Roberton, Lieut.
S. Bird, Lieut.
Collins Campbell, Lieut.
John Hughes, Lieut.
Richd Hodgſon, Lieut.
Geo. Hardyman, Lieut.
P. O'Donnell, Lieut.

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C. Ranken, Captain.
Rich[d] Macan, Captain.
Cha[s] Hamilton, Lieut.
Rob[t] Watherſton, Lieut.
James S. Ewart, Lieut.
Sam[l] Palmer, Lieut.
I. D. Michie, Lieut.
John De Courcy, Lieut.
George Gilleſpie, Lieut.
John Ranken, Lieut.
Tho[s] Anderſon, Lieut.
And[w] Cranſton, Lieut.
John M[c] Clintock, Lieut.
William Ranken, Enſign.
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Ja' Wilkinſon, Captain Artillery.
George Milne, Aſſiſtant Surgeon.
J. H. Hutchinſon, Lieutenant.
J. H. Paſchoud, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
Jn° Nelly, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
A. Bailey, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
T. Phillips, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, Artillery.
John Neiſh, Lieutenant Artillery.
James Davidſon, Lieutenant.
Edward Davies, Lieutenant.
John Owen, Lieutenant.
Geo. B. Eyres, L' Col'.
John Shipton, Lieutenant Artillery.
Wm Denby, Captain.
J. J. Winwood, Lieutenant.
Wm Pickett, Lieutenant.
Alex' Caldwell, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
Willm Ridley, Lieutenant.
James Hodgſon, Lieutenant.
J. Hamond, Lieutenant.
A. Knox, Lieutenant.
John Clerkin, Lieutenant.
Edmund Wells, Lieutenant.
R. B. Gregory, Lieutenant.
J. Salmond, Enſign.
Thomas Scott, Major.
Cha' Jackſon, Captain.
H. Imlach, Lieutenant.
F. C. Wroughton, Lieutenant.
Jn° Sturmer, Lieutenant.
James S. Errart, Lieutenant.
Rob' Sands, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
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Alex' Guthrie, Lieutenant.
Pat. M'Cullock, Lieutenant.

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R. Blane, Lieutenant Colonel.
Thoˢ J. Metcalfe, Major.
Jnº Cockerell, Major.
Robert M'Kenzie, Major.
Robᵗ Kyd, Lieutenant Colonel.
John Serymgeour, Captain.
Auguſtus Keppel Dickſon, Captain.
Samˡ Watſon, Captain.
Iſaac Humphreys, Lieutenant.
Jonⁿ Scott, Lieutenant.
John Bullivant, Lieutenant.
Hiram Cox, Lieutenant.
R. H. Colebrooke, Lieutenant.
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Patrick Duff, Lieutenant Colonel.
Thomas Harris, Lieutenant Colonel.
Juſtly Hill, Major.
G. Deare, Major,
Samuel Sears, Captain.
C. R. Deare, Captain.
Vere Warner Huſſey, Captain.
D. Woodburn, Captain.
Chriſtopher Green, Captain.
Robert Gairdners, Captain.
G. Montagu, Captain.
Geo. Howell, Captain Lieutenant.
W. Carnegie, Captain Lieutenant.
John Fox, Captain Lieutenant.
William Dunn, Lieutenant.
Thomas Greene, Lieutenant.
Edward Clarke, Lieutenant.
William Bruce, Lieutenant.
J. Grand, Lieutenant.
R. Hetzler, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
H. Douglas, Lieutenant.
James Robert Enſhaw, Lieutenant.
Andrew White, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
William Shipton, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
W. Blundell, Lieutenant.
Charles Ralph, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
Joſeph Budworth, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
Willm Thos Hall, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
T. Bendley, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
Alexander Carnegy, Surgeon.
S. F. J. Sampſon, Captain Lieutenant.
J. D. Sherwood, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
William Fead, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
A. Macdonald, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
H. Strachan, Aſſiſtant Surgeon.
John J. Briſcoe, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
Henry Willis, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
W. Murray, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
S. Hack, Surgeon Art^y.
Alex^r Caldwell, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
James Wilkinſon, Captain Lieutenant.
John Nelly, Lietenant Fire Worker.
A. J. Bailey, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
J. F. Paſchoud, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
T. Philips, Aſſiſt^t Surg^n Art^y.
Robert Hamilton, Captain Lieutenant.
J. Mordaunt, Captain Lieutenant.
A. Glaſs, Lieutenant.
Andrew Fraſer, Lieutenant.
Nathaniel Leonard, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
A. Balfour, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
A. Watkins, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
Thomas Hill, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
George Johnſon, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
D. Macpherſon, Lieutenant Fire Worker.

John

John Glaſs, Lieutenant.
B. Tullok, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
C. J. Edwards, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
George Raban, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
George Fuller, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
John James Peirce, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
William Gardiner, Dy Commy of Ordnance.
William Stokes, Conductor.
Thomas Griffin, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
John Maclean, Lieutenant.
E. W. Butler, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
W. D. Gardiner, Surgeon.
A. Gibb, Aſſiſt Surgeon.
Thomas Dowell, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
A. Dun, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
John Toppin, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
William Rattray, Captain Lieutenant.
Jo. Taylor, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
A. Gale, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
W. Smith, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
John Hornſord, Lieutenant.
William Mylne, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
Henry Grace, Lieutenant.
John Ferguſon, Surgeon.
Alexr Robertſon, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
John Wittit, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
James Collier, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
Gervaſe Pennington.
Charles Wittit, Lieutenant.
Alexr M'Leod, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
Alexr Buchan, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
Alexr Ligertwood, Lieutenant.
Charles Scott, Captain.
John Barton, Capt Lieut Artv.
George Maſon, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
Robert Douglas, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
Alexr Hind, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
J. L. Humphereys, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
E. Baker, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
Robert Brown, Lieutenant Fire Worker.
Charles Hutchinſon, Lieut Fire Worker.
R. Turton, Lieutenant.
T. Hardwicke, Lieutenant.
J. Barnady, Captain.
J. Binns, Captain Lieutenant of Artillery.
Cornelius Davies, Captain of Artillery.
P. Cranch Lieutenant.
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We all know, Sir, either by having ſeen it, or by having heard it from thoſe who were on the Spot, that you have been very near thirteen Years at the Head of this Settlement: That you came to the Chair as Governor immediately after the moſt dreadful Calamity that ever befel a People, and found the Country much depopulated, the Treaſury empty, and a moſt enormous Debt contracted: That the Plans which you ſo judiciouſly laid when Governor, were afterwards carried into Execution by the Governor General and Supreme Council, of which you have hitherto been the Head, and effected a Diſcharge of the Debt, filled the Treaſury with Caſh, and reſtored Life and Vigour to the Country: That during this Period, the Government was convulſed by jarring Intereſts and unuſual Oppoſition; but, nevertheleſs, you maintained your Poſt with Dignity to the State, with Honour to yourſelf, and Confuſion to the Enemies of our Country: That the Natives, taking Advantage of what they ſuppoſed a divided Government, entered into a Confederacy to deſtroy the Influence of the Engliſh in India, and to ſet up that of the French, who ſecretly promoted the Union, and afterward joined in League with them: That all theſe Efforts were baffled, and India preſerved to us, by your Firmneſs and the Vigour of your Government, from which an Expedition planned by yourſelf was ſent forth, and an Army under General Goddard traverſed Regions unknown from the Eaſt to the Weſt of India, and, in Spite of the Diſaſters which befel thoſe who were to co-operate, reached the Coaſts of Surat, and conquered Provinces from the Powers at War with our Nation.

It is alſo well known, that in the Midſt of this Scene of Trouble, the French and Spaniards, and afterwards the Dutch, joined to attack us, and were aided by the late Hyder Allee, who, before the Dutch War, invaded the Carnatic, defeated the Engliſh in Battle, and reduced to his Obedience the Whole of that Country, except Madras and Vellore, and ſome few paltry Forts in the Neighbourhood of the Preſidency: That when all Men conſidered the State of the Carnatic to be deſperate, you roſe to reſcue them from impending Ruin; and though Bengal was threatened with Invaſions, nobly reſolved to meet the Enemy at a Diſtance, you ſent out two Detachments which gave Strength and Vigour to the Army under Sir Eyre Coote, thereby ſaved the Britiſh Poſſeſ-

ſions

ſions in that Part of India, and reduced the Enemy to conclude an honourable Peace without the ſmalleſt Loſs of Territory: And laſtly, that the Armies ſerving at a Diſtance were paid, fed, clothed, and armed, by the Exertions and Reſources of your Government.

Thus, Sir, under your Adminiſtration, have the united Efforts of our numerous and powerful Enemies been fruſtrated; and India, by the Conqueſts there made from the European Powers, has afforded the Means of redeeming what the Nation loſt to them in every other Part of the Globe.

We therefore entreat you to accept this juſt and grateful Tribute of our Praiſes, and our warmeſt Thanks for having opened the Paths which led to Glory, and afforded to the Bengal Army the Means of acquiring Honour, and of being ſerviceable to the State at large.

Permit us now, Sir, to expreſs our Feelings on your Departure. Time, and the Contemplation of your illuſtrious Actions, created an Eſteem which is deeply rooted in our Hearts; and our Sorrow at loſing the Man whom we conſidered as the Father of the Settlement, is, as it ought to be, great and poignant; we muſt therefore ſeek for Conſolation in our Hopes that you are going to receive thoſe Honours and Rewards which are due to ſuperior Merit; and with united Voice we pray that ſuch may be the Event.

J. Buchanan, Major.
T. M. Elwood, Lieutenant.
C. Smyth, Lieutenant.
Tho. Majee, Lieutenant.
Geo. Hutchiſon, Lieutenant.
Peter Lambert, Lieutenant.
Joſeph Aſhe, Lieutenant.
Jn° Burnett, Lieutenant.
Geo. Heard, Lieutenant.
Ja' Denny, Enſign.
John Hamilton, Captain.
John Malcolme, Lieutenant.
Chidley Coote, Surgeon.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, &c.

Sir,

We whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, Officers of the Bengal Army, with profound Reſpect, and moſt perfect Eſteem, take the Liberty of addreſſing you on your Departure from amongſt us.

Many of us, as Citizens, have already ſigned the general Addreſs, which was projected, prepared, and ſigned in the ſhort Space of thirty Hours, and preſented to you on the Morning of your Departure, with the Signature of near three Hundred of the principal Perſons of the Settlement, to which large Additions have been ſince made, and ſtill are making.

But it was judged, that an Addreſs from the Officers of the Army in their collective Capacity, after you had left the Settlement, would more fully demonſtrate to yourſelf, and to all the World, how very dear you were to them as Soldiers, and afford them an Opportunity of recording the Cauſes of their Eſteem, by a Recital of the Events which produced it.

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ſmalleſt Loſs of Territory: And laſtly, that the Armies ſerving at a Diſtance were paid, fed, clothed, and armed, by the Exertions and Reſources of your Government.

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We therefore entreat you to accept this juſt and grateful Tribute of our Praiſes, and our warmeſt Thanks for having opened the Paths which led to Glory, and afforded to the Bengal Army the Means of acquiring Honour, and of being ſerviceable to the State at large.

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Chriſtopher Knudſon, Lieut. Col.
William Duncan, Major.
W. Clode, Major.
Samuel Sears, Captain.
R. Limond, Captain
John Withenton, Captain.
Thomas Welſh, Captain.
Juſtly Hill, Major Artillery.
Jabez Mackenzie, Gaptain.
John Howe, Captain.
John Ferguſſon, Surgeon.
George Bayer, Surgeon.
William Sandys, Lieutenant.
Thomas Cuſt, Captain.
W. M. Clary, Major.
H. V. White, Lieutenant.
John Reid, Lieutenant.
William Boyd, Aſſiſtant Surgeon.
J. Cunningham, Lieutenant.
P. Black, Lieutenant.
Ar. Davies, Lieutenant.
A. Munro, Lieutenant.
T. Wallace, Lieutenant.
P. Scott, Enſign.
Onſlow Pulie, Lieutenant,
George S. Mounſey, Lieutenant.
Henry Naſh, Lieutenant.
T. Taylor, Lieutenant.
Charles White, Lieutenant.
Litt. Burrell, Lieutenant.
William Patuſan, Lieutenant.
T. Brougham, Lieutenant.
James Price, Lieutenant.
Thomas Hurring, Enſign.
K. H. Gillman, Lieutenant.
M. Macnamara, Enſign.
George Clamy, Lieutenant.
W. Maxwell, Lieutenant.
Alexander Lightwood, Lieutenant.
R. Dee, Lieutenant.
John Staples, Lieutenant.
Charles Stewart, Lieutenant.
A. Grant, Lieutenant.
Henry W. Hicks, Enſign.
W. Haſtings, Lieutenant.
J. F. Smith, Lieutenant.
George Fuller, Lieutenant.
Thomas Smith, Lieutenant.
Benjamin Litton, Lieutenant.
Matthew Little, Lieutenant.
James Monro, Lieutenant.
Godfrey Mitchell, Enſign.
Edmund Feild, Lieutenant.
Thomas Hawkins, Lieutenant.
P. Littlejohn, Enſign.
Edward Clayton, Lieutenant.
David Dyce, Enſign.
D. Thomas Richardſon, Lieutenant.
James Willoughby, Lieutenant.
William Hurſt, Lieutenant.
Thomas Crichton, Lieutenant.
James Mc Corkill, Lieutenant.
Matthew Bradley, Lieutenant.
William Odell, Lieutenant.
George Welſh, Enſign.
Samuel Baillie, Lieutenant.
J. Marſon, Lieutenant.
John Wittit, Lieutenant Fire-worker.
Charles Wittit, Lieutenant Artillery.
Joſeph Taylor, Lieutenant Fire-worker.
John Hornford, Lieutenant Artillery.
Gervaſe Pennington, Lieutenant Fire-worker.
Chriſtopher Gule, Lieutenant Fire-worker.
John Toppin, Lieutenant Fire-worker of Artr.
Walter Smith, Lieutenant Fire-worker.
Alexander Buchan, Lieutenant Artillery.
Alexander Macleod, Lieutenant Fire-worker.
Alexander Robertſon, Lieutenant Fire-worker.
William Mylne, Lieutenant Fire-worker.
Patrick Don, Lieutenant.
Frederick William Griffiths, Lieutenant.
James Collier, Lieutenant Worker Artillery.
Alexander Young, Aſſiſtant Surgeon.
Crichton Fraſer, Aſſiſtant Surgeon.
John Alexander, Aſſiſtant Surgeon.
J. Scott, Lieutenant.
W. G. Palmer, Lieutenant.
James Caldwell, Lieutenant Engineers.

Read another ſeparate Paper above produced, and delivered in by the Witneſs, as follows:

At a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, held at their Houſe in Leadenhall-Street, on Thurſday the 31ſt October 1782, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

Preſent,

Sir Henry Fletcher, Baronet, Chairman,
Nathaniel Smith, Eſquire, Deputy,

With moſt of the Directors, and a large Appearance of the Generality.

The Court being met to receive the Votes for the Determination of the Queſtion reſolved the 24th Inſtant, to this Day, put by the Ballot,

The following Gentlemen were appointed Scrutineers to examine the ſaid Votes, and to report the Determination of the ſaid Queſtion, viz.

Joſeph Hurlock, Eſquire,	William Petrie, Eſquire,
John Travers, Eſquire,	Robert Dallas, jun. Eſquire,
Samuel Farmer, Eſquire,	Samuel Smith, jun. Eſquire.

At Six o'Clock the Glaſſes being finally cloſed, were delivered to the Scrutineers.

And about Seven the ſame Evening, Nathaniel Smith, Eſq. in the Chair, Joſeph Hurlock, Eſq. Chairman of the Scrutineers, brought in their Report, which was read, being as follows, viz.

East India Houſe, 31ſt Oct. 1782.

" We whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, being appointed by the General Court of the " United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, to examine the Votes " delivered in this Day for the Determination by Ballot of the following Queſtion, *viz.*

" That it appears to this Court from inconteſtible Evidence, drawn from the Records of the " Company, and ſupported by the unanimous Opinion of the Houſe of Commons, that the " War in which we are now engaged with the Mahrattas, was evidently founded on the Sentiments " of the Court of Directors conveying Demands on the Mahratta Adminiſtration, greatly ex- " ceeding the Conditions of the Treaty of Poorunder; which Sentiments of the Court of Di- " rectors opened the firſt Deſign of ſending a Detachment from Bengal to the Malabar Coaſt, " and that conſequently it would be the Height of Injuſtice to lay the Blame of that War, or " the Evils which have flowed from it, upon Mr. Haſtings, when it appears, that the Diſſatiſ- " faction of the Court of Directors, expreſſed at the Treaty of Poorunder in their Letters to " Bengal of the 5th of February, and to Bombay of the 16th of April 1777, gave the " ſtrongeſt Encouragement to both Preſidencies to ſeize the ſlighteſt Pretence of Provocation " from the Miniſters of the Mahratta States, to renew their Engagements with Rogobah; " neither have the Meaſures adopted by Mr. Haſtings, in conſequence of ſuch Inſtructions, " ever received the ſlighteſt Cenſure from the ſaid Court of Directors. In conſidera- " tion whereof, it is now recommended to the Court of Directors to reſcind their late Re- " ſolution reſpecting the Removal of Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General of Bengal; " more eſpecially as it appears to this Court, that according to the laſt Official Diſpatches from " Bengal, dated the 8th April 1782, the Proſpect of Peace with the Mahrattas was then propi- " tious, becauſe it ſeemed to be wiſhed for by all the Mahratta States, becauſe Hoſtilities with " them had ceaſed for many Months, and that a Peace has actually been concluded with Madajee " Scindia, one of the principal Chiefs of that Confederacy; and farther, that the Government " General of Bengal were uſing every Means in their Power to effect a general Pacification; " and that the Conduct of the ſaid Government General, tending to produce a general Pacifica- " tion, or to unite and ſupport, by powerful Reſources, a general Confederacy of the Country " Powers to defeat the Combination of Hyder Ally and the French, (ſuppoſing the ſaid Hyder " Ally ſhall not accept of the reaſonable Terms of Accommodation which have been offered to " him in conſequence of his Propoſals for Peace,) merits the warmeſt Approbation of this Court; " and that therefore it would be evidently injurious to the Intereſt of the Company and the " Nation to remove any of thoſe principal Servants of the Company now diſcharging their Duty " with ſuch uncommon Exertions, Ability, and Unanimity, or to ſhake the Authority repoſed " in them by the Legiſlature and the Company at a Period ſo critical; upon the Proſperity of the " Britiſh Intereſts in India will depend in a great Meaſure on the Confidence which the Native " Princes of the Country may place in the Government General of Bengal."

And

And being alſo appointed to report the Number of Votes for and againſt the ſaid Queſtion, having accordingly examined the ſaid Votes, and find, viz.

428 Votes for the Queſtion,
75 Votes againſt the Queſtion.

353 Majority for the Queſtion.

(Signed) J. Hurlock.
John Travers.
Samuel Farmer.
Will[m] Petrie,
Rob. Dallas, jun.
Sam[l] Smith, jun.

And a Motion being made to adjourn;
The Court, on the Queſtion, adjourned accordingly.

Read from Book 211 the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal, dated the 9th December 1784, beginning at Paragraph 38 of the ſame.

Par. 38. The General Court of Proprietors on the 7th November 1783 came to the following Reſolution, viz.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Court, that Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General of Bengal, and the other Members of the Supreme Council, have diſplayed uncommon Zeal, Ability, and Exertion in the Management of the Affairs of the Eaſt India Company during the late Hoſtilities in India; particularly in finding Reſources for ſupporting the War in the Carnatic under ſo many preſſing Difficulties, when that Country was in Danger of being loſt through the ſucceſsful Irruption of Hyder Ally Cawn, aided by the powerful Aſſiſtance of the French; and alſo in concluding the late Treaty of Peace with the Marrattas, at a Period ſo critical, and on Terms ſo honourable and advantageous to the permanent Intereſts of the Company.

Reſolved therefore, That the Thanks of this Court be given to Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, and the other Members of the Supreme Council, for the above ſpecified great and diſtinguiſhed Service: And further, That this Court doth requeſt the ſaid Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, not to reſign the Station he now holds until the Tranquillity of our Poſſeſſions in India ſhall be reſtored, and the Arrangements neceſſary upon the Re-eſtabliſhment of Peace ſhall have taken place.

39. It was the Wiſh of the Court of Directors to have tranſmitted immediately to Bengal theſe grateful Acknowledgments of their Conſtituents to Men who had ſerved them ſo eſſentially; but the Directors were reſtrained, by a Letter from his Majeſty's Secretary of State, on the Ground that the Affairs of the Eaſt India Company are to be laid before Parliament.

(Signed at the End)

London,
the 9th Dec[r] 1784.

Edm. Boehm.
F[s] Baring.
Hugh Inglis.
Step. Luſhington.
R. Hall.
John Hunter.
J. Smith.
Tho[s] Parry.
Nath[l] Smith.
W. Devaynes.
L. Sullivan.
John Manſhip.
John Woodhouſe.
W. Benſley.
John Michie.
George Tatem.
Paul Le Meſurier.
John Motteux.
Joſeph Sparkes.

Read

Read a further Extract from the ſame Letter, beginning at Par. 41 of the ſame, as follows:

41. We have great Satisfaction in communicating to you the following Reſolutions which we came to on the 28th October, viz.

" As Peace and Tranquillity are now perfectly eſtabliſhed throughout India, and this Court " being ſenſible that this happy Event has been principally owing to the very able and ſpirited " Exertions of our Governor General and of our Supreme Council,"

" Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Thanks of this Court be conveyed to Warren Haſtings, " Eſquire, for his firm, unwearied, and ſucceſsful Endeavours in procuring the late Peace with " the ſeveral Powers in India."

Read from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Letter from the ſame to the ſame, dated the 10th March 1785, beginning at Par. 2 of the ſame Letter.

Par. 2. Our Governor having in his Letter of the 20th March 1783, ſignified his earneſt Deſire that we would nominate a Succeſſor to the Government of Bengal, we have accordingly appointed Lord Maccartney as Succeſſor to the Government General; and having taken into Conſideration the long, faithful, and able Services of Warren Haſting, Eſquire, we have unanimouſly reſolved that he be permitted to reſign the Government of Bengal, agreeably to his Requeſt contained in the above Letter.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

London,
the 10th March 1785.

Nathanel Smith.
W. Devaynes.
L. Sulivan.
J. Smith.
Jn° Woodhouſe.
Jn° Michie.
John Manſhip.
W. Benſley.
Thomas Parry.
George Tatem.
James Moffatt.
John Molleux.
Hugh Inglis.
Joſeph Sparkes.
R. Hall.
T. Baring.

Read the following Extract from a ſeparate Paper above produced, and delivered in by the Witneſs:

At a Court of Directors held on Tueſday the 28th June 1785.

The Court being informed that Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, late Governor General of Bengal, was attending in order to be introduced to the Court,

It was moved, and on the Queſtion,

Reſolved, That the Chairman be directed in the Name of the Court to congratulate Governor Haſtings on his ſafe Arrival, and to return him the Thanks of this Court for the long, faithful, and able Services he has rendered to the Company.

Mr. Haſtings being then introduced,

The Chairman addreſſed him to the Purport of the above Reſolution:

Mr. Haſtings expreſſed his Happineſs in having his uniform Endeavours to promote the Company's Intereſt thus amply rewarded by the diſtinguiſhed Honour now conferred on him, and then withdrew.

Then the Witneſs was examined by the Managers for the Commons, as follows:

Q. Do you know who collected thoſe Teſtimonials?
A. I do not know, except from what is ſaid in the Letters.

Q. Do you know any Thing of the Manner in which thoſe Teſtimonials were procured?
A. I only know it from what I read in the Diſpatches.

Q. Do you know if there is any Mention made in thoſe Diſpatches of the Manner in which they were procured, or by whom?
A. I believe there is.

Q. By

Q. By whom?
A. I think Mr. Thompſon is mentioned.

Q. Who is Mr. Thompſon?
A. I don't know him.

Q. Do you not know that he was Mr. Haſtings's private Secretary?
A. No, I do not perſonally or officially.

Q. Do you know it at all? Have you ever heard it?
A. I have heard ſo.

Q. Whether thoſe Perſons, whoſe Teſtimonials are here produced, came of themſelves to Calcutta to give this Teſtimony?
A. It will appear by the Letter how they came; I do not recollect at preſent exactly.

Q. Whether it appears upon Record whether any Perſon accompanied Mr. Thompſon (Mr. Haſtings's Attorney) in the Collection of thoſe Teſtimonials? (Looking at a Paper.)
A. I really do not know. That Paper I believe I procured two or three Years ago, and I don't think I have read it ſince.

Q. (*By Counſel.*) Do you know any thing but from the Paper?
A. No.

Q. (*By Managers.*) Whether or no any thing appears upon the Records to ſhew that Mr. Haſtings attempted to collect Evidence in India, either to ſupport any thing in his Defence, or to invalidate any ſpecific Charge in his Accuſation?
A. I believe not, except what was done through Mr. Thompſon.

Q. Do yo know if Mr. Thompſon took any ſuch Step.
A. I really cannot tell, but from what appears here.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Jovis, 13° *Februarij* 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the Commons they might proceed in Reply.

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, That though it was the Intention of the Defendant to have reſted his Caſe where it was left the laſt Seſſion, yet, as the Marquis Cornwallis was juſt arrived in England, it was the Wiſh of the Defendant to examine the Noble Lord when he ſhould be in his Place, and therefore requeſted the Permiſſion of the Houſe for that Purpoſe; and that, ſubject to this Reſerve, the Defendant had cloſed his Evidence.

The Managers for the Commons proteſting that the Defendant, in this Stage of the Proceeding, was not intitled ſtrictly and of Right to go into ſuch Examination, ſaid, That nevertheleſs, if the Defendant thought it material, they ſhould not object. The Managers for the Commons further informed the Houſe, That there was another Perſon, namely, William Larkins Eſquire, who had alſo arrived in England ſince the laſt Seſſion, and that if the Defendant choſe to call him as a Witneſs, they ſhould not object to his being examined.

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Martis, 25° *Februarij* 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor ſaid,

" Gentlemen, Managers for the Houſe of Commons, I am commanded by the Houſe to inform you that Mr. Haſtings waives the Benefit of the Teſtimony of the Marquis Cornwallis, and you may now proceed in your Reply."

The Managers for the Commons informed the Houſe, That, when the Houſe laſt met, they had no Objection to the Counſel for the Defendant examining the Marquis Cornwallis; and that if at any Time, before the Cloſe of the Evidence which the Managers for the Commons ſhould produce in Reply, the Health of the Noble Lord would permit, the Managers for the Commons would conſent to his Lordſhip being examined if the Counſel for the Defendant ſhould require it: And further ſtated, That they now again offered the Counſel for the Defendant an Opportunity of examining William Larkins Eſquire before the Managers for the Commons proceeded in their Reply.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, That when they made Application to the Houſe for the Teſtimony of the Marquis Cornwallis, they claimed it as a Matter of Right, and therefore they would not accept, as a Matter of Favour from the Managers for the Commons, that which they had received from the Juſtice of the Houſe; and that, as to the Teſtimony of Mr. Larkins, they reſted on the Caſe already made for the Defendant as ſufficient for his Juſtification.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, They ſhould call Mr. Larkins, but would defer his Examination till that Period of their Reply in which his Teſtimony would apply more immediately to the Subject then under Diſcuſſion.

Then the Managers for the Commons informed the Houſe, They ſhould proceed to give Evidence in Reply on the 1ſt Article of Charge, beginning with their written Evidence: And Firſt, That the Counſel for the Defendant having, in Page 1467 of the printed Minutes, produced a ſhort Extract of a Minute of Lord Cornwallis, from a Conſultation of the 11th April 1788, to ſhew that Bulwant Sing was only an Aumil under the Father of Sujah Dowlah, they ſhould read a ſubſequent Part of the ſame Minute to explain that Paſſage.

Then Mr. HUDSON was again called in, and produced Book 507.

Read, from the ſame, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 11th April 1788, beginning at Page 323 of the ſame Book.

" * Fort William, 11th April 1788.

" Having thus determined the Principle, the Application of it remains to be conſidered. The Sovereignty of Benares was firſt conferred upon the Engliſh in 1764; it was reſtored by them by Treaty in 1765 to the Nabob Sujah ud Dowla; and again made over to the Engliſh by Aſoph ud Dowla in 1775. In all theſe Tranſfers the Reſervation of the Rights of Bulwant Sing, and Cheyte Sing, the Zemindars, little ſhort of Independency, were particularly attended to, and even now the internal Adminiſtration of the Country is left with the preſent Rajah, with no other Interference than to aſſiſt, ſuperintend, and controul his Adminiſtration.

" The Governor General in Council, having attentively conſidered theſe Premiſes, is of Opinion that no Claims for the Poſſeſſion of Zemindaries in Benares ſhould be attended to where the Diſpoſſeſſion took place antecedent to the 1ſt July 1775, the Date from which the Company's Sovereignty over the Country may be ſaid to have been eſtabliſhed, and that conſequently the Claims mentioned in the Reſident's Letter, of Perſons diſpoſſeſſed during the Sezawulſhip of Bulwant Sing ſhall be totally diſregarded.

* N. B. There is no Entry at the Beginning of the Conſultation of the Members who were preſent.

" The

" The Governor General in Council, in eſtabliſhing this Principle as a general One, is aware of ſome poſſible Exceptions to the Application of it, and therefore leaves it to the Reſident, to point out any that may actually occur to Him, or ſuch as he may deem probable.

" The Queſtion next occurring is, What is then to be done with reſpect to thoſe whoſe Claims have been recognized by Mr. Haſtings? If his Deciſion be confirmed, the Governor General in Council acts in oppoſition to a Principle which he deems equitable, and in effect infringes the Pottah granted to the Rajah of Benares, which is a very important Conſideration. On the other Hand, if Mr. Haſtings's Deciſion ſhall be annulled, thoſe who have benefited by it would have Reaſon to complain of the Reſolutions of Government for reſuming, without Cauſe, what is beſtowed as a Reward for zealous Service. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Cornwallis,
J. Shore."

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, They would next ſupply what they conceived to be an Omiſſion in the Defendant's Evidence: That the Counſel for the Defendant having relied upon the Circumſtance of Mr. Wheler and Mr. Francis having conſented to the Demand made upon Cheit Sing in the Year 1779, and having read an Extract from a Conſultation of the 29th September 1779, in Page 1508 of the printed Minutes, they ſhould produce, in Anſwer therefore, Mr. Wheler's Opinion from the ſame Conſultation.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, That the Managers for the Commons had not pointed out the true Purpoſe for which the Extract from the Conſultation of the 29th of September 1779 had been produced for the Defendant, and that the ſame was read by them merely to ſhew that the Reſident informed the Board of his having communicated to the Rajah the Orders he had received from the Board to ſend for Major Carnac's Detachment.

The Managers for the Commons ſaid, They did not know that the Extract in Queſtion had been produced by the Counſel for the Defendant for any other Purpoſe; but ſtated, that the Counſel for the Defendant had relied upon the Conſent of Meſſrs. Wheler and Francis in their Arguments in his Defence.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſubmitted, That it was not competent to the Managers for the Commons to anſwer the Arguments of the Counſel for the Defendant by Evidence in Reply.

The Managers for the Commons inſiſted, That they not having made the Aſſent or Diſſent of Mr. Wheler and of Mr. Francis any Part of their Caſe, and the Counſel for the Defendant having relied in Defence upon the Circumſtance, that if the Defendant was guilty, Mr. Wheler and Mr. Francis were equally ſo; this muſt be conſidered as a new Caſe made out for the Defendant, which the Managers for the Commons were therefore entitled to anſwer by Evidence.

The Counſel for the Defendant were informed that the Evidence propoſed by the Managers for the Commons did not ſeem liable to Objection, being only in Explanation of the Part of the ſame Conſultation already read on Behalf of the Defendant.

Read, from Book 112, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 29th September 1779, beginning at Page 635 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 29th September 1779.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Richard Barwell,
and
Edward Wheler, } Eſquires.
Mr. Francis indiſpoſed.
Sir Eyre Coote gone to view the Army.

" Mr. Wheler.—I object to the above Orders. (*b*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
Edw[d] Wheler."

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCIX, Page 1060.

(*b*) Vide Appendix, N° CCXXIV, Page 1113.

Then

Then the Managers for the Commons propoſed to call Philip Francis Eſquire, in order to examine him touching his Aſſent to the Demands made upon the Rajah Cheit Sing.

PHILIP FRANCIS Eſquire was accordingly again called in, and the following Queſtion was put to him:

Q. Whether there was any Debate at the Board upon the 9th Day of July 1778 previous to the written Minutes that appear upon the Conſultation of that Date?

The Queſtion was objected to by the Counſel for the Defendant.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Anſwer to the ſaid Objection.

The Counſel for the Defendant were heard in Reply.

The Counſel for the Defendant were aſked, Whether their Objection was, that it was incompetent for the Managers for the Commons, in Reply, to examine the Witneſs touching any Matter that paſſed at the Debate upon the Conſultation of the 9th July 1778, the Reſult of the ſame having been reduced into Writing, and read in Evidence on both Sides?

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, That the Conſultation was given in Evidence by the Managers for the Commons (*a*), and made uſe of by the Defendant in his Defence (*b*) for another Purpoſe.

The Counſel for the Defendant were aſked, Whether they adhered to their ſaid Objection upon the ſpecific Queſtion now put; namely, "Whether there was any Debate at the Board upon the 9th July 1778 previous to the written Minutes that appear upon the Conſultation of that Date?"

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe they did not object to its being merely aſked whether there was any ſuch Debate.

The Queſtion was read by the Clerk to the Witneſs.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. There was Debate upon the Occaſion to which the Queſtion alludes; I mean oral Debate; as there was upon all other important Caſes, before we proceeded to give our Aſſent or Diſſent in Writing.

Q. Can you give any Account of that Debate?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion; the Reſult of that Debate being entered upon the Conſultation.

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 64 and 66 and 67.

(*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 1482, & ſeq.

Die Jovis, 27° Februarij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor ſaid,

" Gentlemen, Managers for the Commons, and Gentlemen of Counſel for the Defendant, I am commanded by the Houſe to inform you, that it is not competent for the Managers for the Commons to examine the Witneſs, Philip Francis Eſquire, to any Account of the Debate which was had on the 9th July 1778 previous to the written Minutes that appear upon the Conſultation of that Date; and now you may proceed in your Reply."

The Managers for the Commons requeſted the laſt Two Queſtions and the Anſwer of the Witneſs, and the Reſolution of the Houſe, might be read by the Clerk.

The ſame were accordingly read, and are as follow:

'Q. Whether there was any Debate at the Board upon the 9th Day of July 1778 previous to 'the written Minutes that appear upon the Conſultation of that Date?

'A. There was Debate upon the Occaſion to which the Queſtion alludes; I mean oral De-'bate; as there was upon all other important Caſes, before we proceeded to give our Aſſent or 'Diſſent in Writing.

'Q. Can you give any Account of that Debate?

'Reſolved, That it is not competent to the Managers for the Commons to examine the Wit-'neſs, Philip Francis Eſquire, to any Account of the Debate which was had on the 9th July '1778 previous to the written Minutes that appear upon the Conſultation of that Date.'

Then the Managers for the Commons deſired Mr. Francis might be called to be examined further on the ſame Head of Evidence.

PHILIP FRANCIS Eſquire was accordingly again called in, and the following Queſtion was put to him:

Q. Whether, between the Time of the original Demand being made upon Cheit Sing, and the Period of your leaving Bengal, it was at any Time in your Power to have reverſed or put a Stop to the Demand upon Cheit Sing?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Anſwer to the ſaid Objection.

The Counſel for the Defendant being aſked if they wiſhed to ſtate any Thing in Reply, ſaid, They would merely refer to their Arguments on the laſt Day, and to the Reſolution of the Houſe communicated this Day, in Support of their Objection.

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Sabbati, 1° *Martij* 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor ſaid,

" Gentlemen, Managers for the Commons, and Gentlemen of Counſel for the Defendant, I am commanded by the Houſe to inform you, that it is not competent for the Managers for the Commons to aſk the Witneſs, " Whether, between the Time of the original Demand being made upon Cheit Sing, and the Period of his leaving Bengal, it was at any Time in his Power to have reverſed or put a Stop to the Demand upon Cheit Sing; the ſame not being relative to any Matter originally given in Evidence by the Defendant."

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That they had in their Caſe produced a Letter of the 14th of January 1780, ſigned by Mr. Haſtings, Mr. Wheler, and Mr. Francis, to ſhew what had been done by Mr. Haſtings; and had ſtated that, in Fact, it was His Letter: That the Counſel had made uſe of this Letter in the Defence for a different Purpoſe; namely, to ſhew that it was written at a Time when Mr. Wheler and Mr. Francis formed a Majority of the Board; whereas, in Fact, Mr. Barwell was then in the Council, and actually ſigned the Letter, as would appear from the original Letter, which they now tendered in lieu of the Letter which had been read, which was a Triplicate, and which had been put in by Miſtake.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſaid, That, upon the Statement made by the Managers for the Commons, they had not the leaſt Objection to admit that the Letter was ſigned by Mr. Barwell, as well as by the other Three Members of the Board.

Then Mr. Hudſon was again called in, and produced a Letter, dated Fort William, 14th January 1780, and read the Signatures, viz.

" Warren Haſtings, Richard Barwell, P. Francis, Edwd Wheler."

It was admitted that the Contents of the Letter were the ſame as thoſe of the Letter before produced by the Managers for the Commons.

The Managers for the Commons next ſtated, That a Witneſs produced by the Defendant having ſtated, " That it was the Courſe for the Annual Revenue paid by the Rajah Cheit Sing to be paid the Day it was due, and that it was always ſo underſtood by Cheit Sing and the Reſident (*a*);" they ſhould next prove, from the Correſpondence in the Reſident's Office, that the Practice was to give 51 Days Grace, and conſequently that the Witneſs had a Knowledge of that Fact contrary to the Evidence he had given.

Read, from Book 582, the following Extract, being a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal to Mr. Francis Fowke, dated 26th February 177[illegible], and beginning at Page 23 of the ſame Book.

" To Mr. Francis Fowke.

" Sir,

" We have received your Letter of the 13th Inſtant, apprizing us of Raja Cheyt Sing's Acquieſcence in the ultimate Terms, which we had fixed for the Remittance of his Tribute to Calcutta, and encloſing Bills to the Amount of Sicca Rupees 1,94,071 8.

" We obſerve that the Bills are all made payable at 51 Days after Date; and we think that theſe Terms may be conſidered favourable to the Raja: We agree, however, to the Continuance of them, in order to facilitate the Remittance to him, and direct you to inſiſt on Bills of Exchange from the Raja, for every monthly Kiſt, to be made payable in Calcutta, within 51 Days after the

(*a*) See Page 1694 Printed Minutes.

Day on which the Kiſt becomes due; to the punctual Diſcharge of which, we require that he bind himſelf in the Payment of 1-4th per Cent per Diem, on whatever Part of each Kiſt may remain unpaid at the End of the 51ſt Day after it falls due.

" We have ordered proper Sunnuds to be prepared, ſpecifying the above, as well as the ſeveral other Conditions, which have already been agreed to, and ſhall forward it to you, to be delivered to the Raja.

" We are,
" Sir,
" Your moſt humble Servants,
(Signed) " Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis."

" Fort William,
26th February 1776.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That the Defendant having produced a Variety of Evidence to ſhew the Badneſs of the Police eſtabliſhed in Benares, and particularly a Letter of Major Eaton's, in the Appendix to the Benares Narrative, they would next produce a Letter of Major Eaton's, to ſhew he did not conſider the ſuppoſed Irregularities worth enquiring into.

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Evidence.

The Managers for the Commons were informed, That the Whole of the Benares Narrative, and the Papers annexed, having been given in Evidence originally by the Managers for the Commons, the Evidence tendered was not admiſſible.

The Managers for the Commons next ſtated, That a Part of the original Caſe made by them was, that the Country of Benares, according to Mr. Haſtings's Account of it, was in a State of Devaſtation in the Year 1784: That in the Defence, the Counſel for the Defendant had produced a Letter from Mr. Duncan to Lord Cornwallis, dated 5th November 1790, to ſhew that the Country was at that Time capable of yielding the Revenue; they ſhould now therefore produce Evidence of the intermediate State of the Country between thoſe Periods, and particularly of the State of it in the Year 1788; for which Purpoſe they deſired a Letter and Report of Mr. Duncan to Lord Cornwallis, upon that Subject, might be read.

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Evidence.

The Houſe informed the Counſel for the Defendant, That it appeared from the Printed Minutes, Page 1664, that the Letter of Mr. Duncan, which they had originally given in Evidence on the Part of the Defendant, to ſhew the flouriſhing State of the Country in the Year 1790, ſtated, " That he meant to have annexed to his Letter a Report of the State of the Collections of Benares for the Fuſilly Year 1197, as a natural Sequel to that of the Firſt Year of the permanent Settlement, but it was too voluminous to be then tranſmitted;" and that the Evidence now offered by the Managers for the Commons, was the Report ſo alluded to, and termed a natural Sequel to the Letter they had produced.

Whereupon the Counſel for the Defendant waived their Objection.

Read, from Book 500, the Whole of a Conſultation of the 3d of October 1788, beginning at Page 161 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

Rev. Dept. Friday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
" Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, Preſident;
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
and
John Shore Eſquire.

" Read and approved, the Proceedings of the 1ſt Inſtant.
" Read, the following Letter and Papers accompanying it from the Reſident at Benares.

Reſidental Be ar s, 12th S

" To Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General in Council.

" My Lord,

§ (" Having now been a Twelvemonth in Charge of the Reſidency of Benares, and having endeavoured, during that Period, to inform myſelf, as well as poſſible, concerning the real State

" of

" of the Zemindarry; I mean in this Addreſs, in the firſt Place, to ſubmit to your Lordſhip in Council, the Subſtance and Reſult of my Enquiries, and thence to proceed as directed in my original Inſtructions of the 27th July 1787, to ſubmit ſuch a Plan for the future Management of the Affairs of this important Part of the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in India, as may appear beſt ſuited to its Situation, and productive of the greateſt poſſible Advantage to its numerous Inhabitants. nagement of the Zemindarry.

" In the firſt Place, I think it proper to premiſe what I believe to be, and to have been, the real Revenue, Ability of the Country, or the medium Amount, annually collected for Years paſt from the Zemindars and Ryots, the more eſpecially, as I do not find that this Subject has been ever yet clearly aſcertained, or accurately detailed to our Government.

" The moſt particular Statement I have yet met with in Engliſh on this Head, exiſts in a Copy I have obtained, as far as relates to Benares, of the Diſſertations of Mr. James Grant junior, on the general Finances of our Territorial Acquiſitions in India, in which that Gentleman makes the total Malguzarry, or publick Revenue of this Zemindarry, as eſtabliſhed in 1184 Fuſſully, to amount to Rupees — — — 73,78,321 0 0

" But by the Account herewith ſubmitted, N° 1, (corroborated by the Remarks in the Account N° 2,) it will appear that, from ſome Mehals or Diſtricts being overvalued in Mr. Grant's Statement, and others inſerted which form now no Part of the Zemindary, this Valuation is over-rated to the Amount of about — — — 14,12,916 4 9

" Remains real Valuation or Moſuſſil Produce up to 1194 — R° 59,65,404 11 3

" I do not pretend to aſſert that this Correction of Mr. Grant's Statement is abſolutely correct to a Rupee, or even, perhaps, to within a Lack; but is conformable to, and the Reſult of the beſt Materials I have been able to procure, and ſtands corroborated by the Moſuſſil Receipts, ſo that, at leaſt, I have yet no ſufficient Reaſon to doubt its Authenticity, more eſpecially as I am aſſured by Oſſan Sing and Sadanund Bukhſhy, and generally by all the Officers both in and out of Station, whom I have conſulted, that the Encreaſe laid on the Country by Cheyte Sing, (the Particulars of which are ſtated in the Voucher N° 3,) did never at any Time amount to Nine Lacks of Rupees, as ſtated in Mr. Grant's Account; and, with reſpect to the additional Aboab, ſtated by that Gentleman to have been levied under the Heads of Serf, at Hoondeewaun, they poſitively deny even its Exiſtence:—'As Mr. Grant's Account has been given to the Public, and will, no Doubt, be noticed in England, I think it a Duty incumbent on my Station, thus briefly to ſuggeſt what has appeared to me on the Subject, that the preſent or future Adminiſtrators of Indian Affairs may not be led into Error, by over-rating the Ability of a Country, ſufficiently valuable to merit every Care and Regard for the Preſervation of its exiſting Fund.' But as the Aſcertainment of the Truth is above all Things deſireable, if Mr. Grant will be ſo good as to ſpecify his Authorities, or to favour me with Copies of his Accounts, I ſhall be truly happy to avail myſelf of the Lights they afford, to correct my preſent Statements, if they ſhall prove, on the Teſt of them, to require it.

" The Truth, or ſtrong Probability of the Accuracy of the preceding Statement, ſeems to reſult from, and is founded on its agreeing with the actual State of the Moſuſſil Jumma, or Rental of the Country for theſe Seven Years paſt, as will appear by the accompanying Tranſlations, from N° 4 to 10, of theſe ſeveral yearly Accounts taken from the Cannongoe's Records, of which the following is the Abſtract, as Particulars:

" Particulars of all the ſaid Seven Years Accounts in the Additions thereof, in the Voucher, N° 11.

" Jummâ Mâl, or Land Rental of 1187, excluſive of Jagiers la Kheſage, or Free Lands and Cuſtoms; and excluſive alſo of the Alienations, ſuch as Kheraghur, ſince made from the Zemindarry, and including Rupees 21,663 9 of Aboab, blended, ſince that Year, with the Mâl or Ground Rent, — — — 44,87,944 6 0

" Deductions from this Jumma, or Defalcation in the ſaid Revenues, from the Fuſſilly Year 1188 to 1194, both incluſive, — 14,48,163 1 0

" Remains of Jumma of 1187 up to 1194, — 30,39,781 5 0

" Beſhee, or Encreaſe to the ſaid Jumma, during the Period in Queſtion, including R° 18,518 0 3 Tuckrar Jumma, or erroneouſly brought to Account in the Canongoes Records, — — 15,45,724 13 3

" Real Amount of Moſuſſil Jummâ, to the End of 1194, including the Tukrar Jumma aforeſaid, — — 45,85,506 2 3

" Add Aboad, new and old, as per Vouchers, N°s 12 and 13, — 1,83,978 10 3

" Reſults Moſuſſil Revenue, Land Rental, up to 1194, including Tukror Jumma, — — — 47,69,484 12 6

		Brought over		47,69,484	12 6
" Deduct Tuckrar Jumma, as above,	—	—		18.518	0 3
" Remains Real Revenue, Land Rental, up to 1194, as per Voucher " N° 11,	—	—	—	47,50,966	12 3
" Add Cuſtoms, Jagiers of the Rajah, Ouſſan Sing, and Beneram Pundit, " together with Articles of the Revenue aboliſhed, and for which the Rajah re- " ceives an equivalent Deduction ſince 1188 and 9, Fuſſully, as per Particulars " in the Voucher N° 14,	—	11,73,016	0 0		
" D°, eſtimated Amount of annual Buhray,	—	42,000	0 0		
				12,15,016	0 0
" Produceable Jumma of the Country, including the Pergunnah of Khyra " Ghur, and excluſive of La Karage, or Free Lands, as per Voucher " N 14,	—	—	—	59,65,982	12 3
" Deduct Khyrar Ghur, now alienated,		—	—	2,23,046	14 0
" Remains produceable Jumma of the preſent County of Benares,			—	57,42,935	14 3

" Which Reſult of the Seven Years Accounts in Queſtion agrees within a few Hundred Rupees " with the 2d Column of the Comparative Account N° 1, exhibiting the Differences between Mr. " Grant's and the Canongoes Jumma; and the latter, or the Rental as ſtated from the Canongoes " Accounts, and contained in the ſaid 2d Column, ſtands therefore corroborated, as well by the Par- " ticulars of the ſame Accounts for Seven ſucceſſive Years, as by the Remarks on Mr. Grant's State " of the Jumma, contained in the Account N° 2, ſhewing the Particulars wherein that Gentleman " appears to have over-rated it to the full Amount of the Difference between his and the Canongoes " Statements aforeſaid.

" I feel that it may however be objected to the Deductions or Inferences here drawn;—that, as " by the General Account N° 11, of the Moſuſſil Rental, for the Seven Years aforeſtated, this " Rental appears on the Whole to have improved near a Lack of Rupees, the Reſult of the Account " for 1194, as I have ſtated it in the Voucher N° 14, ſhould thus far exceed the correct Statements, " N°s 1 and 2, of Mr. Grant's Accounts: But to this I anſwer, that although even an unaccounted " Difference of a Lack of Rupees in a Statement of this Nature and Magnitude ought, perhaps, " not materially to affect its general Accuracy, more eſpecially when ſupported by Seven Years " conſecutive Accounts of the general Moſuſſil Rental, as is the Caſe in the preſent Inſtance; yet, " I believe, it would be no very difficult Matter, in Reference to the preſent Difficulty, to recon- " cile this apparent Difference, if we had the Canongoe Statements of the Moſuſſil Revenue from " 1184 to 1187, or from the Date of Mr. Grant's Accounts to the Period when mine begin, to " ſhew the Alteration in the Moſuſſil Jumma during that Period, together with the Particulars of " the actual Cuſtoms collected from 1184 to 1187, by the Zemindars along with their Land Re- " venue, of which the Canongoes were at no Period allowed to keep any Account. ' But for " the preſent, at leaſt, to cloſe this Subject, I think the Seven Years Accounts I have produced of " the actual Collections, combined with the Corrections made in the Account N° 2, of Mr. " Grant's Jumma,' do clearly enough ſhew, ' that, inſtead of 73 Lacks, this Country was never " aſſeſſed (including even Khyrar Ghur, now alienated from it), to above Sixty, out of which to " defray all Expences of internal Management, including Jagiers to the Rajah and Individuals, " and to pay a Revenue of Forty Lacks of Rupees to the Company, nor can its higheſt Valua- " tion including Cuſtoms be now, ſince the Alienation of Khyrá Ghur, rated at above 58 Lacks, " or rather acording to the preceding numerical Deduction at Rupees,' 57,42,935 14 3

" From which deduct, Amount of Rajah's and others Jagiers, as per Ac- " count N° 14,	—	—	—	4,26,658	0 0
" Remains applicable to the Publick Revenue up to 1194,			—	53,16,277	14 3
" Add Deductions made in the Courſe of the current Year in the Depart- " ment of the Cuſtoms, as per Account N° 7, accompanying the Reſident's " Addreſs of the 1ſt May laſt to the Governor General in Council,				1,59,934	10 0
" Remain Funds applicable to the Publick Revenue, and Charges of Col- " lections and Management up to the End of 1195,			—	51,56,343	4 3

" So that inſtead of the large Surplus ſtated by Mr. Grant, little more than Eleven Lacks of " Rupees do in Fact exiſt in this Country to defray all the Expences of Collection, including the " Profits of the Farmers, and to ſupply occaſional Loſſes, to which every Country muſt be liable; " the Truth of which Obſervation will further appear by ſhewing in the following Statement, " what Surplus of the Revenue Funds of Benares can remain, after deducting, according to Mr. " Grant's Treatiſe, One-fifth of the groſs Produce for the Charges of Collection and of internal " Management:

" Groſs

" Groſs Revenue Funds of the Country, including the Rajahs and other " Jagiers as above, — — — —	57,42,935	14	3
" Deduct Benaram and Offan Sing's Jagiers (which are a real Alienation) " as per Account N° 14, — —	1,14,300	0	0
" Remains applicable Funds for a Publick Revenue, including the Jagiers " of the Raja, or (as Mr. Grant ſtates him) the Farming Landholder, which " amount in all to R' 3,12,358, as per Voucher N° 14, —	56,28,635	14	3
" Deduct Charges of Collection, &c. 1-5th or 20 per Cent. as allowed by " Mr. Grant, — —	11,25,727	2	10
" Remains ultimate Funds, according to Mr. Grant's Allowance for the " Company's 40 Lacks, up to 1194, — —	45,02,908	11	5
" Deduct further Diminution in theſe Funds from the Cuſtom-houſe Regu- " lations in 1195, as above, — —	1,59,934	10	0
" Remains real Funds, after deducting Mr. Grant's Allowance for Charges " of Collections, &c. — —	43,42,974	1	5

" Which is certainly as little as ſuch a Revenue can be expected to be realized from, taking " One Year with another; and ſhews, that the Government's Aſſeſſment on Benares is ſufficiently " high, even if its preſent Mofuſſil Revenue were every where collected according to the due and " fair Rates, and not in ſome Places by ſuch exceptionable Means as I ſhall have Occaſion to " notice in the Sequel of this Addreſs.

" The ſpeculative Calculation exhibited in the laſt Statement, will be corroborated and cor- " rected by the ſeparate Account accompanying (marked N° 15), which exhibits the real Moſuſſil " Rental, Collections, and Balances for Seven following Years, up to the End of the laſt Fuſſuly " Year 1194, including thoſe of the Jagiers, together with the Mujeraree, or that Part of the " Collections remitted on various Accounts to the Under Farmers and others, and the Diſtrict " of Khyra Ghur, now no longer appertaining to this Zemindary. Deducting therefore theſe " three unproductive Heads or Articles, I have, to ſave the Trouble of Reference, here inſerted " the Abſtract of this important Account, which contains the Foundation of all our Government's " Revenue Dependence from Benares.

" ABSTRACT of the Groſs Moſuſſil Rental, Collections, and Balances of ſuch Part of the Re- " venue Funds of Benares as are applicable to the Payment of a Public Revenue to Government.

Engliſh Year.	Fuſſuly Year.	Jumma, or Rental.	Waſſil, or Collections.	Bâky, or Balance.
1780/81.	1188.	49,04,450 15 3	44,62,354 14 0	4,42,096 1 3
1781/2.	1189.	49,53,414 12 9	43,80,708 0 6	5,72,706 12 3
1782/3.	1190.	49,85,925 7 6	46,69,353 11 0	3,16,571 12 6
1783/4.	1191.	51,12,796 5 3	47,14,258 11 9	3,98,537 9 6
1784/5.	1192.	52,67,822 12 6	49,31,589 3 0	3,36,233 9 6
1785/6.	1193.	49,09,067 10 3	46,05,134 11 3	3,03,932 15 0
1786/7.	1194.	52,00,239 14 6	48,73,915 13 6	3,26,324 1 0
" Total for Seven Years,		3,53,33,717 14 0	3,26,37,315 1 0	26,96,402 13 0
" Medium for One Year,		50,47,673 15 8	46,62,473 9 3	3,85,200 6 5
" Deduct Cuſtom Houſe Reductions of this Year, or 1195 Fuſſuly, as before, —		1,59,934 10 0	1,59,934 10 0	———
" Remains Real Medium Funds of Benares to pay the Government's Revenue, and to ſupply the Aumils Profits, and all the internal Management, excepting only the Rajah's Jagier,		48,87,739 5 8	45,02,538 15 3	———

" Thus

" Thus, upon the ſureſt practical and numerical Deduction of Seven Years actually realized " Revenue, I may ſtate the actual Mofuſſil Collections applicable to the Public Revenue at no " more than Rupees 45,02,538 15 3, which may perhaps even appear too ſmall to pay a Reve- " nue of 40 Lacks to Government.

" Accordingly, the Collections for the Public Revenue have once in the above Years fallen ſhort " of the Amount to be paid to Government, and have ſeveral Times but very little exceeded; " and from 1188 to 1194, the Jumma or Rental aſſeſſed on the Country by the Raja, has, on the " Whole, and notwithſtanding ſundry Encreaſes, decreaſed to the Amount of R^{s} 2,82,008 8 3, " as will be ſeen by the accompanying Comparative Account thereof, marked N° 16; which " Statement is followed by a View of the Particulars of the Rajah's or Sudder Settlement for each " of theſe Years, N° 17, and of the Collections thereon, N° 18; of all which the following is a " Comparative Abſtract to ſhew how he has paid his Revenue annually.

Years Christ[n]. 1.	Years Fuſully. 2.	Rajah's Jumma payable to Government. 3	Government's Deductions to the Rajah. 4.	Remains the Jumma payable by the Rajah. 5	Collections from the Country. 6.	Sudder Charges of Collections according to the Establishment. 7.	Nett Collections. 8.	Excess. 9.	Deficiency. 10.
1781/82.	1189.	33,33,333 5 3	[illegible]	31,77,998 7 4	35,73,[illegible] 15 6	1,47,548 7 0	34,26,14[illegible] 3 6	4,92,191 15 5	——
1782/83.	1190.	40,00,001 0 0	6,15,334 13 3	33,84,666 2 9	42,77,[illegible] 14 3	1,47,548 7 0	41,30,228 7 3	2,45,562 4 6	——
1783/84.	1191.	40,00,001 0 0	1,15,334 13 3	38,84,666 2 9	38,60,820 4 3	1,64,410 14 9	36,96,409 5 6	——	1,88,256 13 3
1784/85.	1192.	40,00,001 0 0	2,11,759 7 0	37,88,241 9 0	41,47,[illegible] 14 3	1,51,208 7 0	39,95,851 7 3	2,07,609 14 3	——
1785/86.	1193.	40,00,001 0 0	1,72,058 3 0	38,27,942 13 0	40,24,046 7 0	1,51,208 7 0	38,72,838 0 0	44,895 3 0	——
1786/87.	1194.	40,00,001 0 0	1,72,058 3 0	38,27,942 13 0	40,49,962 12 0	1,51,208 7 0	38,68,754 5 0	70,811 8 0	——
" Total of Five Years,		2,00,00,005 5 0	7,86,545 7 6	1,92,13,459 8 6	2,03,59,666 3 9	7,6[illegible] 10 0	1,95,64,081 9 0	5,68,878 13 9	1,88,256 13 3
" Medium of Five Years,		40,00,001 0 0	1,57,611 1 6	38,42,639 14 6	40,71,933 2 9	1,53,120 15 0	39,18,816 5 0	1,13,775 9 3	——
" Add to the Balance of 1191, Part of the Collections made in 1192 and 3, but not brought to Account, —		——	——	——	——	——	——	——	1,26,398 4 9
" Medium brought down to 1194, —		40,00,001 0 0	1,57,611 1 6	38,42,639 14 6	40,71,933 2 9	1,53,120 15 0	39,18,816 5 0	1,13,775 9 3	3,14,655 2 0
" Deduction, Diminution in the Resources of 1195 by the Custom House Regulations,		——	——	——	——	——	1,59,934 10 0	——	——
" Remains probable Nett Collections for future Years from the Mofussil, —		——	——	——	——	——	37,58,881 11 0	——	——
" Add Collections made by the Rajah from the Aumils distinctly from their general Revenue, under the Two Heads of Buhray and Russoom Khazànah, as per Voucher, N° 19, estimated altogether at		——	——	——	——	——	68,000 0 0	——	——
						Rupees	38,26,881 11 0		
" Add Nuzzerana joined to the Settlement in 1195, or the present Year, —		——	——	——	——	——	1,64,195 0 0	——	——
" Total Wass and Mo[illegible]		——	——	——	——	R[illegible]	40,11,076 11 0	——	——

(2493)

" In Explanation of the above Account it may be proper to mention, that I have not included " the Firſt Year, or 1189, in the Addition and conſequent Medium, becauſe its Jumma was " avowedly out of all Proportion leſs than that of all the other Years. The Nett Exceſs of the " Collections during this Year (1189) being no leſs than Rupees 4,92,191 15 3, ſhews with what " Propriety Durg Bejy Sing withheld the Payment of the Balance juſtly due from him to Govern- " ment, and ſtill unliquidated, of Rupees 1,42,259 5 11, when there was a Surplus of nearly " Five Lacks of Rupees to diſcharge it with.

" The Encreaſe in the annual Deductions granted by Government, as contained in the Fourth " Column, was occaſioned by the additional Grants to Individuals in 1784, as already explained " in my Addreſs of the 15th February laſt, and thoſe of the Fuſſily Year 1192, or 1784-5, " being the higheſt of all, is owing to the Remiſſion, in that Year, of the Duties on Grain, on " Account of the then prevailing Scarcity.

" The ſudden Charges of Collection, or thoſe paid by the Rajah at Benares, comprehended in " the 7th Column, conſiſted, up to the End of 1194, of the following Articles:

" 1ſt, Rozeenadar Eſtabliſhment, or Charity allowed by Government, and provided for with " the Raja, in the Terms of his original Settlement, —	R^{s} 33,296	7 0
" 2d, Farther ready Money Allowances paid by him to other Individuals, " on Account of the Company, and for which he took Credit at the End of " the Year, — — —	3,660	0 0
" 3d, A Payment on his Account to Behadur Ali Khan, whoſe Land he " farms, — — —	2,252	0 0
" 4th, Batta, or Gowerſhahy Rupees, — —	54,000	0 0
" 5th, Khelauts to Amils, eſtimated at — —	10,000	0 0
" 6th, Sebundy, or Eſtabliſhment of what is called the Raja's Sebundy, for " making the Collections, at R^{s} 4,000 ℔ M^{o}, which includes alſo the Charges " of the Moolky Adawlut, — —	48,000	0 0
Total Rupees.	1,51,208	7 0

" The Firſt and Second of the above Articles have been lately transferred to the Company's " Treaſury, to be thence paid to the Parties entitled to it.

" The Column N° 9, ſhews the Surplus Collections annually made by the Raja, or by thoſe in " Authority under him, and the Neabut, ſince his Acceſſion; and the Tenth and laſt, the Failure " of One Year, (1191 Fuſſily,) to the Amount of Rupees 1,88,256 13 3, by which, and the " further Sum of Rupees 1,26,398 4 3, which, although realized from the Country in 1192 and 3, " Fuſſilly, was never paid to the Rajah, as it ought to have been. He has incurred a Balance ſince " his Acceſſion, of Rupees 3,14,655 2 0, as above ſtated; for the Payment of which he has, on " certain Terms, bound himſelf to Government, during the Reſidency of my Predeceſſor Mr. " James Grant.

" Should the above Detail have have proved tedious to your Lordſhip, I requeſt it may be im- " puted to the Deſire I have anxiouſly entertained of putting the Britiſh Government in India in " Poſſeſſion of what I conſider and believe to be a true State of their Reſources from this Part " of the Company's Territories. No Part of it is founded on any other than authentic Docu- " ments, drawn from the direct and official Channels of Information; and if it be proved mate- " rially erroneous, I ſhall own myſelf very much deceived. Having thus ſubmitted it to Govern- " ment, I proceed to the Detail of the Settlement, and Collections of the preſent Year.")

☞ [" With reſpect to the former, or the preſent Year's Settlement, the Government is already ap- prized of the few general Regulations I laid down to the Raja for his Guidance in making it, which, although he profeſſed to make the general Rule of his Guidance, he did not invariably adhere to, from the following Circumſtances:

" In the Firſt Place, Kulb Ali Beg having a Three Years Leaſe of ſeveral Mehals or Pergun- nahs, and having alſo a Claim to continue Security with the Charge of the Collections in another called Bowlie, in conſequence of a Stipulation entered into between him and the late Reſident, on his having engaged to make himſelf anſwerable for the Revenues of 1194, which were then in Jeopardy from the Failure of another Renter. The Rajah finding, on his Firſt Suggeſtion of the Matter to me very ſhortly after my Arrival, that there might poſſibly prove Objections to his Firſt Deſign of breaking through the Leaſe with Kulb Ali for his Third Year, which he did Once meditate, on Plea that the original Engagements for it had not been his voluntary Act, determined, ſuddenly and even without my Privity, on Reconciliation, in Appearance at leaſt, with this Capital Farmer, between whom and himſelf there had long ſubſiſted a ſtrong Enmity, in conſequence of which he not only continued to him all the Lands included in the Three Years Leaſe, but added ſome others, which he accounted for to me at the Time, and obtained my Conſent to, on Plea that he had acted on Grounds of Expediency, as he could not, he confeſſed, have obtained equivalent Terms for all the Mehals thus rented to Kulb Ali Beg, had he let them ſeparately; but he obſerved that Kulb Ali's Profits on the Whole would make up for the poſſible Deficiencies in ſome particular Diſtricts; and as, both from my own Want of local Knowledge at that Time concerning the Affairs of this Country

or the Reſponſibility of the Farmers, and with a View to promote the declared Object of Government in making the Raja his own Manager, I left the Formation of the Settlement entirely to him, only reſerving my ultimate formal Confirmation of the Whole of it; I accordingly acquieſced in this Meaſure, although even at that Time with ſome Degree of Heſitation ariſing as well from the Magnitude of the Charge thus committed to Kulb Ali of about 10 Lacks of Rupees, as from my Apprehenſions in regard to the Effects of the latent Enmity, and only apparent Friendſhip that exiſted between the contracting Parties.

" All the Reſt of the Settlement was made in the uſual Way,] ☞ § (" and I had no Com-
" plaints on the Subject at the Time of its being formed, excepting from Mehendy Ali Khan, a
" Perſian Adventurer in this Country, who did ſay that the Rajah had exacted too high Terms from
" him, for the Two Pergunnahs of Ghazeepore Proper and Shaeeabad, which he had alſo rented
" the Year before; but as there did not appear any material Difference between the Rental now
" exacted, and that of laſt Year 1194, I did not at that Period of the Settlement think neceſſary
" to interfere between the Rajah and this Renter, who thereupon proceeded into the Purgunnahs
" to make his own Settlement.") §

☞ [" It may be here remarked, that the Rajah was unable to find Renters for ſeveral of his Diſtricts, owing to the known Defalcation that had taken place in the Funds, for paying their Rents. Theſe, to the Amount of Rupees 4,13,075 2 0, according to the Jumma of 1194, he was reduced to keep Amanee, that is, to make the Collections of them by his own Officers."] ☞

§ (" For the Settlement thus made, I concerted with the Raja the Form of an Amlenama and
" Cabooleat, which will be found in the Voucher N° 20. The principal Alterations in which,
" from thoſe of the preceding Year, conſiſt, 1ſt, In the Aumils ſtipulating expreſsly to be anſwer-
" able for all Thefts and Robberies committed within their reſpective Diſtricts. 2dly, In their
" renouncing all Claim to any Deduction for the intended Abolition of the Duties on the Tranſ-
" portation of Grain, and other Articles of the interior Trade, which they had hitherto collected;
" and 3dly and laſtly, To forfeit Three Times the Amount of any undue Exactions of Reve-
" nue that might be proved againſt them, on the Complaints of the Ryots.") §

☞ [" The Settlement thus concluded, the firſt Accident that occured reſpecting it, was at the Collection of the Firſt Kiſt or Inſtallment, when Mehundy Ali Khan, above-named, being called upon for the Payment of his Kiſt, which was wholly in Balance, and the Peons threatening to carry him to the Raja's Cutcherry, to anſwer for his Failure; his Pride ſuffered ſo ſeverely at the Idea of Degradation, in being in this Manner ſubject to the Rajah's novel Authority, that combining, perhaps, with the Idea of the high Settlement he had entered into as above intimated, he, rather than ſubmit to appear in the Cutcherry of Raja Mehipnarain, whither he was about to be carried, ſwallowed a conſiderable Doſe of Arſenic, from the Effects of which he was, when reduced to a Condition the moſt hopeleſs, recovered by the medical Aid of Doctor Boyd, who then happened to be with me at Benares; and as this Circumſtance led me to make a more particular Enquiry into his Situation, I made the Raja grant to him a Remiſſion of Rupees 25,000 0 0, on his Farm of the Purgunnah of Shadeeabad, as that which was over-rated, whilſt he relinquiſhed the more equally aſſeſſed Purgunnah of Ghazeeapoor Proper to the Raja, who has ſince kept it Amanee throughout the Year. A ſeparate Copy of my Proceedings on this Subject is ſent herewith, N° 21.

" This Accident was ſoon followed by very ſerious and alarming Pleas, ſet up by Kulb or Culb Ali Beg, who came and declared to me, that he had entered into Engagements with the Rajah ſo far beyond the Ability of his Diſtrict to yield, that nothing but his involved Circumſtances with the Bankers from the Tranſaction of the bye-paſt Year, or 1194, could have induced him to accede. To theſe Remonſtrances, followed pretty cloſely the Affair of Mehendy Ali Khan, and the Raja ſtrongly objecting to my attending to Culb Ali's Pleas, leſt it ſhould bring all the other Aumils upon him, I therefore, at firſt, temporized; about which Time the Rajah fell ill, and continued confined to his Houſe for a Period of nearly Two Months, during which Culb Ali renewed and enforced his Proteſtations about his Inability to fulfil his Engagements; and I now found much to my Diſquietude, that he was, in fact, or at leaſt generally conſidered as, a Bankrupt, as to Perſonal Wealth, which he is ſuppoſed to have diſſipated or miſpent in Ways not eaſily to be accounted for; ſo that being at the Cloſe of laſt Year greatly indebted to the Bankers, who had advanced Money for his Kiſts, they had, it ſeemed, urged him to enter into the Current Year's Engagements, in the View of extricating themſelves in the Courſe of it from all Connection with him. When the Rajah had recovered from his Indiſpoſition, I queſtioned him cloſely on his Motives for truſting ſo large an Amount of the Public Revenue in Hands ſo deſperate; upon which he pleaded (as above noticed) partly the Three Years Leaſe, and partly the Circumſtance of the decayed State of ſome of the Diſtricts, which, from Policy, as he thought it, he had joined with thoſe of which the Leaſe was unexpired, and thrown into Culb Ali's Hands; but when I aſked him what he would do now that Culb Ali had publickly declared his Inability, he ſometimes urged that Engagements were binding; and that, if I allowed thoſe to be given up, all the other Contractors for the Revenue would make ſimilar Pleas, in Hopes of obtaining Remiſſions; whilſt, on other Occaſions, when urged on the Subject, he uſed to ſay, he would, rather than allow Culb Ali any Remiſſion, take the Mehals out of his Hands, although he ſhould loſe ever ſo much by ſo doing; and he then himſelf thought it poſſible, that by adopting ſuch a Meaſure in the Middle of the Year, he might loſe

more than Half a Lack, or about 60 Thouſand Rupees; and as my Opinion agreed fully with the Rajah's in this Inſtance, I made out, for my own farther Satisfaction, a State of Culb Ali's Receipts, from ſuch of thoſe Mehals as he had farmed for 1194; and after adding up the Groſs Collections for the laſt Year, of all his Farms for the preſent, it appeared that there muſt, on that Footing, be a Deficiency of or about Forty thouſand Rupees, as per Copy of the Account thus prepared, N° 22. The principal Officers whom I conſulted on this Occaſion, were alſo of Opinion, that Culb Ali's Mehals were at leaſt over-rated at about 30,000 Rupees, as will appear in the Paper N° 23; wherefore, with a View to prevent further Loſs, and to apply the lateſt Remedy which the Caſe appeared to me to admit of, I authorized Ibrahim Ali Khan to ſettle with him in this Manner, either that he ſhould immediately relinquiſh all his Farms, or be ſatisfied with a Remiſſion in the Rent payable on the Whole of them, of R' 25,000, which Amount I promiſed to ſecure to him out of the laſt Kiſt; provided, 1ſt, That he regularly paid the full Sum of all the others throughout the Year; and 2dly, That he kept the Secret, which was only to be known to the Nabob himſelf and me, for I did not even judge it expedient that the Rajah ſhould at that Time be apprized of it, both becauſe he would not in all Probability have kept it ſufficiently ſecret, and would thereby have attracted (what he affected ſo much to fear) many other Claims on him, as well as becauſe of the old Ill-will between the Rajah and this Farmer, which had broke out afreſh ſince the Period of the Settlement, and with ſuch Violence, owing to the latter's preſent Remonſtrances, that I really thought it eſſential for the Good of all, and therefore my Duty, however otherwiſe diſagreeable to act thus far without his Knowledge. After a good deal of Heſitation Culb Ali accepted of theſe Terms; and on the Firſt of January the Nabob Ali Ibrahim Khan wrote me that he had done ſo; I accordingly conſidered myſelf bound to procure for him the ſtipulated Remiſſion at the End of the Year from the Rajah, provided he performed the Two Conditions thus ſtipulated, through the Nabob, for Culb Ali and I had never any Converſation on the Subject. The General Settlement of the Government being thus made, ſtood as per Account N° 24, which accompany this Addreſs, as follows:

" 1ſt, Amount of Revenue payable by the Renters, including ſuppoſed Amount to be received from the Amany Mehals, or thoſe not rented,	38,16,980	13	0
" 2d, Eſtimated Amount of Cuſtoms being according to the laſt Year 1194,	4,49,273	2	3
" 3d, Amount of Nuzerana, contracted to be paid by the Renters this Year along with their Settlement,	1,84,195	0	0
" 4th, Buhray eſtimated at	42,000	0	0
" 5th, Treaſury Fees, or Ruſſoom Rhazana, eſtimated at	26,000	0	0
" Total Rupees	45,18,448	15	3
" Deduct as follows:			
" 1ſt, Charges of Sudder Cutcherry as already explained, eſtimated at	1,53,120	15	0
" 2d, Reductions in the Cuſtoms R' 1,59,934 10 0 for a whole Year, Six Months of which falling in this, make	79,967	5	0
	2,33,088	4	0
" Remains Rupees	42,85,360	11	3

" The above is the real expected Fund according to the preſent Year's Settlement for paying the " Government's Revenue, and is certainly ſufficient, provided it could have been fully realized, " ſome of the Cauſes of the Deficiency in reſpect to which, ſhall be noticed in the Sequel of this " Letter.")

[" After proceeding thus far in regard to the Settlement, I thought it would prove highly beneficial to my future Views for the Benefit of the Country, to make a Circuit through it, in Company with the Rajah; on which we accordingly ſet out on the 18th January, and did not return till the 19th April, during which we viſited moſt Part of the Zemindarry.

" This Tour was by no Means flattering to my Wiſhes, as in general wherever we proceeded, we met Complaints, and ſaw many of the Pergunnahs in a State of Decay, and ſome few of the largeſt and beſt of them, little better than a Waſte, amongſt which deſerve to be particularly enumerated thoſe of Kereed and Baleeah, Two of thoſe Mehals which the Raja had, from Motives of Policy, as he conceived and declared, thrown into Culb Ali's Leaſe, together with the extenſive Pergunnah of Secunderpore, One-fourth Part of which is certainly not cultivated; and this is alſo the Caſe with Khereed (as will appear more at large by the Extracts contained in the Paper N° 25 of my Proceedings on this Circuit); ' and yet the former Revenue is kept up, by a Mode well ' known in this Country, and even avowed by its Raja as a Maxim of Finance, that whatever ' additional Aboabs or Taxes are laid on a Diſtrict to equalize its Aſſeſſment by Government, ' is no Injuſtice to its Inhabitants, and does not (as he conceives) even fall properly under the

' Head

‘ Head of Aboab: Thus the Bow is ſtrained, till at length it ſnaps; and thus no Doubt has been ‘ occaſioned in a great Meaſure the great Decline of ſome of the once moſt productive and well-‘ cultivated Pergunnahs in the Zemindarry,’ (beſides thoſe above mentioned,) ſuch as Chowſah, Zemaneah, and Nerwah, in each of which there has been a Neceſſity of lowering the Jumma for ſome Years paſt, as there will no Doubt be in the enſuing Settlement in many others: And to this Principle is alſo to be aſcribed the Rajah's having been obliged this Year to keep ſo many of his Pergunnahs in his own Hands, as above noticed on the Subject of the General Settlement”.

§ (“ Whilſt on this Circuit, Kulb Ali Beg adviſed both the Rajah and myſelf of a very ſevere “ Loſs he had ſuſtained by a Storm of Hail that happened in his Pergunnahs near to Juanpore; “ but the Raja appeared by no Means inclined to liſten to his Repreſentations, on the former “ Plea, that his doing ſo would attract other Claimants on this Subject; and thus the Affair “ reſted till we arrived at Juanpore in March, where the Rajah informed me, that he had learnt “ Culb Ali was meditating his Eſcape from the Company's Dominions, after collecting the “ Rubby Crop then unreaped, and was beſides in a Sort of Deſpair, which the Rajah of courſe “ attributed to the worſt of Motives, ſuch as Drunkenneſs, &c. whilſt Culb Ali, who ſeemed to “ me deeply penetrated with a Senſe of his forlorn State, with Tears in his Eyes declared to me, “ that his Deſpondency proceeded from his Knowledge of the Raja's and his Officers determined “ Reſolution to ruin him at all Events: He now therefore declared that from theſe Circumſtances, “ and the great Loſs his Farms had ſuffered by the Hail, he was totally unable to fulfil his “ Engagements even (as he at that Time, viz. in March laſt, publickly announced to the Rajah and “ myſelf) to within the Amount perhaps of Two Lacks of Rupees; upon which the Rajah, “ aſcribing always bad Motives to Kulb Ali, declared to me, that it was now incumbent on him “ to take Meaſures to anticipate that Farmer's Intentions, by ſending Sezawuls into all his Farms “ to ſecure the Produce of the * Rubb Crop, if he (Kulb Ali) would not now give unexceptionable “ Security for the Payment of the Revenue throughout the Year. In this Stage of the Buſineſs “ finding myſelf, from Kulb Ali's preſent Declaration, made in conſequence (as he ſaid) of his “ ſubſequent Loſſes by the Hail, and of the Raja's Enmity towards him, freed from the Promiſe I “ have made to the Nabob in January, I left him and the Rajah to ſettle as they thought fit, for “ which there was yet Time, the principal Crop remaining ſtill untouched; and I accordingly “ aſſured the Rajah, that I would fully ſupport all his Acts, whether he preferred ſending “ Sezawuls to ſecure the Crops then upon the Ground, or to compromiſe with Culb Ali, by “ making him ſome adequate Allowance, in Conſideration of the original high Terms of his “ Settlement, and of his ſubſequent acknowleged and conſiderable Loſſes by the Hail; but as “ inſtead of 60,000 Rupees, for which Sum I believe I could have ſatisfied Culb Ali and the “ Bankers who ſupported him, the Raja would on both Accounts agree at moſt to only “ R^{s} 30,000, I declined all further Interference, even the moſt indirect; and this Second Negociation indeed, by the Rajah's declining to ſend Sezawuls, and conferring a Khelaut on Kulb Ali, “ by Way of reſtoring Confidence to the Bankers, who had entered into Engagements to pay “ Kulb Ali's laſt Kiſt, which the Rajah feared they would not perform if he then proceeded to “ diſpoſſeſs that Farmer, who proceeded with his Collections till ſhortly after my Return to “ Benares, when, in conſequence no Doubt of Difficulties and Troubles excited between him and “ the Zemindars, from the Strictneſs he was obliged to uſe in his Collections, Mr. Neave was, on “ his Application to the Rajah, and the Rajah's to me, deputed with ſome Military Force, to “ ſecure the Peace of the Diſtricts belonging to him in the Vicinity of Juanpore, and to aſſiſt in “ the Realization of the Revenue; and Kulb Ali Beg being ſoon afterwards called into Benares “ for his Balances in the Pergunnahs of Khereed and Beleeah, which lie in the Circar of “ Ghazipoor, and confined by the Raja on that Account to his own Houſe, where he ſtill remains, “ the Collections of the Juanpore Diſtricts were thereby neceſſarily left to Mr. Neave, by whoſe “ unremitted Exertions, as long and as far as his Health would permit, the Sum of Two Lacks of “ Rupees have been realized, the greater Part of which would probably have been loſt, but “ for our Interpoſition; and upon this Occaſion it is a Duty incumbent on me, to bear Teſtimony “ to the cheerful and able Aſſiſtance afforded to me by that Gentleman, whoſe Health I am ſorry “ to add has ſeverely ſuffered by the Commiſſion which has thereby ſooner terminated, by his “ indiſpenſable Return to Benares, than either he or I could have wiſhed, which may no Doubt ſo “ far leſſen the beneficial Conſequences of his local Inſpection of that Part of the Country, “ during the Meaſures that have ſince been carried on for its Cultivation and Improvement.

* Sic in Orig.

“ The Diſcuſſion which Culb Ali's Failure has led to of his Accounts having in the Firſt “ Inſtance occaſioned a Diſcovery that the Bankers had appropriated to themſelves to the Amount “ of Rupees 17,084 14, on Plea of repaying Kulb Ali's Debts to them on Account of the “ preceding Year; I was thence induced at the earneſt Entreaty of the Rajah to paſs an Order, “ that they ſhould refund this Amount to the Publick Revenue, becauſe I believe it to be “ conformable to the Ideas and Practice of India in ſimilar Caſes to prevent all ſuch unauthorized “ Appropriations of the Current Collections, more eſpecially as in the preſent Inſtance, where the “ failing Renter is an avowed Bankrupt; but how much ſoever I was in my own Mind ſatisfied as “ to the general Juſtice of ſuch Reſumption, yet it gave ſuch Offence to the Bankers at Benares,

“ through

" through whom all the Revenue of this Country paſſes from the Renters into the Rajah's " Treaſury, that they combined not to give their Notes, called in this Country Dakhillas, " for the next Kiſt, until I agreed that the Amount thus taken from them ſhould be depoſited in " one of their own Houſes, ſubject to ſuch further Order as I might ultimately iſſue on the Subject; " and I am ſorry to find that this firſt ordered Reſumption conſtitutes but a ſmall Part of " ſimilar Miſappropriations, ſince, from a later Diſcovery made by Kulo Ali Beg, he ſtates the " Amount of them to exceed 70,000 Rupees, the Recovery of which will prove a Matter of " great Difficulty, becauſe from the Syſtem hitherto eſtabliſhed in this Country, the Shroffs or " Bankers can in Fact in a great Meaſure command the Raja and Government itſelf, with reſpect " to the Realization of the Revenue; the Cuſtom being for each Kiſt to be realized not in Cash " but by their Dakhillahs or Notes, payable in a certain Number of Days from the Dates thereof, " and as the Renters are generally in Arrears to them, they of courſe exact their own Terms " from the latter for theſe Dakhillas, as well as ſometimes from Government, before they will " give in thoſe of the enſuing Kiſts: After all which, the Realization of theſe Dakhillas becomes " ſometimes a Second Difficulty to the Raja, or rather to myſelf, who am thus obliged to yield " conſtant Attention to reconcile as far as poſſible all the jarring Intereſts of Renters, Bankers, " and the Raja, to ſecure the Payment of each ſucceſſive Kiſt between the Period of the Dakhillas " being delivered in, when my Towjee Account is alſo diſpatched, and the End of the Engliſh " Month, by which Period the Dakhillas muſt be realized. From which ſhort Deſcription it muſt " appear ſufficiently evident, that I have throughout the Whole of this troubleſome Year been " forced to exert every Influence as if I had myſelf been the Collector, without however poſſeſſing " or being able to exerciſe that minute Inſpection over the Aumils or Renters which the Succeſs " of all Collections in this Country eſſentially requires; but theſe Inconveniences, however " embarraſſing, I have not allowed myſelf ſeriouſly to regret, in Hopes of promoting the grand " and declared Object of my Inſtructions, namely, the Reſtoration of the Raja ' to the fulleſt " poſſible Exerciſe of the Functions of his Station;' yet ſuch is the undignified Idea entertained " of him, owing perhaps to his former depreſſed State, and ſuch the Unwillingneſs of People " in general to ſubmit to, and ſtill leſs to promote his Aggrandizement, or to place Reliance in " his Acts, that Time alone can, if ever, effectually confirm his Reſpectability or ſecure the " Collections made under his Authority; Truths which have been ſeverely experienced during " the Courſe of the preſent Year, to the Riſk of entailing upon myſelf the Odium of his " Failure; in reſpect to which I will however be candid enough here to own, that even the Effects " of my Interference may in ſome Inſtances have operated in a certain Degree to his Diſadvantage, " from the Natives ſtill wiſhing to adhere to the Reſidency in every thing, and to him in nothing, " and from the natural Conſequences of a divided Authority, the Limits of which, on both Sides, " have during this Year remained unaſcertained and fluctuating, between my earneſt Deſire to " eſtabliſh his Authority, and a very conſiderable Counteraction of the Natives to ſubmit to " it.") §

☞ [" I have, however, never yet ultimately deſpaired of effecting the Board's Wiſhes, more eſpecially in regard to the Regulation of the Country at large, ſo as, if poſſible, to eſtabliſh ſuch a Syſtem as may leave but little to the Rajah's own Act, or even to thoſe of the Reſident; but to render the Security of the Inhabitants depending on the Operation of permanent Regulations, truſting as little as may be to the Will of the immediate Ruler: In this View, and as the Commencement of a Syſtem of Law and Regularity, ſo eſſentially requiſite to the Well-being of a Dominion ſo diſtant even from the Seat of our own Indian Government, I originally propoſed the Inſtitution of the Three new Courts of Juſtice; the future Extention, and further Regulation of which, will form a ſubſequent Part of this Addreſs. The Trade and Commerce of the Country have been regulated by Government itſelf in a Manner which, though highly beneficial in other Reſpects, has proved for the preſent Year an additional, and to the Raja a heavy and unexpected, Curtailment of his Reſources, and ought, perhaps, in Equity, to plead for a larger Remiſſion in the Payment of this Year's Revenue than he has yet obtained; but by far the moſt material Reformation remains to be effected, namely, that in the Collection of the Revenues. To obtain Information into the real State of the Country in this Reſpect was the main Object of my Circuit, and I now mean to ſubmit the Reſult of my Inveſtigations.

" It is proper to premiſe that there are Two general Modes for the Payment of the Revenue in this Country; One, by a ſtipulated Rate of Money Rent; the other, called Bettay, which is alſo generally paid in Caſh, but the Amount whereof is rated according to the Market Price of the actual Produce, aſcertained by Meaſurement, and an Eſtimate of the Abundance or Deficiency of the Crop. Some Articles, ſuch as Sugar Cane, Opium, Tobacco, and Vegetables, are always paid for according to the Firſt Mode, which is called Nekdy, whilſt the general Crops of Baſley and other common Grain are paid for in the Mode of Bettay; which laſt I have found to conſtitute, in its preſent State, a fruitful Source of Contention throughout the Country in general, from the Renters being tempted by their natural Avidity to over-reach the Ryots, by uſing ſhort meaſuring Rods, and otherwiſe over-valuing the Produce; and by the Ryots on their Part making uſe of every Device, ſuch as ſtealing the Grain and other Artifices, to enable them to cope with their Adverſaries the Renters. Nor are the Nekdy Lands free from equivalent Inconveniences, which principally ariſe from the additional Articles of Aboab, which the Renters have, ſince the Expulſion of

Cheyte Sing, been gradually accumulating under various Denominations upon the Rent as it then exiſted. A particular Account of all which additional Aboabs is herewith ſubmitted, together with an Abſtract, marked N° 12 and 13, as already referred to in a former Part of this Addreſs; of which Statements the Reſult is, that ſince Cheyte Sing's Expulſion, the Article of Aboabs has, on the Whole, encreaſed from the Sum of Rupees 1,33,310 15 9, at which they ſtood in 1187, to Rupees 2,53,258 1, at which they ſtood in 1194, making a real Encreaſe of Rupees 1,19,947 1 3; to raiſe which Sum Taxes or Aboabs have been impoſed under various new Denominations, not even ſuppoſed to be known at Benares, but very diſtreſſing to the Pergunnahs in which they exiſt, as much, perhaps, for their Uncertainty and Want of Limitation, as from the poſitive Burthen impoſed by them; added to all which, the Mode prevalent in this Country, as above obſerved, of raiſing the Revenue aſſeſſed upon each Pergunnah by additional Aboabs upon the Lands that remain cultivated to make up for thoſe which have become waſte and deſerted, has, with the preceding Cauſes, conſpired to render the Situation of the Zemindarry of Benares in general extremely critical, and to make the Realization of the Public Revenue a conſtant Exertion over and upon almoſt all Ranks of the Society. The Truth of the preceding Remarks may, I think, appear evinced merely from conſidering that, although the Sum of the Rajah's annual Collections and the Cultivation of the Country have both moſt certainly continued in general to decline ever ſince the Period of Cheyte Sing's Expulſion, yet the Moſuſſil Rental, or the Sum of the annual Aſſeſſment for the Collections, and even the Collections as realized by the Aumils from the Zemindars and Ryots, have, on the Whole, encreaſed to nearly a Lack of Rupees beyond what was collected in the laſt Year of Cheyte Sing's Management, excluſive of the large Encreaſe that has taken place in the ſeparate Article of Aboab.—How can ſuch a Conſequence flow from ſuch Premiſes, except by the ſeveral Means of undue Exactions above pointed out, and by practiſing what is too well known in this Country by the Term of taking both Shares of the Crop; by which is, however, only meant the taking much more than its fair Moiety, the One Half being the public Due of the Aumil from the Ryot, though in ſome Pergunnahs ſomewhat more than this equal Proportion is, by Uſage, authorizedly taken by the Aumil of Government, under the Denomination of Zabitanah or Precedent?—I do therefore believe that unleſs the preſent numerous Moſuſſil Irregularities be corrected, and a regular Syſtem be inſtituted as it were de novo, a very few Years, perhaps even the next, would diſcover the latent Inability and reduced State of the Country at large by an alarming Failure in the Receipt of the Government's Revenue: To ſhew that I have not adopted theſe Sentiments upon Hearſay, I have collected, in the Voucher N° 26, a Series of the Complaints preferred to me during the Courſe of the preſent Year; which will, I think, fully juſtify the Means I have taken to remedy the Evils therein ſubſtantiated; of which Means I can, after this Introduction and Reference, hardly afford a more explicit Account, than by the following Inſertion of the Paper of Inſtructions iſſued to the Rajah on that Head under Date the 25th June laſt.

" Tranſlation of a Perwannah to the Rajah.

" With a View to promote the Cultivation which is to take place in this Month of Aſſar, for the Year 1196, and to begin to introduce ſuch a Settlement of this Country as may remain permanent, it is proper, and this is now the Time, to put a Stop to all the Irregularities which have crept into the Syſtem of the Public Collections, more eſpecially ſince the Time of Raja Cheyte Sing; and as it is neceſſary to begin with this Reformation, from the Period of the Cultivation of this Month of Aſſar, I have here inſerted, in the under-mentioned Articles, ſeveral of the Irregularities thus referred to, with the Means of correcting them.

" 1ſt, As in every Pergunnah, Pottahs are delivered to the Ryots in a Variety of Forms, and under ſuch Specifications as the Aumil, for the Time being, thinks fit, it is neceſſary that a new Form of Pottah be eſtabliſhed, and ſent by the Rajah into every Pergunnah, with Orders, that whoever ſhall give Pottahs in a different Form, or with other Clauſes than ſhall be therein ſpecified, the ſame ſhall be binding neither on the Ryot or the Aumil, but be altogether invalid.

" 2dly, In the ſaid Pottah, when it is for Revenue Land that pays in Kind (Bettay), let it ſpecify by what Rod, and of what Length, ſuch Bettay Land is to be meaſured, when the Ryot's Crop comes at the proper Seaſon to be aſcertained by the Mode of Kunkoot, or the Eſtimate made thereof known under this Denomination; and it is eſſential that the Pottah ſpecify the Name of the Rod, and its Length, whatever thoſe may be.

" 3dly, As in many Parts where the Revenue is paid in Kind, Diſputes occur between the Ryot and Aumil about the Money Value to be put on the Ground or natural Produce of the Soil, let it be a Clauſe in the ſaid Pottahs, that the Rates of the ſaid Valuation ſhall be Twice in the Year, or for each Harveſt, ſeparately ſettled by the Rajah, with the Approbation of the Reſident for each Pergunnah, and a Notification thereof iſſued accordingly, under the Raja's Seal, which will effectually put a Stop to the Objections both of Aumils and Ryots, and let it be ſpecified in the ſaid Pottah, that the Valuation or Rates of the Khereof Harveſt ſhall be fixed in the Month of Maug, and thoſe of the Rubby Harveſt in Jeyte, according to the real Rates then current in the Country, which ſhall be adhered to on both Sides by the Aumil and the Ryot.

* Sic in Orig. " 4th, Let not any Pottah authorize Agore Bettay, or * taking the Government Half of the Produce, after the Grain, &c. is reaped; but let all the Pottahs expreſs that the Bettay Revenue ſhall be aſcertained by Kunkoot, or Computation made with the Privity of the Canongoes, according to the Meaſurement to be made by the Rods that are to be ſpecified in the Pottahs, and which ſhall for that Purpoſe be ſent to the Canongoe of every Pergunnah.

" 5th, Let it be ſpecified in the Pottahs for Land paying in Kind (Bettay), whether the Produce, or the Value thereof, is to be divided between the Aumil and the Ryot, according to the Cuſtom of the Pergunnah, in exact Halves, or with what Difference.

" 6th, In the Pottahs for Land, paying according to a Nekdy, or ready Money Settlement, let the Name and Length of the Rod be alſo mentioned; and as, ſince the Time of the Expulſion of Cheyte Sing, ſundry new Articles of Aboab and Charges have been introduced into every Pergunnah, according to the Diſcretion, or rather the Avidity of the Aumils, which have become a Burthen on the Ryots, and have reduced many Parts of the Country to its preſent State; it is therefore neceſſary to inſert a Clauſe in the preſent Pottahs, that all new Aboabs and new Charges, introduced ſince the Fuſſuly Year 1187, ſhall, from 1196, be prohibited, and totally given up; and that whatever Mâl, or original Rent and Aboab, or ſubſidiary Taxes, exiſted in that Year, viz. 1187 Fuſſuly, ſhall be joined together; and that the Aboab being thus incorporated with the Mâl, and forming only One united Sum, ſhall become the united and ſingle Rate which the Nekdy Ryots are to pay per Bigah, in ſuch Manner, that over and above this united and ſingle Sum, no other or farther Aboab or Charges ſhall be payable or demandable from the Ryots.

" 7th, In view to all the above Circumſtances; and whereas, as appears from the Petitions of Complaint preſented from many Places by the Ryots, their diſtreſſed Condition, and the probable Deſolation of the Country, on account of the various Kinds of Pottahs, the Breach of the Stipulations therein contained, and the Addition of further Aboabs, and the Diſputes about the Diviſion in the Bettay Leaſes, &c. as practiſed by the Aumils Zemindars and Teeckadars, in the Mofuſſil, are impending; I have therefore prepared, and ſent to you, the Draught of a Pottah, for the Encouragement of the Ryots, and to inſpire them with Confidence, ſo as thereby to promote the Cultivation. It is neceſſary that you do publiſh the Draught of the ſaid Pottah to the Chowdries, Canongoes, Zemindars, and Ryots of the Diviſions under you, and to cauſe all Zemindars and Teeckadars to give Pottahs to the Ryots, in the Form under ſpecified; and the Officers of the Aumil are alſo to give ſimilar Pottahs to the Ryots of all thoſe Villages which are Khaum; that is, where there are no Zemindars or Teeckadars. The Rates of cultivated Land to be according to the Fuſſily Year 1187, to which is to be added the Aboab of that Year, which, being incorporated with the Mâl or Rent of that Year, is to conſtitute One Sum, or general Rate, per Bégah, ſo as that the Pottah may contain no ſeparate Aboab. The Rates of Waſte Lands are to be ſettled on according as the Ryots may be willing to agree to the ſame; but to be all without Aboab; and if any Pottahs to a different Purport from the preſent be given to the Ryots, or any Breach be made in the Condition of the Pottahs, as here laid down, the Offender ſhall, on Proof, be puniſhed."]

§ (" Draught of the Pottah.

" A Pottah, or Leaſe of Agreement, and Stipulation to ——— and ——— of the Mo-
" zah or Village of ——— in the Tuppeh or Subdiviſion of ——— in the Pergunnah of
" ——— and Sirkar or grand Diviſion of ———.

" Whatever is Nekdy, or ready Money Land, producing Koyraur (Opium and Vegetables)
" and Sugar Cane, and other Articles of the Khereof or Rebby Harveſt, as ſpecified for One or
" Two Harveſts from Going (Land near the Village), Meeana (Land ſituated further off), Pulo
" (or Land at a great Diſtance from the Village), and Balter (Sandy Land), according to the Firſt,
" Second, and Third Kind thereof, the Particulars whereof are in the Zeyl or Statement hereun-
" der mentioned, ſhall be meaſured by 20 Cottahs to a Bigah, according to the Rod of Three
" Derah Ilahée, ſuch Rod having affixed to it the Cauzeſs Seal, and an Engliſh Mark: The Rate
" of Nekdy, or Revenue Lands, paying ready Money, ſhall be that of 1187 Fuſſily, including,
" and having incorporated therewith the Aboab of that Year, as the ſame has been aſcertained; ſo
" that now the Rate of the Revenue being thus fixed, is to be taken without Aboab, Bill Muktah,
" or in One Sum or Rate per Bigah; nor ſhall any Aboab be in any Reſpect demanded over and
" above the Jumma hereunder ſpecified. The Bettay Revenue Lands being alſo meaſured by the
" ſame Rod, and the Produce thereof being aſcertained by the Mode termed Kunkoot, through
" the Means of Saleſan or Arbitrators, and the Canongoes, in the Manner directed by the Ray-ul-
" Mulk, or Cuſtom of the Country, the ſame ſhall be divided and taken as hereunder men-
" tioned, ſuch Statement, including the Zabitanéh, or cuſtomary Due of Government; and be-
" ſides that, no other Aboab ſhall be taken. The Nerkh, or Rate of Value, to be put on the Grain
" of the Khereof Harveſt, ſhall be fixed in the Month of Maug, and that of the Rebby Crop in the
" Month of Jeyte, according to the current Market Price of the Pergunnah, which ſhall be aſcertained
" and fixed on at the Preſence, with the Deduction of the eſtabliſhed Zebitaneh of Government.

" The Rates of the Waſte Lands, in Proportion to the Time the Lands have lain out of Cul-
" tivation, as under-mentioned, and the Meaſurement thereof is to take place, and be made with

" the ſame Rod as afore-mentioned, and in no Reſpects ſhall there be any exceſſive Exaction or " Departure from the ſame.

" It is neceſſary, that knowing the Stipulations in this Pottah to be preciſe and permanent, you " (the Holders) are ſo to exert yourſelves, as that not a Bigah or Cottah may lay fallow, but " that the Whole be brought into Cultivation.

" Form of the Zeyl or under-mentioned Account, referred to in the Body of the Pottah.

" 1ſt, Nekdy, or ready Money Land.

" Sugar Cane, a	R^{s} ₹ Bigah, being that of 1187, makes			R^{s}	—	—	—
" Aboab of the ſaid Year aſcertained		—	—		—	—	—
" Total ₹ Bigah of Mâl, with Aboab		—	—	R^{s}	—	—	—

" 2d, Bettay Lands, Bigaſh.

" After Kuntoor, Niſs a Niſs, or Half and Half, with the Zebitaneh of Government (if there " be any in ſuch Pergunnah) ——— as ——— Seers ——— and the Nerk, or Rate, being to " be fixed according to the above Pottah, and without Aboab.

" 3d, Waſte Land.

" According as the ſame ſhall be for Nekdy or Bettay Tenure, to be as above; but the Rates " per Bigah to be as may be agreeable to the Ryots.

" 8th, You muſt, to carry the above Regulations into Execution, ſend Aumeens, Men fearing " God and without Avidity, into every Pergunnah, (excluſive of the Pergunnahs now under the " Superintendance of Mr. Neave), each of which is firſt to come to me to take his Leave; and let " your Inſtructions to them direct, that wherever the Ryots deſire, before receiving their new " Pottahs, to have their Accounts ſettled for the Current Year, the ſaid Aumeen is immediately, " in Conjunction with the Canongoes and Aumil of the Pergunnah, to adjuſt the ſame on the " Terms of the preſent Year's Pottahs, and according to the Rates thereof, after which he is to " grant the Pottahs for the enſuing Year, on each of which the Atteſtation of the Aumil of the " Current Year is to be affixed.

" 9th, Whereas there are certain Articles of Aboab current in the preſent Year's Settlement, to " make good the Revenue of the Lands aſſigned for the Maintenance of the Canongoes, and " there being no Articles of Aboab in this Country which have been impoſed on the Country by " the Sanction of the Company's Government, theſe Articles of Aboab are to be excuſed to the " Ryots in the next Year's Settlement, or from 1196, when the Settlement of which is made a " Proviſion for the Canongoes, will be concerted between you and Government in ſome other Mode, " ſo as to relieve the Ryots from this Burthen.

" 10th, In reſpect to the Cultivation of Waſte Lands, the Aumeens are to agree in fixing the " Rates thereof, in whatever Manner the Ryots may be ſatisfied; ſince the Whole of ſuch new " Cultivation will be a Profit to you, and tend to your good Name. The Aumeens ſhould " therefore endeavour to annex to each Pottah as much waſte Land as each Ryot can conveniently " engage for ſo as that no waſte Land may anywhere remain; and the Aumeens are to ſend to you " a ſeparate Account of all ſuch waſte Land as ſhall be thus engaged for in the Pottahs of the " current Month of Aſſar for the Year 1196, that the ſame may become known to Govern- " ment.

" 11th, Let all the Pottahs be made out in Conjunction with and under the Atteſtations of " the Canongoes and of the Aumil for the Time being, and let Copies thereof be delivered into " and regiſtered in the Canongoes Regiſtry, to which Effect Orders will be iſſued by me to the " Canongoes.

" 12th, Let the Aumeens be ordered to aſcertain and report the State of the Dues receivable " by the Cauzees and Chowdries of each Pergunnah, and let them, before they return from the " Mofuſſil, tranſmit Shookdars or Statements of the probable Cultivation for the next Year " according to the Pottahs which they ſhall have delivered to the Ryots.") §

☞ [" Theſe Regulations will I truſt appear ſufficiently explanatory of their Subſtance and Object without many further Obſervations on my Part. It is no Wonder that the Irregularities complained of have thus accumulated. Perhaps the Wonder is they have not hitherto had more baneful Effects than they have yet appeared to have produced. The Evil, however, though yet in a conſiderable Degree latent, has already in ſome * Inſtance, and might ſoon in many others, burſt forth; and that Reformation is required to prevent it, is what I have no Doubt of. * Sic in Orig

" The Difficulties experienced in the Courſe of this Year have no Doubt been conſiderably enhanced by the little Care that (from the Alterations which took place in the Reſidency at the Seaſon of the Cultivation in July and Auguſt 1787) was taken by the Rajah and Naib, to promote ſo eſſential an Object to the following Year's Revenue; for while ſhort or annual Leaſes exiſt, and the Aumils are left to aſſeſs their Jummâ on the Country ad libitum, the moſt flattering Encouragement muſt be held out to the Ryots by Agents or Aumeens ſent into the Pergunnahs, to make them heartily engage to put the Plows in the Ground, which Terms are as conſtantly and even in ſome Meaſure neceſſarily broke through during the Courſe of the Collections.

" 31ſt,

" 31ſt, I have fixed on the Fuſſily Year 1187 as the Standard to which the Rates of the Rental of the Country is in general to be reſtored, becauſe it was the laſt complete Year of Cheyte Sing's Management, and becauſe it was on its general Amount (being nearly the ſame as that of 1184 and 1188, the Accounts of which were exhibited to Mr. Haſtings) that the permanent Settlement was made for 40 Lacks with the preſent Raja. The Blending of the Aboab and ſubſidiary Taxes with the Mâl or original Rent, ſo as to conſtitute but One aggregate Rate per Biga, I conſider as of the higheſt Importance to the Security of the Ryots; for it is the Opening thus left to the Native Collectors all over our Provinces, that enables them to tyrannize over the Ryots, becauſe Government can never know, or enter into the numerous Devices practiſed by the Zemindars and Collectors to extend theſe Articles which they encreaſe, decreaſe, and alter every Year as they think fit."]

§ [" I need not add, that the Syſtem contained in the above Regulations appears to me well " adapted for the Situation of this Country; but it is much more difficult to carry it into Effect " than to propoſe it. The Intereſts or Prejudices of all Claſſes of Men employed in the " Collections are againſt it, and the Difficulty is enhanced by the Neceſſity of my employing the " Rajah and his Aumeens, to carry a Plan he certainly does not heartily wiſh well to into Effect: " Conſidering all theſe Circumſtances, I am ſenſible that I may incur the Imputation even of " Temerity in the Undertaking, more eſpecially as the periodical Rains having this Year been " backward, ſome Parts of the Khereof or Firſt Crop of the enſuing Year will be loſt, and the " Funds for the future Revenue thereby ſo far diminiſhed; but notwithſtanding every Diſcourage- " ment, whether ariſing from natural or artificial Cauſes, I was ſo ſtrongly impreſſed, from a " View of Things before me, with the Idea of the Neceſſity of beginning a Reformation that I " have riſked it; and, if preſent or future Good in any Degree reſult to the Country from the " Attempt, I ſhall be fully requited for the Trouble, and even the Danger of Failure. It " cannot be expected that Regulations of this Kind, can all at once be completely received in " every Pergunnah and Subdiviſion; but by the Means hereafter propoſed, and by an aſſiduous " Attention on my own Part, I truſt they may be prevalent throughout all the Country by the End " of 1196; and when the great Body of the People come to be well acquainted with the Syſtem in " all its Parts, it is I think impoſſible that it ſhould not produce the happieſt Effects, as well in " regard to their own Eaſe as to the Cultivation of the Country, and the conſequent future Security " of the Government Revenues.

" Theſe Proſpects had however no Effect on the Rajah, who made great Objections to theſe " Regulations, upon Plea principally that his Collection of the Balances of this Year would be " impeded thereby; and he continued ſo obſtinately to object to them, that I at length thought it " my Duty, if he would not conſent, to reſume the Management into my own Hands both of the " Collections and the iſſuing of the new Pottahs; and I at length offered explicitly on that " Condition, to take the Reſponſibility of this Year's Revenue on myſelf, if the Raja would not " engage, both to carry the new Plan into Execution, and to be and remain fully anſwerable for " the current Revenue, to both which Articles he at laſt gave his formal and repeated Aſſent, as " will appear at length in the Papers contained in the Extract N° 27; yet I have but too much " Reaſon to fear for his Realization of this Year's Revenue under his Collection, which I do not " think there would have been Room for, had I taken the entire Management on myſelf, even at the " late Period of the Year when I propoſed it to him. The Ground for this Belief will appear in the " Extract laſt referred to; it certainly implies that I depended much on my own Influence having " happier Effects than his; and I have no Scruple to avow my Reliance, that it would, if ſingly " exerted unincumbered by his Agency. Perhaps the more adviſeable Part would have been, on " this Occaſion, not to have left the Meaſure to the Rajah's Choice; but unwilling as I was to " undo what I had done at the Beginning of the Year, in ſtrict purſuance of ſo material a Part of " my Inſtructions from Government, I left the Agency in both Branches; that is, the Collections " and the iſſuing of the new Pottahs to the Rajah, thinking that, if both Objects could be " obtained through him, even in ſomewhat a leſs beneficial Degree than by my own immediate " and direct Agency, ſtill the Degree of Defect might appear to be compenſated by the " Advantage of not diſpoſſeſſing the Rajah from the Management, in which it is the public Wiſh " to keep him if poſſible confirmed.

" As the Second principal Objection of the Rajah to the iſſuing of the new Pottahs was " founded on the Expence of the Aumeens, which the reduced State of his Means would not, " he ſaid, admit of his defraying out of the Current Year's Collections, and as levying it from " the Ryots would have too much burthened, and tended to indiſpoſe them againſt the new Mea- " ſures intended for their Advantage, I thought your Lordſhip, in Council, would approve of my " agreeing to promiſe the Raja that the Expences which, as we calculate, cannot exceed 10,000 " Rupees, if ſo much, ſhould, as an extraordinary Meaſure, be defrayed by the Company, on the " Condition that the Rajah faithfully cauſed the Aumeens (who, excepting the Diſtricts lately " under Mr. Neave's Superintendance, are all of his own Choice), to carry into Execution the " true Spirit and Meaning of the Regulations; and that I ſhould have Reaſon to be ſatisfied there- " with, or otherwiſe, I formally declared to the Rajah (as will be ſeen in the Sequel of the Ex- " tract, N° 27) that both the Odium of Failure in the Meaſure, and its Expence, ſhould fall " upon him.

" I have

" I have ventured to put the Honble. Company, on this Occaſion, to a further Expence, or " rather Outlay, to promote the preſent Cultivation for the next Year, by advancing Takavy " in ſome of the more deſolate Pergunnahs, and where I believed it moſt wanted. I find the Whole " will not exceed Thirty or Forty thouſand Rupees, and probably not amount to ſo much; and as " it will be received back in the Courſe of the enſuing Year 1196, with Intereſt at the Rate of 10 " per Cent. per Annum, and as the Rajah could not himſelf afford theſe Advances, which are " eſſential to the due Cultivation of 1196, I truſt your Lordſhip will not diſapprove of the Li- " berty I have thus taken, as it is evidently, and in Truth, an Outlay, for the Benefit of the " Company's own Eſtate, and for the Security of their beneficial Intereſts in this Country.

" The 9th Article of the preceding Inſtructions to the Rajah, promiſing that ſome other Mode " ſhall be eſtabliſhed for the future Payment of the Canongoes, I ſubmit that it ſhould [redacted] future, " if I can get the Canongoes to agree to it, be paid to them in ready Money from [redacted] eaſury, " cauſing the Aumils to pay the Amount directly to the Reſident, to be by [redacted] to the " Parties. Till my Arrival here, they were paid by the Aumils, who collected [redacted] urſe them- " ſelves, certain Articles of Aboab from the Ryots; but as this kept them in [redacted] entire De- " pendance on the Aumils, over whom they are, in Fact, intended as con[redacted]al Checks, I " got, in the Courſe of this Year, Lands aſſigned to them in each Pergunnah [redacted] valent to the total " of their former Allowances ariſing from the Aboab, leaving to the Aumils to compenſate the " Alienation thus made from the Lands of their reſpective Rentals, by the Articles of Aboab, " which ſtill continued to them to realize. I think that for next Year ſuch a Settlement may be " made as will enable them to pay their Revenue, and alſo this additional Money Charge (in lieu of " the Land now alienated), without the Aid of the Aboab in queſtion, which is a new Burthen on " the Country, in which, I confeſs, I wiſh to ſee all the Collections under that Denomination " (that is, of Aboab) completely done away and aboliſhed. It is a great Misfortune, that when " Mr. Fowke reſtored the Canongoes, he, on the Principle of the Office being an hereditary " one, admitted in general all the Deſcendants of the antient ones, and granted Sunnuds in " their various Names, ſo that there are ſo many People and ſuch numerous Families to be " maintained from the Fund aſſigned to them, that thoſe who are in the executive Part of the " Buſineſs, have no adequate Reward for their Labour. I have diſcouraged as much as poſſible " this Idea of the Canongoeſhip's being hereditary, or any Thing more than a Service liable to " terminate at the Pleaſure of the Ruler; and it is I think very eſſential for the due Execution of " the Office, that this Idea ſhould be confirmed, and even that a new Regulation and Appoint- " ment of Canongoes ſhould take place all over the Country; for the Sum at preſent allotted for " the general Support of the Eſtabliſhment is inadequate to a Proviſion for ſuch numerous " Families many of whom cannot be uſefully employed in the Duties thereof, and are rather in " the Nature of Penſioners than of Officers. At the ſame Time the retrenching from the " Eſtabliſhment of ſo many Men, Women, and Children, who now each derive ſome Support " from it, would no Doubt be productive of Clamor and Diſtreſs. The Error lies as above " obſerved in the Firſt Eſtabliſhment or Reſtoration of this Body of Men in the Fuſſily Year 1192, " or 1784-5. If the Board are pleaſed to authorize it, I will proceed to iſſue new Sunnuds ſo as " to render the Canongoes Eſtabliſhment really efficient on the Footing of the general Outline " pointed out, or with ſuch Alterations as the Government may prefer to adopt.") §

☞ [" By the 12th Article of the Regulations, the Aumeens are directed to report on the Allowances to the Cauzees and Civil Judges, and to the Chowdries (a Kind of Revenue Officers, ſomewhat ſimilar to the Canongoes), throughout the Country, that ſome Means may be adopted for regulating theſe Eſtabliſhments in Time to come. Theſe Officers are at preſent, eſpecially the Cauzies, in the moſt forlorn Condition, having for many Years paſt had little more than a nominal official Authority, and many of them no ſettled Allowances whatever; I ſhall conſider what is beſt to be done in reſpect to theſe Eſtabliſhments, as ſoon as the Materials are collected, and my Time will admit.

" The Adminiſtration of Juſtice throughout the Country, excepting in the Four Towns of Benares, Gazepore, Juanpore, and Mizapore, is and has long been in a deplorable Condition, for the Rajah's Moolly Adalut is hardly adequate to the general Adminiſtration of Juſtice throughout the Country, were the Influence of the Rajah and his Officers over it propitious to that End: But this can never be the Caſe; and whilſt it remains in its preſent Situation, it is of the leaſt poſſible Uſe that any Court can be.

" Your Lordſhip having in my Inſtructions directed me to report my Opinion on the Circum- ſtances and Character of the Nabob Ali Ibrahim Khân as Judge of the Adawlut of the City of Benares, I think it my Duty to obſerve that, as far as regards himſelf and his own Mind and Acts, he is, I believe, a highly worthy and juſt Magiſtrate and Judge: If he has any Fault, it is perhaps in a Want of ſufficient Deciſion and Diſpatch, and in leaving rather too much to the Officers under him. However, both theſe Circumſtances are aſcribable in a conſiderable Degree to others that do not entirely depend on him; for in this Country the Inhabitants have been ſo long habituated to ſettle all Cauſes by Arbitration, and to terminate all Diſputes to what they call the mutual Satisfaction of both Parties, that I am perſuaded our more deciſive, and what they would think abrupt, Mode of adminiſtering Juſtice and executing Deciſions ſo paſſed merely upon the Proofs exhibited, within a certain and fixed Time, perhaps by only One of the Parties, would

not ſuit the Way of thinking of the Majority of the Inhabitants of Benares."] ☞ § (" They " will no Doubt become gradually fitter to aſſimilate to our Policy in this Reſpect; but as the " Firſt Judge of our Firſt eſtabliſhed Court in this Country, I cannot but think that the " Moderation (even if there be a little Exceſs in it) of Ibrahim Ali Khan's Conduct is happily " adapted to the Situation he was placed in. As to the Second Circumſtance above noticed, it " is to be obſerved, that by the Conſtitution of the Court as framed by Mr. Haſtings, the Nabob " is himſelf only Chief Magiſtrate, having under him a Criminal and Civil Department, at the " Head of which there are diſtinct Judges of his Appointment in Fact, and whoſe Acts he muſt " ſanction, and who indeed try all Cauſes under his Inſpection and with his Approbation in the " ſame Houſe or Court where he himſelf reſides; which Degree of Diſtinction or Delegation of " Authority, may probably have given Riſe and afforded ſome Cauſe to the Idea of his leaving " too much to his Officers, who are certainly not ſo truſt-worthy as himſelf. As far therefore as " this may, and it muſt in ſome Degree be a Vice, it ariſes out of the Nature of the Inſtitution " of his Court; but on the Whole, I do not think it probable that a better, or perhaps in all " Reſpects ſo good a native Magiſtrate could be provided in his Stead; and on the Footing his " Adawlut now ſtands, ſubject to an Appeal, I truſt the imputable Defects above intimated will " be obviated, becauſe the Idea of an Appeal will make the Magiſtrate pay ſtricter Attention to the " Proceedings of the Court under him.") §

☞ ["The moſt material Defect in the general Adminiſtration of Juſtice in this Country, is in reſpect to Revenue Cauſes, for which there is properly no Court, the Rajah's Moolky Adawlut being principally for Cauſes of private Property, excepting that in ſome Inſtances he does refer the Cauſes of a Revenue Nature to it, when the Deciſion muſt of courſe be according to his Officers Good-will, but it is wholly inadequate to ſuch a Taſk as the hearing and deciding on Revenue Cauſes. The Officers or Judges are Muſſulmans, unacquainted with Matters of Revenue, and whoſe Habits and Studies bear no Affinity to ſuch Diſquiſitions. The Ryots have therefore no regular Juriſdiction to apply to; and when they do complain, it is (as I have had abundant Experience of in the Courſe of this Year) with the greateſt Difficulty that they obtain, after numerous Delays, References, and Half-enquiries, ſome Kind of qualified Relief, by an Order to the Aumil againſt whom they have complained; which Order in their Favour is, after all, hardly ever more than half carried into Execution, and the Whole is in Fact nugatory, and forms a complete State of Uncertainty and Confuſion."]

§ (" To remedy theſe Evils in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice in regard to the Collection of the " Revenues, and the Rajah's Moolky Adawlut, I ſubmit the following Heads of Regulations to " the Conſideration of Government:

" 1ſt, That there be inſtituted from the Beginning of the Settlement of the Year 1196, a " Court of Revenue Juriſdiction, whoſe ſole Duty it ſhall be to hear and decide on the Diſputes " that ariſe in the Courſe of the Year, between the Ryots, Zemindars, and Aumils or Collectors, " and to paſs their Deciſions thereon according to Juſtice, adopting for its Guidance the Principles " of the Regulations in the Perwannah to the Rajah, contained in the Body of this Letter,—that " this Court be compoſed of Two native Judges, One on the Part of the Reſident; the " other, on that of the Rajah; and that, to give Weight to their Deciſions, they ſhall ſit in the " Reſident's Office, and their Proceedings and Deciſions ſhall be under his Controul, and all " their Orders iſſued under his Official Seal and Signature for One Year at leaſt; after which it " may be conſidered, if thought neceſſary, how far they may be left to the Rajah; but for 1196 " it is eſſential that this Court ſhould be held under the Reſident's immediate Inſpection, were it " only for the full and due Eſtabliſhment of the new Pottah Regulations.

" The Inſtitution of this new Court will no Doubt hurt the Rajah, whoſe Dignity, and even " Prejudices, I am in all Caſes as willing to ſupport and conſult as he can himſelf deſire, where I " think them at all compatible with our national Honour and Intereſt; but thus far I am free to " own, that I deem them very irreconcileable.

" 2d, That the Name, Eſtabliſhment, and Officers of the Rajah's Moolky Adawlut be " continued, but liable to the Inſpection of and Appeal from its Proceedings to the Reſident, " in like Manner as the other Courts now are throughout the Zemindarry: I own that my Firſt " Intention was to have propoſed the entire Abolition of this Court, and to have ſuggeſted the " Partition of its Duties among the Four Company's Courts of Benares, Gazeepore, Juanpore, " and Mirzapore, which are very well ſituated for the Diſtribution of Juſtice throughout each " of the Four Sirkars of Benares, Gazeepore, Juanpore, and Chunar, at the Capitals of each of which " they are reſpectively placed; and with a very ſmall Addition to the Eſtabliſhments of the Three " laſt mentioned Courts, they would be adequate to all the additional Duty. I have however " been deterred from ſtating this Arrangement as a Meaſure to be adopted, at leaſt immediately, " from my Belief that the Abolition of his Moolky Adawlut would greatly irritate the Rajah, " who will perhaps be ſufficiently indiſpoſed, by the Eſtabliſhment I have above propoſed of a " Court under myſelf for trying Matters of Revenue. It may therefore be moſt expedient to " let the Moolky Adawlut remain under the Regulations above propoſed for at leaſt another " Year, by which Time the Rajah, finding himſelf diveſted of any Influence over it, may, from " a Wiſh to be relieved of the Expence of the Eſtabliſhment, eaſily conſent, if on further " Experience the Meaſure be ſtill deemed neceſſary to its entire Abolition.

" 3d, That

" 3d, That the Settlement of 1196 be made under the Inſpection and Approbation of the " Reſident on the Footing of the preceding Regulations, and with ſuch further Circumſtances of " Improvement as may occur to him; but as the Syſtem of the new Pottahs, and the real Aſcer- " tainment of the Jummâ thence ariſing, cannot be fully underſtood and aſcertained till the Year " 1196 be conſiderably advanced, that the Engagements with the Aumils be only for that Year; " after which I would certainly recommend that the ſame be confirmed to ſuch of them as behave " well throughout the enſuing Year, either for a long Term of Years or for Life, or with a Clauſe " that, during their Behaviour, they ſhall not be liable to be removed; meanwhile, if I can get " the Rajah to agree to it, I may probably in the enſuing Settlement for 1196, find it advan- " tageous to grant ſome Leaſes for particular Diſtricts, where the Jumma is aſcertained, upon " Periods for a longer Term than One Year, which will be but the Beginning of a Syſtem that, " I conclude, muſt ſooner or later, be general throughout the Company's Dominions.") §

☞ [" Before I cloſe this Addreſs, I think it proper to obſerve to your Lordſhip, that however deſirous I have been of diſcontinuing the Uſe of Sepoys in the Collections, I have found it during the Courſe of this Year impracticable; though I believe ſo many have not been employed as in former Years. The Zemindars and Ryots of this Country have all a Military Spirit, and ſome of them, eſpecially on the Borders, mix with it a Degree of Wildneſs and local Notions of what they call Hoormut or Honor, that makes them prone to reſiſt the native Collectors on very ſlight Occaſions; which they can the more effectually do, by their diſtinct Calls, living many of them together in One or more adjoining Villages, ſo that, being thus united, they of Courſe adopt each others Quarrels, and can thus eaſily ſet the Aumils Peons at Defiance. Beſides this, as it has been the conſtant Practice in this, and the neighbouring Country of the Nabob Vizier, to carry on the Collections by Military Aid, the Habit is ſo rooted, that if our Aumils have not a Party of Sepoys reſident with them, the Zemindars and Ryots are inclined to contemn their Authority, as thinking that they have not the Support of the Preſidency. In the ſo much praiſed Adminiſtration of Bulwunt Sing, he was nevertheleſs obliged to make frequent, or I may rather ſay conſtant, Uſe of both Horſe and Foot to over-awe his turbulent Subjects and to realize his Collections, frequently going himſelf for that Purpoſe at their Head and making conſtant Circuits through his Territories. The happy Influence of the Britiſh Government has already operated a great Change in this Reſpect; in many Inſtances I have found a common Summons carried by a ſingle Peon ſufficient; but in others this has not been adequate, more particularly in the Caſe of a refractory Zemindar in the Diſtricts lately under the Superintendence of Mr. Neave, who having had ſome Difference with Kulb Ali Beg, and had Recourſe to open Reſiſtance in conſequence, which was One of the Cauſes of Mr. Neave's Deputation, we have hitherto found it impoſſible either to apprehend him, or to induce him to ſurrender himſelf, on a general Promiſe of Juſtice being fairly adminiſtered to him; for ſuch is his Pride and Prejudice, that although I myſelf ſent a Perſon to converſe with him and bring him to Reaſon, with every Promiſe of kind Treatment if he would come in, that the Situation of his Caſe could admit of, and although he confeſſed in that Conference that he had been in Fault to have Recourſe to Violence before he ever Once gave Notice of his Grievances, real or pretended; yet, upon no other Plea than that his Brethren would think meanly of him if he ſubmitted at Diſcretion, he inſiſted on a ſafe Conduct, upon Condition that if he ſhould not approve the Terms here offered to him, he muſt be allowed to return; and howſoever ſtrange this may appear, I find it is a Mode not unknown to the native Government of this Part of the Country: It is however what (after all the Condeſcenſion I had ſhewn to this Man, in ſending a Meſſenger to invite him to come in) I thought it improper to ſubmit to under our Adminiſtration. This Zemindar, whoſe Name is Sheo Dyaul, and who belongs to the Pergunnah of Mongra, is charged with having committed, during the Courſe of his late mad Attacks upon different Parts of the Pergunnah, both Murder and ſeveral other Acts of Violence, being, from the Frontier Situation of the Pergunnah, protected in the adjoining Diſtrict belonging to the Nabob Vizier, whence he occaſionally iſſues with an armed Force or Banditti, and plunders and burns what comes in his Way. Mr. Neave, when on the Spot, employed every approvable Means of Force and Art to ſeize his Perſon, but in vain; as I was averſe, though at laſt obliged to authorize the Sepoys to carry their Attempts to ſuch Lengths as to riſk the Loſs of Lives on other Side. Before Mr. Neave returned, he wrote me that Sheo Dyaul was at laſt deſerted by his Followers; ſo that, hoping his Diſtreſs would induce him to ſurrender, I lately recalled the Sepoys from Mongra, in common with all thoſe ſtationed throughout the Zemindarry; ſince which, this Madman having removed his Depredations, I have been obliged to ſend a Company back into the Pergunnah, and muſt now take effectual Meaſures to ſeize his Perſon at all Riſks."] ☞

§ (" In the Courſe of this Year Two Attempts have been made by Parties of Zemindars and " Ryots to reſiſt the Sepoys by open Violence in the Execution of their Duty. I incloſe in " the N° 28 and 29, Copies of the Proceedings held at length on theſe Occaſions; and as I " conſidered the Conduct of the Sepoys to be in both Inſtances praiſe-worthy, for their Modera- " tion and Forbearance as long as the Safety of their own Lives would admit thereof, I determined " as an Example to have thoſe who reſiſted them in the Firſt of the Two Inſtances regularly " tried in the Adawlut of Benares, where they were convicted and ſentenced to a ſlight Puniſh- " ment, which I remitted, and diſmiſſed them, hoping that this Example would alone produce the " beſt Effects. The other Party ſimilarly offending could not be proſecuted for Want of Witneſſes;

" Witneſſes; but as they themſelves acknowledged their Reſiſtance, I kept them for ſome Time " in Confinement, and then enlarged them, under an Engagement to behave better in Time to " come; the Particulars of all which will be ſeen in the accompanying Extracts above noticed; " nor are Caſes of this Kind unprecedented in this Country, as I find from the former Corre- " ſpondence of my Predeceſſors in the Office at this Place.

" I have therefore no real Cauſe to regret the Conſequences of either of theſe Two Inſtances; " for though the Sepoys acted in both without my Knowledge or direct Authority, yet as they " were driven to fire in their own Defence after being attacked Sword in Hand, the Conſequences " are fully juſtifiable and even indiſpenſable. I am in much greater Doubt that of a Party of " Sepoys who, on the Complaint and at the Inſtance and Recommendation of the Magiſtrate of " Shahabad, were ſent ſome Time ago into the Pergunnah of Khereed and Beluah to ſeize the " Thieves there, with which thoſe Pergunnahs are particularly infeſted, in the Courſe of which " they fired upon and killed a ſuppoſed Thief, whom they were in the Act of apprehending, " without (as appears to me) any Neceſſity or Expediency, as he did not reſiſt, but only " attempted to eſcape; and as in all Caſes I have inculcated it as a general Rule to every Party " of Sepoys ſent out, that Self-defence alone is to authorize their making uſe of their Arms, I " have written on the Subject of this unfortunate Affair to the Commanding Officer, that the " Sepoy who thus fired may be brought to a Trial, and acquitted or condemned as Military Law " and Juſtice may direct; and in the mean Time I ſubmit in the accompanying Extract N° 30, all " the Proceedings hitherto held on the Subject, as far as regards the Sepoys.")

☞ [" Whilſt I am on this Subject, I may here add, that towards the Nabob Vizier's Frontier of § Azim Ghurr, and particularly in the Diſtricts between that and Juanpore, where Mr. Neave lately was employed, he found the greateſt Difficulty in realizing the Collections from the Zemindars in thoſe Parts, more eſpecially being all ſtill poſſeſſed of numerous Mud Forts to which they retire and bid Defiance to all Civil Authority. This is an Evil which ought not to exiſt under our Government; but perhaps it can be only gradually corrected. It is ſo far fortunate that theſe Mud Forts in Three-fourths of the Country were demoliſhed by Bulwunt Sing; ſo that in all my Circuit which extended through that Proportion of the entire Zemindarry, I found hardly a Fort in the Poſſeſſion of any Zemindar, but many evacuated and in a State of rapid Decay. Thoſe that ſtill remain are therefore moſtly toward the Vizier's Frontier beyond Juanpore, and it would be well were they all levelled. The Two principal Jaguirdars of the Company, Boneram Pundit and Baboo Ouſſan Sing, have indeed within theſe few Years each of them erected a Kind of Fort or Stronghold in the reſpective Jaghiers which adjoin to each other; a Circumſtance that has very recently occaſioned an open and hoſtile Contention between their reſpective Ryots about a Boundary Diſpute, in which ſome Lives have been loſt; and I found my Interference neceſſary to prevent more Blood being ſhed, as the Principals are exceedingly exaſperated on both Sides. Theſe Kinds of ſudden Conflicts about Boundaries and diſputed Ground are very frequent in this Country; the ſmalleſt imputable Offence will occaſion them; and to my own Knowledge nothing more than a Cow breaking into a Sugar Cane Plantation, or the like, has been ſufficient to arm Half a Village againſt another, and to occaſion their proceeding on the Spot to open Hoſtilities, which not unfrequently end with the Loſs of Lives, and always with the Effuſion of Blood. Nor are ſuch Onſets thought much of in this Country; their Frequency and Aſſimilation to the Habits of the People, making them be viewed in a conſiderable Degree as Matters of Courſe."]

§ (" I have, however, endeavoured, and ſhall of Courſe continue to endeavour, to check this " Extravagance, which has no Doubt been foſtered by the total Want of a regular Adminiſtration " of Juſtice, or any Reliance on the Equity of their Rulers, joined to the very great Raſhneſs of " their own Diſpoſitions, which Time alone can alter.

" Having now inſerted in this Addreſs the moſt material Heads of Information that appeared " to me requiſite for Government to be furniſhed with, both for the preſent and future Admi- " niſtration of Benares, I ſubmit the Whole to your Lordſhip's Judgement, and remain with " Reſpect,

" Benares, " My Lord, &c.
" the 12th Sept. 1788. (Signed) " Jon[n] Duncan, Reſident."

" Agreed, that the following Anſwer be written to the Reſident.

" To Mr. Jonathan Duncan, Reſident at Benares..

" Sir,

" We have peruſed, with great Attention, your Addreſs of the 12th Ultimo, and having " referred to the ſeveral Papers and Accounts mentioned to accompany it, we now proceed to " impart to you our Inſtructions upon the Whole.

" Conſidering the Agreement between the Company and Rajah of Benares to be concluſive as " to the Amount which we are authorized to demand from him, our Attention has been directed " to your Statements of the Revenues of this Province, principally with a View to aſcertain whether " they afford ſufficient Funds to enable the Rajah to make good the Amount of his Engagements; " for although he is bound by them to the Payment of a ſpecifick Sum, we are fully convinced

" that

" that it would be equally unjuſt and impolitick to exact with Rigor what he could not " diſcharge without perſonal Diſtreſs, or Injury to the Country. His Attachment to us can only " be ſincere while he is treated with Moderation; and the Province can only derive Benefit from " the Engliſh Adminiſtration, whilſt the Inhabitants of it are ſecured from arbitrary and exceſſive " Impoſitions.

" As the Baſis for this Conſideration, we ſhall adopt the Account exhibiting the groſs Moſuſſil " Rents, Collections, and Balances of that Part of the Revenue Funds of Benares, applicable " to the Payment of the Publick Rental to this Government, which you juſtly obſerve contains " the Foundation of our Revenue Dependance from Benares, and comparing it with the Abſtract of the Accounts N°s 16 17, and 18, endeavour to deduce from them the juſt Concluſion.

" The Clearneſs and Accuracy with which theſe Statements are drawn, renders it neceſſary " only for us to ſtate the Reſult, viz. That the Ways and Means for diſcharging the Sum of Rupees 38,42,068, 14 6, payable by the Rajah to the Company, amount for the Year 1195 " ending in September 1788 to Rupees 40,11,076 11. The Difference in favor of the Rajah " by this Statement is 1,68,386 12 6; ſome little Variation, though of no Conſequence to the " preſent Diſcuſſion, will take place, by aſſuming the actual Amount of his Engagements to the " Company, inſtead of the Medium of the Payments for Five Years.

" This Reſult being formed upon the actual Receipts, and providing for all Charges of Collec- " tions, as well * for the Loſſes ſuſtained by the Abolition of the Duties, the only Deduction to * Sic in Orig. " which it is further liable, ariſes from a Failure in the Moſuſſil Payments of Revenue, beyond " the average Rate, of annual Balances * which form no Part of the preſent Computation. We * Sic in Orig. " have not omitted to obſerve, that this has already Once taken place, to the Amount of " 1,88,256 13 3, but the Reſult is drawn excluſive of this Deficiency.

" The Amount of the Rajah's Jaghires, by the Account N° 14, is 312,358, including the Pro- fits upon them. This Sum added to the Surplus above ſtated, leaves to the Rajah an Income, " for his Perſonal and Family Expences, of 4,80,474 12 6, ſuppoſing the Produce of his Jag- " hire to be given clear of all Charges. In order, however, to aſcertain the Amount as accu- " rately as poſſible, we requeſt you will tranſmit us a Statement, formed upon the ſame Princi- " ples, and exhibiting only the actual Payments of the Rajah, inſtead of the medium Amount.

" In the Account ſtated as the Foundation of the Settlement with the Rajah, we obſerve, that a Proviſion is made for him and his Dependants, in Jaghires and Salary, to the Amount of " Rupees 9,02,741 15. This far exceeds the Sum which can now be appropriated to the ſame " Purpoſe as above ſtated; poſſibly, however, ſome Part of the Dependants, meant to be provi- " ded for in the above Allowance of 9,02,741 15, may be paid from the Sudder Charges of Col- " lections, at all Events, the Inequality is inconſiderable.

" Of the Nature of the Rajah's Expences, we cannot judge; his Station not only requires an " ample Supply for Conveniences, but alſo for his Dignity; and ſomething ſhould be left after " theſe are provided for, for the Accumulation of a Fund for ſuch Exigencies as he muſt be liable " to. We could wiſh to obtain your Opinion formed upon the beſt Eſtimate you can make of " his actual Expences, without calling upon him for the Particulars, whether the Fund of " 4,80,744 12 6, according to the Calculation here ſtated, affords a ſufficient Supply for his " Convenience and Dignity, and what Surplus may remain for Accumulation. We alſo wiſh to " know whether the Style of his Expences may in general be deemed extravagant, or leſs than " what is ſuitable to his Rank and Situation.

" With Reſpect to the Settlement of the Year 1195, the Amount of it being 42,85,360 clear " of all Charges of Collections, and allowing for the Reductions in the Cuſtoms, is certainly a " ſufficient Fund for providing the Government's Revenue, admitting even the medium Deficiency " in the Collections of the Three preceding Years, eſtimated at 2,20,000 Rupees to take place. " How far the Truth may exceed or fall ſhort of this Eſtimate, we ſhall be better enabled to judge " when we have received an Account of the Collections of the Year, and then decide upon the " Propriety of affording the Rajah Relief; in the mean Time we do not wiſh you to urge him to " the Payment of any Sums for the Diſcharge of which he muſt deduct from the Amount of the " Fund for his own perſonal Expences.

" It does not appear to us, from what available Reſources the Rajah can diſcharge the Balances " of 1191, 92, and 93, amounting in the Aggregate to 3,14,655 2—the Demand for thoſe " ſhould be ſuſpended; and we truſt that the Court of Directors will, upon Conſideration, be " ultimately induced to relinquiſh them.

" In the Eſtimate of the Rajah's Expences, we have not taken into Conſideration the Charges of " the Three newly-eſtabliſhed Courts of Juſtice, as we have determined that, until the End of " 1196, they ſhall be carried to the Company's Debit; after that Period, or when the Reſources of " the Rajah are improved by the Operation of the intended Regulations, we ſhall conſider the " Propriety of charging him with Eſtabliſhments which are formed for the Advantage of his " Zemindarry and Adminiſtration. We hope that our taking thoſe Charges upon ourſelves, will " be eſteemed by him a Proof of our Moderation.

" We now advert to the other Parts of your Addreſs, explanatory of the Meaſures which you " have already adopted for the Regulation of the Country at large, and ſhew * which you propoſe * Sic in Orig. " for the future.

" It is certainly a great Diſappointment to us, to find the Rajah ſo incapable of comprehending " the Propriety and Neceſſity of a total Reform, and of carrying it into Execution. The Object is, " however, of too great Importance to be ſacrificed to Conſiderations of Delicacy; and it is a " real Satisfaction to us, that under ſuch Circumſtances of Embarraſſment, we can avail ourſelves " of your Zeal, Abilities, and Temper, for the Promotion of it. If the Security of the Inhabit- " ants, and Proſperity of the Province, can be made to depend upon the Operation of perma- " nent Regulations, the Rajah himſelf will benefit by the Effect, and be convinced, perhaps, of " the Propriety of continuing the Syſtem; we do not, therefore, heſitate upon making the Ex- " periment, convinced that, if it ſhould be practicable, your Exertions will enſure it Succeſs. " The Diſorders which now prevail are too many, and too ſerious, to be diſregarded; if the Con- " tinuance of them be permitted, the Conſequences muſt be highly prejudicial to the Company's " Intereſts in Benares, and the Rajah be himſelf involved in that Diſtreſs which we wiſh to anti- " cipate and guard againſt.

" We authorize you, therefore, to take upon yourſelf the entire Conduct and Formation of the " new Settlement of 1196, availing yourſelf of the Rajah's Interpoſition no farther than you may " think proper. We do not mean by this, to renounce the original Principle of the Inſtructions " communicated to you for the Reſtoration of the Rajah, to the fulleſt poſſible Exerciſe of the " Functions of his Station; on the contrary, we conſider it as a leading Principle in our political " Connection with the Rajah, which we ſhall ever be happy to revert to when he is capable of " acting himſelf; but we ſo far agree to ſuſpend the Operation of it in the Arrangements for 1196, " which are to become the Baſis of a permanent and regular Syſtem, as to leave the Adoption of " it to your Diſcretion. As far as the Rajah can be uſefully employed, either for the Execution " of this Syſtem, or for his own Inſtruction, or with a View to the Preſervation of his Conſe- " quence, we do not wiſh him to be excluded from a Share in the Executive Management; but " we leave it to you to form your own Judgement upon theſe Points, and to carry into Effect your " Arrangements, with or without his Interference, as you may think moſt proper and conducive " to the propoſed Object, that of the public Good.

" The Inſtructions which you communicated to the Rajah, under Date the 25th June laſt, " have our entire Approbation, not only as relating to the paſt, but as a Foundation for a future " Syſtem of Regularity; this Approbation extends alſo to the Principle and Form of the Pottah " which you directed to be iſſued, as it appears eſſentially requiſite for the Succeſs of the Revenues, " and the Security of thoſe who diſcharge them. We are well aware of the Difficulties of carrying " into Execution Regulations of this Nature; but we can never deſpair of Succeſs whilſt this Taſk " reſts with you. The Reaſons which you aſſign for engaging that the Government ſhould be " anſwerable for the Expences of the Aumeens employed, are founded in Propriety, and we cannot " heſitate a Moment to authorize you to carry thoſe Expences to the Publick Account. This Cir- " cumſtance, we truſt, will have ſome Weight in convincing the Rajah, that we are more anxious " for the Proſperity of his Country than ſolicitous in providing for the Charges incurred in " promoting this Object, by Means which would have retarded or defeated the End; on the ſame " Principle we approve the Advance of Tuckavy which you made.

" The Idea of conſidering the Canongoee Office as hereditary, notwithſtanding it may have " originated in the Imperial Grants, decides at once, that theſe People are to be Penſioners of the " State rather than its Servants; and if the Principle were confirmed by Authority, little Benefit " would ever enſue from the Office, or from the Services of thoſe Perſons employed in it; we " therefore approve your Rejection of the Idea, as well as your Intention to reform and re-eſtabliſh " the Canoongoes, by iſſuing new Sunnuds to them. In the Situation of the Perſons to be em- " ployed, you will admit the Plea of Inheritance ſo far only as to give Admiſſion, and even a " Preference, to ſuch as are duly qualified for performing the Functions of the Office; and we " believe that the ancient Government never admitted this Principle further. Their Continuance in " Office muſt depend upon their good Behaviour and due Diſcharge of their allotted Duties. " The leaſt objectionable Mode of paying them is that propoſed by you, of iſſuing their Salaries " immediately from yourſelf. Hereafter their Pay may, in the ſame Manner, be defrayed by the " Rajah: This is open to future Conſideration; and, at all Events, they ought to be releaſed " from any Dependence upon the Aumils, over whom they ſtand as the natural and conſtitutional " Checks.

" The Adminiſtration of Juſtice, in regard to the Collection of the Revenues, and the Rajah's " Moolky Adawlut, is a Matter of great Importance, and appears to us eſſentially neceſſary for " the full Eſtabliſhment of all the other Parts of the propoſed Reform. We approve the Inſti- " tution of a Court of Revenue Juriſdiction, under the Regulations which you have propoſed.

" The refractory Spirit of the Zemindars in ſome Parts of Benares, is an Evil which will in " Time yield to the Prudence and Firmneſs which you have adopted for the Suppreſſion of it. " The Trial of Delinquents oppoſing the Authority of Government in the Fouzedarry Courts, " from its Regularity and Formality, will contribute more to check this Evil, than the ſummary " and arbitrary Infliction of Puniſhment practiſed heretofore by the Zemindars and Aumils of " Benares. This Mode ſhould therefore be reſorted to upon all Occaſions, and whenever a Pro- " prietor of a Mud or other Fort is convicted of Reſiſtance or Rebellion, it ſhould be made a Rule " to deſtroy it, for which Purpoſe the Aſſiſtance of the Troops of this Government ſhall be given " as often as it may be neceſſary.

" With

" With Reſpect to the ſuperior Zemindars or Jaghierdars, particularly Aſſawn Sing and " Benetam Pundit, we deſire you will acquaint them, that any Attempt to reſort to Arms " for terminating their own Diſputes, ſhall be conſidered as a Breach of the publick Peace, " puniſhable by the Confiſcation of their Jaghiers, which they hold by the Indulgence of this " Government.

" We are ſenſible that the Meaſures which we have now authorized cannot be agreeable to the " Rajah, although his real Intereſts are conſulted in them. If in the Formation of the new " Settlement in conſequence of the Abolition of Taxes, or with a View to the future Improve- " ment of the Country, it ſhould be neceſſary to allow Remiſſions in the preſent Rate of Aſſeſſ- " ment, we authorize you to grant them; and in this Caſe we ſhall be ready to make ſuch " Allowances to the Rajah for the Diminution of his Reſources, as may be juſt and fair: This " Aſſurance you may make to him, if the Neceſſity we have ſuggeſted ſhould afford him any " Room for the Plea. We ſee no Objection to entering into Leaſes for a Term of Years, with " the Rajah's Conſent, wherever the Revenues are ſufficiently aſcertained; in any other Circum- " ſtances, the Period ſhould, we think, be limited to the End of 1196 Fuſſily.

" We cannot conclude without expreſſing our greateſt Approbation at the clear and ſatisfactory " Account which you have afforded us of the Revenues and State of Benares, and applaud the " Zeal that ſuggeſted, and * Aſſiduity employed in endeavouring to reſtore the Country to Order * Sic in Orig.
" and Regularity.

" Fort William,
" 3d October 1788.

" We are, &c.

" Ordered, That the ſeveral Papers accompanying the Reſident's Letter according to the Liſt, " be entered after this Day's Proceedings. Enclosures entered in the Appendix.

" Cornwallis,
" Cha. Stewart,
" J. Shore.

" Liſt of Enclosures accompanying the Reſident of Benares's Letter of the " 12th September 1788.

" N° 1. Comparative View of the Revenue of the Zemindary of Benares, as given in Mr. Grant " Junior's Treatiſe, and as contained in the Canongoes Accounts.
" 2. Remarks on Mr. James Grant's State of the Revenue of Benares.
" 3. Particulars of the Rajah Cheyte Sing's Increaſe.
" 4. Account of Mofuſſil Jumma Waſſil Baukee, or Account of Settlement Collections and " Balances of the Country for 1188 Fuſſillee.
" 5. D° D° D° D° 1189.
" 6. D° D° D° D° 1190.
" 7. D° D° D° D° 1191.
" 8. D° D° D° D° 1192.
" 9. D° D° D° D° 1193.
" 10. D° D° D° D° 1194.
" 11. General D° D° D° from 1188 to 1194, with Increaſe and Decreaſe during " that Period for each Pergunnah.
" 12. Particulars of Aboabs in Benares.
" 13. Comparative View of D°.
" 14. Mofuſſil Produce of 1194, reconciled with the corrected State of Mr. James Grant's " Account of the Revenue of Benares.
" 15. Mofuſſil Collections and Balances of Benares from 1188 to 1194.
" 16. Encreaſe and Decreaſe of the Rajah's Settlement of Benares from 1188 to 1194.
" 16.* D° D° for each Pergunnah.
" 17. Sudder, or Rajah's Settlement with the Renters of Benares from 1188 to 1194.
" 18. Sudder Rental Collections and Balances for the ſame Period.
" 19. Rajah's Explanation of Sudder Aboabs.
" 20. Form of the Cabooleat for 1195.
" 21. Proceedings on the Caſe of Mehendy Alli Khân.
" 22. Statement of the Jumma of Kulb Alli Khân's Farms.
" 23. Eſtimate of Profit and Loſs in D°.
" 24. General Settlement of the Rajah with his Renters for 1194 and 1195 Fuſſillee.
" 25. Extract from the Proceedings of the Reſident at Benares on a Circuit through that " Zemindary in January, February, March, and April 1788.
" 26. Ryotts Complaints.
" 27. Proceedings about the new Pottahs and Cultivation for 1196 Fuſſillee.
" 28. Proceedings about Meywa Reyets attacking the Sepoys.
" 29. D° D° in Reſpect to thoſe of Kereemeddicupoor.
" 30. Proceedings about Thieves in Beeleah and Khereed.

(Signed) " Jon[n] Duncan, Reſident.

" N° 1

" N° 1. Comparative View of the Revenue Produce of the Zemindarry of Benares, as given in Mr. Grant Junior's Treatiſe, and as contained in the Canongoes Accounts.

		Amount ſtated in each Sircar in Mr. Grant's Account, excluſive of the Ezafa, which he afterwards adds ſeparately.	Amount ſtated in Canongoes Accounts, inclusive of the Ezafa.	Deficiency in Mr. Grant's Accounts.	Deficiency in the Canongoes Accounts.
" 1.	Sircar of Benares	7,79,165 0 0	7,05,762 9 3	——	73,402 6 9
" 2.	D° of Chunar	7,58,355 0 0	7,17,325 12 9	——	41,029 3 3
" 3.	D° of Ghazepoor	11,87,700 0 0	9,99,876 15 9	——	1,87,823 0 3
" 4.	D° of Juanpoor	16,97,325 0 0	17,91,418 10 3	94,093 10 3	——
" 5.	D° of Allahbad, including Rajah's Jaghire of Budhoee	14,03,934 0 0	9,87,409 6 3	——	4,16,524 9 9
" 6.	D° of Shahabad, being the Rajah's Jaghire of Keramemgrore	1,15,300 0 0	84,000 0 0	——	31,300 0 0
" 7.	Jaghires of Syedpoor and Bhereeabad, included by Mr. Grant in the Sirkar Statements	——	1,14,300 0 0	1,14,300 0 0	——
" 8.	Sayer, or Duties and Cuſtoms D° D°	——	4,49,273 2 0	4,49,273 2 0	——
" 9.	Articles of Remiſſion taken from the above Articles by the Rajah —	——	74,038 3 0	74,038 3 0	——
" 10.	Ezafa — — — — —	9,00,000 0 0	——	——	9,00,000 0 0
" 11.	Aboab, Serf, and Hemdeeawun — — —	5,36,542 0 0	42,000 0 0	——	4,94,542 0 0
	" Total —	73,78,321 0 0	59,65,404 11 3	7,31,704 15 3	21,44,621 4 0
	" Deduct the Deficiency in Mr. Grant's from that in the Canongoes Account —	——	——	——	7,31,704 15 3
	" Ultimate Surplus Exceſs in Mr. Grant's Statement — —	——	——	——	14,12,916 4 9

" Benares,
" 12th September 1788.

" Errors excepted.
(Signed) " Jon[a] Duncan, Reſident.

" N° 2. REMARKS on Mr. James Grant Junior's State of the Revenue of Benares, founded on the " Accounts of the Moſuſſil Collections of that Zemindarry.

" 1ſt, The Purgunnah of Buahſee is ſtated by Mr. Grant at				6,28,515	0	0	
" But the real Rental is, or was in 1190 Fuſſillee —				4,15,000	0	0	
" Overrated by Mr. Grant —				—	—		2,13,515 0 0
" 2d, The Purgunnah of Kuntil is ſtated by Mr. Grant at				5,23,212	0	0	
" But the real Rental is — — —				3,04,300	0	0	
" Overrated by Mr. Grant —				—	—		2,21,912 0 0
" 3d, D°, Kheyraljheer is ſtated by Mr. Grant at —				2,52,207	0	0	
" But the real Rental is — — —				2,23,046	0	0	
" Overrated by Mr. Grant —				—	—		29,161 0 0
" 4th, D°, Suigrory does not properly belong to the Zemindarry — —							4,109 0 0
" Vide Remark below.							
" 5th, The Purgunnah of Neypoora is ſtated by Mr. Grant at				1,03,000	0	0	
" But the real Rent is — — —				61,543	6	0	
" Overrated by Mr. Grant —				—	—		41,456 10 0
" 6th, The Purgunnahs of Kera Mungrore are ſtated by Mr.							
" Grant at — — — —				1,15,300	0	0	
" But the real Rental is — — —				84,000	0	0	
							31,300 0 0
" 7th, Ezafa, or Encreaſe, ſtated by Mr. Grant to have taken							
" place after Cheyte Sing's Succeſſion —				9,00,000	0	0	
" But the real Encreaſe, as per Account N° 3, is				5,12,079	5	3	
" Overrated by Mr. Grant —				—	—		3,87,920 10 9
" 8th, Aboab in Sirf and Hoondean, as ſtated by Mr. Grant				5,36,542	0	0	
" The real Amount is no more, on account of							
" theſe Two Articles, than under the Head							
" of Bhurhay — — —				42,000	0	0	
" Overrated by Mr. Grant —				—	—		4,94,542 0 0
" Total overrated by Mr. Grant				—	—		14,23,916 4 9
" Grand Total of Rental as ſtated by Mr. Grant				73,78,321	0	0	
" Deduct, overrated as above — —				14,23,916	4	9	
" Remains producible Revenue				—			59,54,404 11 3

" Explanations.

" 1ſt, This Sum of 4,15,000, is taken from the perſonal Knowledge of Lalla Omrow Sing, who, " in 1191 Fuſſily, took the Nine Years Accounts thereof, or from 1181 to 1190, " both incluſive, being then the Servant of the Rajah; and, he aſſures me, that " 4,15,000 Rupees turned out the medium Jumma on that Inveſtigation.

" 2d, The Moſuſſil Jumma of Kuntil is taken from the Accounts of the Groſs Collections of " 1180 and 1189.

" 3d, The Groſs, or Moſuſſil Collections of Kheyra Ghur, are not known to the public " Officers at Benares; the Jumma is therefore here put down according to the Sudder " Accounts; as follows:

" 1ſt, Payable by the Zemindars at Benares to the Vizier,		
" whilſt it continued annexed to this Zemindarry —	1,98,046	14 0
" Eſtimated Profit of the Rajah —	25,000	0 0
	2,23,046	14 0

" But whether this Eſtimate be accurate or not, is of no Conſequence, ſince whatever " Mr. Grant ſtates as the Produce of or the Income from Kheyra Ghur to the Zemindarry " of

"Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

"Mofuffil Jumma Waffil Baukee of the Mehals of the Zemindary of Benares for 1188 Fuffillee, fpecifying the Decreafe and Increafe of the Jummas of the refpective Mehals in "1188 from thofe of 1187 Fuffillee; as alfo the Decreafe and Increafe of the Grofs Collections of 1188 from thofe of 1187, &c. &c.; the Whole being extracted from the Records "of the Canongoes.

Names of the Purgunnahs.	No 1. Affil Jumma of 1187.	2. Kummee, or Decreafe (of the Affil Jumma of 1187) in 118.	3. Baukee, or Balances.	4. Ezafa, or Increafe in 1188.	5. Jumla Mal, or Total of the Land Revenue in 1188.	6. Aboabs of 1188.	7. Total of the Mal, or Land Revenue, and the Aboabs of 1188.	8. Waffool Kham, or Grofs Collections in 1187.	9. Menhahie Batta, or Deductions made by the Aumils from the Collections from the Kyets for Batta on Tres and Goohur Shahey Rupees, &c. &c.	10. Waffool Pokhd, or Net Collections in 1188.	11. Waffool Kham, or Grofs Collections of 1187.	12. Decreafe of the Grofs Collections of 1188 from thofe of 1187.	13. Bakee or Balafur (this Balafur being added to the Bethee, or Increafe, in the next Column, will fhew the Grofs Collections of 1188, as per Column, No. 8), and if added to the Kumee, or Decreafe, No. 2, will exhibit the Grofs Collections of 1187 as per Column, No 11.	14. Bethee, or Increafe of 1188 beyond the Amount collected in 1187.	15. Bakee Jumma, or Balance of the Mofuffil Jumma.
Sirkar of Benares, Havellee "Benares, in which there are "Three Tallooks.															
"1ſt Tikeree -	27,694 14 6	162 6 6	27,532 8 0	593 10 0	28,126 2 0	—	28,126 2 0	25,729 13 6	—	25,729 13 6	27,549 10 6	1,819 13 0	25,729 13 6	—	2,396 4 6
"2d Chittayepoor -	10,360 14 0	2 14 6	10,357 15 6	1,645 9 9	12,003 9 3	—	12,003 9 3	11,651 4 3	—	11,651 4 3	11,493 3 0	—	11,493 3 0	158 1 3	352 5 0
"3d Jallounoor -	38,656 7 3	332 12 0	33,323 11 3	408 12 0	33,732 7 3	—	33,732 7 3	30,760 5 0	—	30,760 5 0	30,534 8 0	—	30,534 8 0	225 13 0	2,972 2 3
Shewpoor - -	43,115 11 6	735 6 0	42,360 5 6	1,420 10 0	43,780 15 6	1,132 10 6	44,913 10 0	41,540 4 6	—	41,540 4 6	38,424 12 0	—	38,424 12 0	3,115 8 6	3,373 5 6
Talook of Llohtah -	29,609 5 9	1,978 10 9	27,630 11 0	1,211 10 3	28,842 3 3	—	28,842 5 3	2,368 0 3	—	23,648 0 3	21,164 10 3	—	21,164 10 3	2,483 6 0	5,194 5 0
Kulwar - -	95,677 14 3	1,053 4 0	94,624 10 3	—	94,624 10 3	1,086 8 0	95,711 2 3	80,746 0 0	—	80,746 0 0	91,705 3 9	10,959 3 9	80,746 0 0	—	14,965 2 3
Kuwowna - -	66,544 6 9	1,050 9 9	65,493 13 0	866 3 9	66,360 0 9	371 4 3	66,731 5 0	54,949 5 9	—	54,949 5 9	53,204 0 6	—	53,204 0 6	1,745 5 3	11,781 15 3
Jackenee (Talook of) -	14,454 9 9	16 4 0	14,438 5 9	88 5 0	14,526 10 9	858 7 6	15,385 2 3	14,469 4 0	—	14,469 4 0	14,461 13 3	—	14,461 13 3	7 6 9	915 14 3
Mujwah (Do of) -	69,516 12 6	1,768 2 0	67,784 10 6	2,804 1 9	70,552 12 3	624 15 9	71,177 12 0	55,661 0 3	—	55,661 0 3	57,147 8 0	1,486 7 9	55,661 13 3	—	15,516 11 9
Kutelur - -	96,523 6 6	6,014 6 9	90,508 15 9	3,477 14 0	93,986 13 9	1,340 5 6	95,327 3 3	89,907 3 3	184 14 9	89,722 4 6	68,884 4 6	—	68,884 4 6	21,022 4 9	5,604 14 9
Alraad (the Villages of the Purgunnah of) - -	7,802 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	7,802 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	7,802 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	—	—
Atgawan - -	59,200 10 0	1,014 15 0	58,185 11 0	1,186 2 0	59,371 13 0	924 3 0	60,296 0 0	58,609 10 3	24 4 9	58,585 5 6	56,951 1 4	—	56,951 1 9	1,658 8 6	1,710 10 6
Bhiloveh - -	45,770 0 0	—	45,770 0 0	—	45,770 0 0	677 2 6	46,447 2 6	43,835 13 9	—	43,835 13 9	44,016 10 9	180 13 0	43,385 13 9	—	2,611 4 9
Pundrah - -	51,356 12 3	1,628 3 9	49,728 8 6	87 5 9	49,815 14 3	971 5 0	50,787 3 3	48,311 15 6	—	48,311 15 6	39,003 4 9	—	39,003 14 9	9,308 10 9	2,475 3 9
Total of the Sirkar of Benares	6,51,283 13 0	15,777 15 0	6,35,505 14 0	13,890 4 3	6,49,396 2 3	7,986 14 0	6,57,283 0 3	5,87,622 0 3	209 3 6	5,87,412 12 9	5,62,342 11 0	14,446 5 6	5,47,896 5 6	39,725 10 9	69,870 3 6
"Sircar of Chunar.															
Havellee Chunar -	49,439 13 0	451 1 0	48,988 12 0	2,511 14 3	51,500 10 3	728 5 0	52,228 15 3	42,394 14 9	—	42,394 14 9	41,577 13 3	—	41,577 13 3	817 1 6	9,834 0 6
Bhuggrut - -	39,575 4 0	1,219 8 3	38,155 11 9	1,396 11 3	39,552 7 6	722 2 3	40,274 9 9	31,006 7 6	—	31,006 7 6	31,109 4 0	102 12 6	31,006 7 6	—	9,268 2 3
Bhalloopoor - -	51,076 0 0	1,067 0 9	50,008 15 3	665 4 3	50,674 3 6	376 12 0	52,050 15 6	45,681 0 0	—	45,681 0 0	46,190 1 3	509 1 3	45,681 0 0	—	5,369 15 6
Bhuelee - -	84,531 5 0	3,066 9 9	81,464 11 3	4,167 11 0	85,632 6 3	1,953 1 0	87,585 7 3	74,870 15 0	—	74,870 15 0	78,879 2 0	4,008 3 0	74,870 15 0	—	12,714 8 3
Agoree Burhur - -	58,583 0 0	—	58,583 0 0	7,121 0 0	65,704 0 0	351 15 0	66,055 15 0	49,693 0 9	—	49,693 0 9	56,460 2 6	6,767 1 9	49,693 0 9	—	16,362 14 3
Buy Ghutr - -	11,517 0 0	—	11,517 0 0	1,491 0 0	13,008 0 0	22 12 0	13,030 12 0	9,552 15 6	—	9,552 15 6	11,270 1 6	1,717 2 0	9,552 15 6	—	3,477 12 6
Atharowrah - -	19,027 4 0	560 13 6	18,466 6 6	402 3 9	18,868 10 3	—	18,868 10 3	17,304 14 9	—	17,304 14 9	18,181 0 6	876 1 9	17,304 14 9	—	1,563 11 6
Mowaye - -	23,368 4 0	5 0 0	23,363 4 0	551 0 0	23,914 4 0	332 14 3	24,247 2 3	21,832 5 3	—	21,832 5 3	23,052 0 3	1,219 11 0	21,832 5 3	—	2,414 13 0
Mowary - -	31,658 0 0	110 0 0	31,548 0 0	1,038 0 0	32,586 0 0	554 1 9	33,140 1 9	29,364 13 0	—	29,364 13 0	33,748 14 3	4,384 1 3	29,364 13 0	—	3,775 4 9
Kurral Sekun - -	75,804 11 3	679 5 6	75,125 5 9	2,018 13 3	75,344 3 0	316 13 3	75,661 0 3	63,048 12 0	—	63,048 12 0	65,408 13 3	2,860 1 3	63,048 12 0	—	12,612 4 3
Burwul - -	34,633 1 3	1,450 8 6	33,182 8 9	1,430 8 9	34,613 1 6	478 5 6	35,091 7 0	33,122 11 3	42 0 0	33,778 15 9	34,488 2 9	321 15 9	33,122 11 3	—	1,312 7 3
Dhoos - -	34,779 6 3	662 9 6	34,116 12 9	99 9 6	34,216 6 3	1,457 9 6	35,673 15 9	33,122 11 3	15 0 0	33,107 11 3	37,365 7 6	1,365 7 6	33,122 11 3	—	2,566 4 6
Nerwan - -	53,334 4 0	439 13 6	52,894 6 6	5,432 12 6	58,327 3 0	2,098 3 0	60,425 3 3	49,919 6 0	—	49,919 6 0	52,954 4 0	3,034 14 0	49,919 6 0	—	10,505 13 3
Mujwar - -	49,567 13 0	—	49,567 13 0	—	49,567 13 0	680 7 6	50,248 4 6	46,670 1 9	62 9 0	46,607 8 9	47,174 2 3	504 0 6	46,670 1 9	—	3,640 11 9
Mehegee - -	45,328 13 0	1,115 1 0	44,213 12 0	12,159 5 6	56,373 1 6	486 0 0	56,859 1 6	54,543 15 6	—	54,543 15 6	42,038 0 3	—	42,038 0 3	12,505 15 3	2,315 2 0
Burrah - -	32,299 5 0	13 0 0	32,286 5 0	1,679 3 0	33,965 8 0	417 13 0	34,383 5 0	33,610 6 0	—	33,610 6 0	30,661 11 6	—	30,661 11 6	2,948 10 6	772 15 0
Total of Sirkar of Chunar -	6,94,323 3 9	10,840 7 3	6,83,482 12 6	40,365 1 6	7,23,847 14 0	10,977 0 3	7,34,824 14 3	6,36,437 10 9	419 9 9	6,36,388 1 9	6,44,836 9 0	24,070 9 6	6,20,165 11 3	16,271 11 3	98,506 12 8

Fort William, 3d October 1788.

N° 4. Names of the Purgunnahs.	N° 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
" Sircar of Gauzepoor.															
" Havellee Gauzepoor -	91,469 6 0	653 13 9	90,815 8 3	3,758 3 6	94,573 11 9	791 9 3	95,365 5 0	87,716 5 9	2,954 11 9	84,761 10 0	90,793 3 0	3,022 13 3	87,716 5 9	—	10,603 11 0
" Mahommedabab -	1,21,568 2 6	4,893 0 9	1,16,675 1 9	16,854 1 0	1,33,529 2 9	—	1,33,529 2 9	1,14,125 4 3	182 12 0	1,13,942 8 3	91,254 5 6	—	91,254 5 6	22,870 14 9	19,586 10 6
" Zeemaneah - -	1,55,364 11 3	9,745 7 6	1,45,619 3 9	5,506 1 9	1,51,125 5 6	12,238 2 0	1,63,363 7 6	1,40,478 7 6	625 9 6	1,34,212 14 0	1,43,144 11 3	2,666 3 9	1,40,478 7 6	—	29,150 9 0
" Chowfah - -	97,579 7 0	13,082 12 3	84,496 10 9	5,124 6 9	89,621 1 6	12,114 6 9	1,01,735 8 3	91,448 5 0	426 4 3	91,019 0 9	98,301 5 3	6,856 0 3	91,445 5 0	—	10,716 7 6
" Kundeah - -	48,427 6 9	564 4 0	47,863 2 9	419 15 3	48,283 2 0	—	48,283 2 0	46,764 15 0	95 3 0	46,699 12 0	46,718 6 9	—	46,718 6 9	46 8 6	1,613 6 0
" Khanpoor - -	17,917 5 0	—	17,917 5 0	2,325 13 3	20,243 2 3	—	20,243 2 3	19,631 5 0	—	19,631 5 0	17,760 3 0	—	17,760 3 0	1,871 2 0	611 13 3
" Shahabad - -	74,418 12 6	1,910 11 6	72,508 1 0	2,793 4 0	75,301 5 0	5,922 7 6	81,223 12 6	78,405 4 0	3,330 10 0	75,074 10 0	78,541 10 6	136 6 6	78,405 4 0	—	6,149 2 6
" Putchowtur - -	68,142 5 6	1,170 0 0	66,972 5 6	3,888 7 6	70,860 13 0	—	70,860 13 0	69,305 1 3	1,101 4 3	68,203 13 0	65,754 2 0	—	65,754 2 0	3,550 15 3	2,657 0 0
" Zehoorabad - -	83,560 12 6	10 0 0	83,550 12 6	2,181 1 0	85,731 13 6	—	85,731 13 6	83,435 9 6	—	83,435 9 6	80,349 8 6	—	80,349 8 6	3,086 1 0	2,296 4 0
" Behdawn - -	31,700 4 6	1,266 13 3	30,433 7 3	85 6 3	30,518 13 6	—	30,518 13 6	29,539 5 0	64 3 9	29,475 1 3	29,900 10 0	361 5 0	29,539 5 0	—	1,043 12 3
" Sekunderpoor - -	1,44,417 0 9	7,322 9 3	1,37,094 7 6	21,005 5 6	1,57,099 13 0	3,242 14 0	1,60,342 11 0	1,53,682 11 9	556 10 0	1,53,126 1 9	1,38,660 13 3	—	1,38,660 13 3	15,021 14 6	7,216 9 3
" Khureed - -	1,42,660 14 0	10,818 0 3	1,31,842 13 9	3,074 6 3	1,34,917 4 0	1,125 6 3	1,36,042 10 3	1,24,252 8 9	2,430 4 3	1,21,822 4 6	1,21,662 5 9	—	1,21,662 5 9	2,590 3 0	14,220 5 9
" Bulleeah - -	1,40,015 11 6	12,055 3 9	1,27,960 8 9	7,795 0 9	1,35,755 9 6	3,509 11 0	1,39,265 4 6	1,21,727 2 6	1,362 3 6	1,20,364 15 0	1,29,937 13 3	8,110 10 9	1,21,7-7 2 6	—	18,900 5 6
" Gurrah - -	28,858 10 9	2,395 12 6	26,462 14 3	1,517 11 6	27,980 9 9	2,433 11 6	30,414 5 3	27,595 1 3	169 8 0	27,425 9 3	29,661 11 3	2,066 10 0	27,595 1 3	—	2,988 12 0
" Dehmah - -	9,355 1 0	490 4 3	8,864 12 9	224 11 9	9,089 8 6	898 9 6	6,988 2 0	9,246 4 6	109 9 0	9,136 11 6	9,742 15 0	496 10 6	9,246 4 6	—	851 6 6
" Kopah - -	58,924 4 6	3,809 0 9	55,115 3 9	6,368 13 3	61,484 1 0	3,000 6 3	94,484 7 3	60,423 1 3	—	60,423 1 3	59,555 9 0	—	59,555 9 0	867 8 3	4,061 6 0
" Cheet-ferozpoor -	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	—	1,500 0 0
" Luckneffer - -	17,501 0 0	—	17,501 0 0	—	17,501 0 0	—	17,501 0 0	15,901 0 0	—	15,901 0 0	15,901 0 0	—	15,901 0 0	—	1,600 0 0
" Syedpoor - -	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	—
Total of the Sircar of Gauzepoor	13,62,607 15 0	70,187 12 9	12,92,420 2 3	82,922 13 3	13,75,342 15 6	41,277 4 0	14,19,620 3 6	13,02,901 7 6	19,048 13 6	12,83,852 10 0	12,76,813 0 3	23,816 12 0	12,52,996 4 3	49,905 3 3	1,35,767 9 6
" Sircar of Juanpoor.															
" Havellee Juanpoor -	1,69,098 15 6	—	1,69,098 15 6	62 0 0	1,69,160 15 6	4,410 3 6	1,73,571 3 0	1,43,554 5 9	3,960 8 3	1,39,593 13 6	1,54,636 1 9	11,081 12 0	1,43,554 5 9	—	33,977 5 6
" Ranèe - -	87,676 13 9	451 6 0	87,225 7 9	313 6 9	87,538 14 6	764 13 0	88,303 11 6	80,843 10 0	2,036 11 0	78,806 15 0	84,77[illegible] 12 3	3,929 2 3	80,843 10 0	—	9,496 12 6
" Angoolee - -	76,296 4 0	—	76,296 4 0	—	76,296 4 0	3,178 8 6	79,474 12 6	74,044 8 6	2,296 8 6	71,748 0 0	72,057 7 6	—	72,057 7 6	1,987 1 0	7,726 12 6
" Zufferabad - -	18,410 15 9	—	18,410 15 9	—	18,410 15 9	—	18,410 15 9	18,369 6 0	—	18,369 6 0	16,554 6 0	—	16,554 6 0	1,815 0 0	41 9 9
Meereeahoo - -	1,83,270 13 0	956 2 9	1,82,314 10 3	499 10 6	1,82,814 4 9	1,526 0 3	1,84,340 5 0	1,62,612 11 3	—	1,62,612 11 3	1,60,345 10 0	—	1,60,345 10 9	2,267 1 3	21,727 9 9
Gopalapoor (Talook of) -	60,063 15 0	174 13 0	59,889 2 0	623 10 0	60,512 12 0	1,096 15 0	62,609 11 0	60,359 8 9	—	60,359 8 9	60,349 13 9	—	60,349 13 9	9 11 0	1,250 2 3
Burfutty - -	82,754 10 9	1,069 2 0	81,685 8 9	857 10 9	82,543 3 6	381 15 0	82,925 2 6	79,942 12 0	—	79,942 12 0	79,054 13 6	—	76,054 13 6	887 14 6	2,982 6 6
Mongra - -	1,05,200 10 3	—	1,05,200 6 3	—	1,05,200 10 3	4,539 3 6	1,09,739 13 9	1,05,334 2 3	—	1,05,331 2 3	1,05,630 14 3	299 12 0	1,05,331 2 3	—	4,408 11 6
Gurwara - -	1,09,045 7 0	1,050 5 9	1,07,994 1 3	708 8 6	1,08,702 9 9	5,263 10 3	1,13,966 4 0	99,577 14 3	435 10 9	99,142 3 6	1,11,243 1 3	11,665 3 0	99,577 14 3	—	14,824 0 6
Kureat Doft - -	31,355 0 0	—	31,355 0 0	81 12 6	31,436 12 6	261 9 6	31,698 6 0	30,478 14 6	254 15 3	30,223 5 3	31,244 9 0	765 10 6	30,478 14 6	—	1,474 6 0
Kureat Mehdah -	20,356 14 3	50 0 0	20,306 14 3	453 8 0	20,760 6 3	126 9 0	20,886 15 3	20,737 11 9	286 4 0	20,451 7 9	20,249 13 0	—	20,249 13 0	487 14 9	435 7 6
Kerakut - -	93,950 0 3	2,004 8 0	91,945 8 3	1,673 3 6	93,618 11 9	2,033 0 6	95,651 12 3	91,102 6 6	—	91,102 6 6	92,564 1 9	1,461 11 3	91,102 6 6	—	4,549 5 9
Ghiffowah - -	79,146 4 6	195 0 0	78,951 4 6	1,787 5 3	80,738 9 9	1,104 5 0	81,842 14 9	72,549 4 9	—	72,549 4 9	76,096 6 3	3,547 1 6	72,549 4 9	—	9,293 10 0
Singramow (Talook of) -	20,200 0 0	—	20,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	—	1,060 0 0
Kola Aflah - -	94,983 4 3	391 10 0	94,591 10 3	2,898 14 0	97,490 8 3	1,139 7 0	98,629 15 3	81,884 0 0	—	81,884 6 0	93,746 9 6	11,862 3 6	81,884 6 0	—	16,745 9 3
Bukheat - -	39,819 1 6	332 8 0	39,486 9 6	169 0 0	39,655 9 6	1,453 9 9	41,109 3 3	41,330 1 0	563 7 9	40,766 9 3	37,218 11 6	—	37,218 11 6	4,111 5 6	342 10 0
Total of the Juanpoor Sircar	12,71,628 1 9	6,675 7 6	12,64,952 10 3	11,128 9 9	12,76,081 4 0	27,279 13 9	13,03,361 1 9	11,82,858 11 3	7,834 1 6	11,73,024 9 9	12,15,908 11 6	44,615 8 3	11,71,292 11 3	11,566 0 0	1,30,336 8 0

"ABSTRACT.													
"Sikar of Bcnares	–	6,51,283 13	–	15,777 13	–	6,35,505 14	–	13,790 4 3	6,49,296 2 3	7,988 14	–	6,57,283	– 3	5,87,622	– 3	209 3 6	5,87,412 12 9	5,82,342 11	–	14,446 5 6	5,47,896 5 6	39,725 10 9	69,870 3 6
"Dhan of Chunarpoor	–	6,94,233 3 9		10,870 7 3		6,83,482 12 6		4,385 1 6	7,23,847 14	10,977	–	3,34,824 14	– 3	6,35,437 10 9		119 9	6,53,318 1 9	6,44,836 9	–	24,670 9 6	6,30,165 15 6	16,271 11 3	98,506 12 6
"Dhan of Chunarpoor	–	13,62,607 15	–	70,187 12 9		12,92,420 2 3		82,923 13 3	13,75,342 15 6	14,277	–	14,198,620 3 6		13,02,901 2 6		19,048 13 6	12,85,582 10	12,76,813	– 3	23,816 12	– 12,52,096 4 3	1,35,769 9 6	
"Dhan of Jumpoor	–	12,71,628 1 9		6,675 7 6		12,64,952 10 3		11,128 9 9	12,76,081 4	27,279 13 9		13,03,361 1 9		11,82,858 11 3		9,834 1 6	11,73,021 9 9	12,15,908 3 6		44,615 8 3	11,71,192 11 3	1,39,335 8 –	
"Dhan of Tehar	–	3,00,857 9 6		462 2 3		3,00,395 7 3		2,690 12 3	3,03,086 3 6	—		3,03,086 3 6		2,95,471 3 9		—	2,95,471 3 9	2,92,588 2 3		—	2,92,588 2 3	2,883 1 6	7,614 15 9
"Dhan of Allahabad	–	1,75,659 – –		—		1,75,659 – –		—	1,75,659 – –	—		1,75,659 – –		—		1,75,659 – –	1,75,659 – –	1,75,659 – –		—	1,75,659 – –	—	—
"Total Rupees	–	44,56,359 11	–	1,03,943 12 9		43,54,425 14 3		4,50,323 7 3	90,521	–	45,03,844 7 3		41,80,990 1 6		29,211 11 6	41,51,738 6	41,68,147 10	–	1,07,549 3	40,60,598 6 9	1,20,351 10 9	1,44,996 1 3

"Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

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" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N° 5. Accompanying the Letter from Resident at Benares.

" Mofuffil Jumma Waffil Baukee of the Mehals of the Zemindary of Benares for 9 Fuffillee, fpecifying the Decreafe and Increafe of the Jumma of the refpective Mehals in
" 1189 from thofe of 1188 Fuffillee; as alfo the Decreafe and Increafe of the Groffections of 1189 from thofe of 1188, &c. &c.; the Whole being extracted from the Records
" of the Canongoes.

" Names of the Purgunnahs.	N° 1. Affil Jumma of 1188.	2. Kummee, or Decreafe of the Affil Jumma of 1188 in 1189.	3. Baukee, or Balam.	4. Ezaffa, or Increafe in 1189.	5. Jumla Mal, or Total of the Land Revenue in 1189.	6. Aboabs of 1189.	7. Total of B, or Land Je, of the ibs of 1189	8. Waffool Kham, or Groſs Collections in 1189.	9. Minhakie Batta, or Deductions made by the Aumil from the Collections from the Ryots for Batta on Tirloli and Gerfhye Rupees, &c. &c.	10. Waffool Baki, or Net Collections in 1189.	11. Waffool Kham, or Groſs Collections of 1188.	12. Decreafe of the Groſs Collections of 1189 from thofe of 1188.	13. Baukee or Balam (this Balance being added to the Bellee, or Increafe, in the next Column, will fhew the Groſs Collections of 1189, as per Column, No. 8); and if added to the Kummee, or Decreafe, No. 2, will exhibit the Groſs Collections of 1188, as per Column, No. 11.	14. Bellee, or Increafe of 1189 beyond the Amount collected in 1188.	15. Baukee Jumma, or Balam of the Mofuffil Jumma.
" Sirkar of Benares, Havellee " Benares, viz.															
" 1ſt Talook of Tickeree -	28,126 2 0	1,732 14 9	26,393 3 3	7 1 0	26,400 4 3	—	26,44 3	24,703 15 9	—	24,703 0	25,729 13 6	1,025 13 9	24,703 15 9	—	1,696 4 6
" 2d Do. of Chittayepoor -	12,003 9 3	—	12,003 9 3	—	12,003 9 3	—	12,09 3	11,651 4 3	—	11,651 4 3	11,451 4 3	—	11,651 4 3	—	352 5 0
" 3d Do. of Jaloopoor -	33,824 8 0	1,018 8 0	32,806 0 0	358 3 6	33,164 3 6	—	33,13 6	30,836 10 9	—	30,838 10 9	30,760 5 0	—	30,760 5 0	76 5 9	2,327 8 9
" Shuapoor - -	41,447 13 9	4,325 10 3	37,122 3 6	1,071 3 3	38,193 6 9	1,058 13 9	39,24 6	39,184 10 6	—	39,18 10 6	41,510 4 6	2,355 10 0	39,184 10 6	—	67 10 0
" Llohtah (Talook of) -	27,445 12 0	816 13 9	26,628 14 3	1,425 10 0	28,054 8 3	406 5 0	28,413 2	25,268 9 6	—	25,268 9 6	23,648 0 3	—	23,648 0 3	1,620 9 3	3,192 3 9
" Kulwar - -	1,01,521 5 3	1,764 7 0	99,756 14 3	4,594 3 9	1,04,351 2 0	778 10 0	1,05,112 0	97,259 4 0	—	97,259 4	80,746 0 0	—	80,746 0 0	16,513 4 0	7,870 8 0
" Kunowra - -	66,360 0 9	3,614 5 9	62,745 11 0	2,611 2 3	65,356 13 3	401 6 9	65,7 4 0	60,985 3 6	—	60,985 3 6	54,949 5 9	—	54,949 5 9	6,035 13 9	4,773 0 6
" Jaekenee (Talook of) -	15,294 5 0	—	15,294 5 0	—	15,294 5 0	310 14 9	15,6 3 9	15,527 12 9	—	15,527 12 0	14,469 4 0	—	14,469 4 0	1,058 8 9	77 7 0
" Mupwah (D° of) -	70,552 12 3	5,243 12 6	65,308 15 9	2,839 0 0	68,148 0 0	5,106 6 6	73,2 6 6	64,025 11 3	—	64,025 11 3	55,661 0 3	—	55,661 0 3	8,364 11 0	9,228 11 3
" Kittelee - -	97,423 5 0	6,460 8 0	90,962 13 0	5,695 8 3	97,423 5 0	647 11 0	97,3 0 3	96,606 15 3	135 1 6	96,471 13 9	89,907 3 3	—	89,907 3 3	6,699 12 0	834 2 6
" Afzod - -	7,802 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	—	7,8 0 0	7,802 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	7,802 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	—	—
" Algawan - -	58,978 11 6	1,017 7 6	57,961 4 6	3,504 11 9	61,466 0 3	1,556 3 6	63,0 3 9	55,575 5 9	—	55,575 5 9	58,609 10 3	3,034 4 6	55,575 5 9	—	7,716 14 0
" Bilderh - -	44,672 0 0	141 0 0	44,531 0 0	2,862 0 0	47,393 0 0	762 11 3	48,1 11 3	41,758 11 6	—	41,758 11 6	43,835 13 9	2,077 2 3	41,758 11 6	—	6,396 15 9
" Pumbah - -	50,082 5 9	905 14 6	49,176 7 3	1,090 3 0	50,266 10 3	1,074 10 0	51,3 4 3	47,324 8 0	—	47,02 8 0	48,311 15 6	1,287 7 6	47,024 8 0	—	4,316 12 3
" Total of the Sirkar of Benares	6,55,534 0 0	27,041 5 6	6,28,493 5 0	26,058 4 0	6,54,552 15 0	12,103 15 6	6,66,6 0 6	6,17,940 10 9	135 1 6	6,17,8 9 3	5,87,622 0 3	10,050 6 0	5,77,571 10 5	40,369 0 6	48,850 7 5
" Sirkar of Chunar.															
" Havellee Chunar -	51,500 10 3	6,517 1 6	44,983 8 9	1,775 6 9	46,758 15 6	346 10 3	47,15 9 9	41,585 10 9	—	41,58 10 9	42,394 14 9	809 4 0	41,585 10 9	—	5,519 15 0
" Bhongar - -	39,552 7 6	11,496 6 6	28,066 1 0	722 8 3	28,788 9 3	272 8 9	25,06 2 0	27,323 8 3	—	27,32 8 3	31,026 7 6	3,682 15 3	27,323 8 3	—	1,737 9 9
" Kullapoor - -	50,674 3 6	2,136 6 0	48,537 13 6	1,547 0 3	50,084 13 9	1,008 12 6	51,09 10 3	38,179 12 9	—	38,17 12 0	45,681 0 0	7,501 3 3	38,179 12 9	—	12,913 13 6
" Bhokie - -	85,632 6 3	13,497 0 0	72,135 6 3	2,955 9 9	75,091 0 0	1,645 6 0	76,73 6 0	71,960 2 0	—	71,96 2	74,870 15 0	2,910 13 0	71,960 2 0	—	4,776 4 0
" Aggowee Buttur - -	65,704 0 0	4,563 0 0	61,141 0 0	3,591 0 0	64,732 0 0	3,542 14 9	68,27. 14 9	59,138 14 6	—	59,13 14 6	49,693 0 9	—	49,693 0 9	9,445 13 9	9,136 0 3
" Beg Chur - -	13,038 0 0	4,973 0 0	8,035 0 0	—	8,035 0 0	825 0 0	8,86 6 3	8,661 12 0	—	8,66 12 0	9,552 15 6	891 3 6	8,661 12 0	—	198 10 3
" Nawarh - -	18,868 10 3	1,115 0 9	17,753 9 6	494 13 6	18,248 7 0	26 0 0	18,24 7 0	13,438 10 3	—	13,43 10 3	17,304 14 9	3,866 4 6	13,438 10 3	—	4,835 12 9
" Mowee - -	23,914 4 0	670 4 0	23,244 0 0	946 7 0	24,190 7 0	419 10 3	24,6 1 3	20,930 2 6	—	20,93 2 6	21,832 5 3	902 2 9	20,930 2 6	—	7,079 14 9
" Nowarh - -	32,586 0 0	1,511 0 0	31,075 0 0	2,944 0 0	34,019 0 0	507 8 0	34,52 8 0	29,773 9 9	—	29,77 9 9	29,364 13 0	—	29,364 13 0	408 12 9	4,752 14 3
" Hurrat Sidhua - -	75,385 8 6	2,421 2 0	72,964 6 6	8,719 4 9	81,683 11 3	20 15 6	81,704 10 9	68,132 11 6	—	68,13 11 6	63,048 12 0	—	63,048 12 0	5,083 15 6	13,571 15 3
" Barrell - -	34,613 1 6	1,492 2 6	33,120 15 0	6,564 10 0	39,685 9 0	1,195 10 0	40,88. 3 0	36,768 12 6	—	36,76 12 6	33,820 15 9	—	33,820 15 9	2,947 12 9	4,112 6 6
" Dhoofs - -	34,216 6 3	1,426 4 3	32,790 2 6	259 15 9	33,050 2 3	1,154 10 0	34,204 12 3	30,334 8 9	19 0 6	30,315 8 9	33,122 11 3	2,788 2 6	30,334 8 9	—	3,889 3 6
" Mogwar - -	49,567 13 0	3,133 6 0	46,434 7 0	1,879 11 3	48,314 2 3	—	48,314 2 3	39,212 14 0	—	39,212 14 0	46,670 1 9	7,457 3 9	39,212 14 0	—	9,101 4 3
" Mohga - -	56,373 1 6	8,435 15 0	47,937 2 6	4,299 11 0	52,236 13 6	522 0 0	52,758 13 6	45,511 3 3	—	45,511 3 3	54,543 15 6	9,032 12 3	45,511 3 3	—	7,247 10 3
" Burah - -	33,965 8 0	—	33,965 8 0	2,295 8 0	36,261 0 0	506 10 6	36,767 10 6	35,449 6 0	—	35,449 6 0	33,610 6 0	—	33,610 6 0	1,839 0 0	1,318 4 6
" Nawan - -	59,406 3 0	3,720 0 3	55,686 2 9	4,366 4 3	60,052 7 0	2,489 8 3	62,541 15 3	43,174 7 9	—	43,174 7 9	49,919 6 6	6,744 14 3	43,174 0 0	—	19,367 7 9
" Total of the Chunar Sirkar -	7,24,968 3 6	67,098 0 3	6,57,870 3 3	43,361 14 6	7,01,232 1 9	14,484 3 7	7,15,716 4 9	6,09,576 2 6	19 0 0	6,09,557 2 6	6,36,437 10 9	46,586 15 0	5,89,850 11 9	19,725 6 9	1,06,159 2 3

"Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N° 5. "Names of the Purgunnahs.	N° 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
"Sircar of Gauzepoor.															
"Havilee Gauzepoor -	94,573 11 9	5,392 4 3	89,181 7 6	1,342 0 0	90,523 7 6	1,357 8 6	91,881 0 0	82,932 13 6	3,016 8 9	79,826 4 9	87,716 5 9	4,783 8 3	82,932 13 6	—	12,054 11 3
"Mahommedabab -	1,34,665 15 0	8,587 6 0	1,26,078 9 0	8,194 15 0	1,34,273 8 0	10,028 1 6	1,44,301 9 6	1,10,671 0 9	1,109 0 9	1,09,562 0 0	1,14,125 4 3	3,454 3 6	1,10,671 0 9	—	34,739 9 6
"Zeemaneah - -	1,51,125 5 6	1,872 12 9	1,49,252 8 9	20,939 6 0	1,70,191 14 9	14,151 0 6	1,84,342 15 3	1,90,464 14 3	6,184 7 6	1,03,280 6 9	1,10,478 7 6	31,013 9 3	1,09,461 14 3	—	81,162 8 6
"Chowfah - -	89,621 1 6	9,452 14 0	80,167 3 6	16,425 10 0	96,592 13 6	14,405 14 6	1,10,998 11 0	89,933 4 6	—	89,933 4 6	91,445 5 0	1,512 0 6	89,433 4 6	—	21,065 6 6
"Hundah - -	48,283 2 0	3,327 7 0	44,955 11 0	6,369 2 0	51,314 13 0	—	51,314 13 0	45,594 15 0	105 15 0	45,489 0 0	46,764 15 3	1,170 0 3	45,594 15 0	—	5,825 13 0
"Khanpoor - -	20,243 2 3	1,022 4 3	19,220 14 0	2,281 0 0	21,501 14 0	—	21,501 14 0	21,003 13 0	—	21,003 13 0	19,631 5 0	—	19,631 5 0	1,372 8 0	4,981 1 0
"Shahabad - -	76,468 15 0	7,945 1 0	68,523 14 0	2,629 9 3	71,153 7 3	5,594 4 6	76,747 11 9	62,893 6 0	3,032 5 3	59,861 0 9	78,405 4 0	10,511 14 0	62,893 6 0	—	16,886 11 0
"Putchowter - -	70,860 13 0	3,709 2 0	67,151 11 0	3,965 5 0	71,115 0 0	—	71,115 0 0	55,481 4 0	797 3 6	54,684 0 6	69,305 1 8	13,823 13 3	55,481 4 0	—	16,430 15 6
"Zehoorabad - -	86,212 0 3	4,135 13 6	82,076 2 9	6,104 13 6	88,181 0 3	—	88,181 0 3	85,767 6 9	930 1 6	84,837 5 3	83,435 9 6	—	83,435 9 6	—	3,343 11 0
"Behdawn - -	30,058 10 9	3,330 13 9	26,827 13 0	2,804 14 3	29,632 11 3	—	29,632 11 3	28,377 10 0	140 15 6	28,236 10 6	29,539 5 0	1,161 11 0	28,377 10 0	—	1,396 0 9
"Sekunderpoor - -	1,58,099 13 0	11,514 11 3	1,46,585 1 9	6,830 2 0	1,53,415 3 9	3,755 0 0	1,57,170 3 9	1,39,845 8 6	2,505 2 6	1,37,340 6 0	1,53,682 11 9	13,837 3 3	1,39,845 8 6	—	19,829 13 9
"Khereed - -	1,24,916 4 0	5,424 3 9	1,19,492 0 3	14,873 15 6	1,34,365 15 9	852 11 0	1,35,218 10 9	1,00,097 10 6	504 12 0	99,592 4 6	1,24,252 8 9	24,154 14 3	1,00,097 10 6	—	35,625 12 3
"Bulkrah - -	1,39,265 4 6	20,941 7 3	1,18,323 13 3	17,086 0 9	1,35,409 14 0	4,232 6 6	1,39,642 4 6	1,19,399 15 9	3,215 10 9	1,16,184 5 0	1,21,727 2 6	2,327 2 9	1,19,399 15 9	—	23,457 15 6
"Dehmah - -	9,089 8 6	242 10 9	8,846 13 9	1,386 11 6	10,233 9 3	964 4 3	11,197 13 6	8,690 8 6	94 11 3	8,595 13 3	9,246 4 6	555 12 0	8,690 8 6	—	2,602 0 3
"Gurreah - -	27,980 9 9	940 5 9	27,040 4 0	5,624 6 3	32,664 10 3	3,567 14 9	26,232 9 0	29,445 1 3	232 4 0	29,212 13 3	27,595 1 3	—	27,595 1 8	1,850 0 0	7,019 11 9
"Kopah - -	61,484 1 0	6,836 10 9	54,647 6 3	5,809 13 0	60,457 3 3	3,312 11 0	63,769 14 3	61,732 13 3	581 14 3	61,150 15 0	60,423 1 3	—	60,423 1 3	1,309 12 0	2,618 15 3
"Cheetferozpoor -	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	—	1,500 0 0
"Luckensser - -	17,501 0 0	—	17,501 0 0	3,000 0 0	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	15,901 0 0	—	15,901 0 0	3,000 0 0	1,600 0 0
"Lyedpoor - -	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	—
"Total of the Gauzepoor Sircar	13,71,276 0 9	94,677 0 0	12,76,599 0 0	1,25,655 12 0	14,02,254 12 9	62,221 12 0	14,64,476 8 9	11,99,459 12 6	22,541 0 6	11,76,918 12 0	13,02,901 7 6	1,13,305 12 3	11,89,595 11 3	9,864 1 3	2,87,557 12 9
"Haveke Juanpoor -	1,73,517 15 0	9,259 12 3	1,64,258 2 3	3,190 2 6	1,67,448 5 3	2,799 0 0	1,70,247 5 3	1,60,512 12 6	5,313 15 9	1,55,197 12 9	1,43,554 5 9	—	1,43,554 5 9	16,958 6 9	15,048 8 6
"Rariee - -	74,301 14 6	2,292 11 6	72,009 3 0	778 6 0	72,789 9 0	600 0 6	73,387 9 6	71,750 3 6	1,490 2 3	70,260 1 3	80,843 10 0	9,093 6 6	71,750 3 6	—	3,127 8 3
"Angoilee - -	72,837 10 0	3,215 4 0	69,622 6 0	2,596 11 0	72,219 1 0	1,444 1 0	73,663 2 0	70,418 12 6	1,546 12 6	68,872 0 0	74,044 8 6	3,625 12 0	70,418 12 6	—	4,791 2 0
Zuffrabad - -	18,410 15 9	958 7 0	17,452 8 9	106 6 0	17,558 14 9	—	17,558 14 9	16,400 6 9	—	16,400 6 9	18,169 6 0	1,768 15 3	16,400 6 9	—	1,158 8 0
Meerahoo - -	1,82,814 4 9	3,047 2 9	1,79,767 2 0	14,389 0 9	1,94,156 2 9	415 8 6	1,94,571 11 3	1,50,483 4 3	—	1,50,483 4 3	1,62,612 11 3	12,129 7 0	1,50,483 4 3	—	44,088 7 0
Gopalapoor - -	60,512 12 0	1,110 7 0	59,402 5 0	1,371 10 0	60,773 15 0	992 10 3	61,766 9 3	60,031 14 6	—	60,031 14 6	60,359 8 9	327 10 3	60,031 14 6	—	1,738 10 9
Bufutty - -	82,543 3 9	2,241 14 6	80,301 5 3	2,960 3 9	83,261 9 0	318 15 0	83,580 8 0	76,206 2 3	—	76,206 2 3	79,942 12 0	3,736 9 9	76,206 2 3	—	7,374 5 9
Mongrah - -	1,05,200 10 3	641 10 0	1,04,559 0 3	—	1,04,559 0 3	4,632 6 6	1,09,191 6 9	1,05,341 9 0	—	1,05,341 9 0	1,05,331 2 3	—	1,05,331 2 3	10 6 9	3,849 13 9
Gurwarah - -	1,08,702 9 9	1,058 11 9	1,07,643 14 0	7,603 13 0	1,15,247 11 0	8,675 1 9	1,23,922 12 9	1,12,836 8 3	566 2 6	1,12,270 5 9	99,577 14 3	—	99,577 14 3	13,258 10 0	11,652 7 0
Kureat Dost - -	22,379 14 6	250 12 6	22,129 2 0	1,915 0 0	24,044 2 0	262 3 9	24,306 5 9	23,497 7 6	11 2 0	23,486 5 6	21,422 0 6	—	21,422 0 6	2,075 7 0	820 0 3
Kureat Mehdahs	9,184 8 0	312 0 0	8,872 8 0	818 2 0	9,690 10 0	178 1 0	9,868 11 0	9,801 14 0	302 9 0	9,499 5 0	9,217 13 6	—	9,217 13 6	584 0 6	369 6 0
Keraket - -	79,406 8 0	17,072 13 9	62,333 10 3	10,313 12 0	72,647 6 3	2,991 0 3	75,658 6 6	64,168 7 0	—	64,168 7 0	76,890 2 9	12,721 11 9	64,168 7 0	—	11,469 15 6
Ghiflowah - -	80,738 9 9	2,540 3 6	78,198 6 3	2,900 14 9	81,099 5 0	1,470 15 3	84,570 4 3	75,532 12 0	—	75,532 12 0	72,549 4 9	—	72,549 4 9	2,983 7 3	7,037 8 3
Singramow - -	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	—	1,060 0 0
Bukhileat - -	39,655 9 6	184 0 0	39,471 9 6	2 0 0	39,473 10 0	1,197 11 3	40,671 5 3	36,991 0 3	482 3 9	36,508 12 6	41,330 1 0	4,339 0 9	36,991 3 0	—	4,162 8 9
Kola-allah - -	97,490 8 3	1,717 15 6	95,772 8 9	4,928 15 3	1,00,701 8 0	2,150 9 3	10,852 1 3	97,893 3 9	—	97,893 3 9	81,884 6 0	—	81,884 6 0	16,008 13 9	4,958 13 6
Total of the Sircar of Juanpoor	13,28,897 9 9	45,905 14 0	11,82,993 11 9	53,875 1 6	12,36,868 13 3	28,128 4 3	12,64,997 1 6	11,52,006 6 0	9,712 15 9	11,42,293 6 3	11,47,869 11 3	47,742 9 3	11,00,127 2 0	51,879 4 0	1,22,703 11 3

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N° 5. Names of the Purgunnahs.	N° 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
" Sirkar of Terhar.															
...ental - -	2,78,645 5 6	1,278 4 9	2,77,367 0 9	414 4 6	2,77,781 5 3	—	2,77,781 5 2	2,70,345 10 6	—	2,7[illegible] 10 6	2,71,030 5 9	684 4 3	2,70,345 10 6	—	7,435 10 9
...ukach Ghur -	24,440 14 -	2,302 14 -	22,138 - -	—	22,138 - -	—	22,138 - -	22,138 - -	—	22,[illegible] - -	24,440 14 -	2,302 14 -	22,138 - -	—	—
...otal - -	3,03,086 3 6	3,581 2 9	2,99,505 - 9	414 4 6	2,99,919 5 3	—	2,99,919 5 3	2,92,483 10 6	—	2,92,483 10 6	2,95,171 3 9	2,987 9 3	2,92,483 10 6	—	7,435 10 9
...kar of Allahabad Budhooe, according to the Sudder Jummah after deducting the amount of the Rajah's Jagheer, the Canongoes Records of which have not been received - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,[illegible] - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	—

" ABSTRACT.	N° 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Sircar of Benares -	6,55,534 10 6	27,041 5 6	6,28,493 5 -	26,058 15 -	6,54,552 4 -	12,103 12 6	6,66,656 - 6	6,17,940 10 9	135 1 6	6,17,[illegible]	5,87,622 - 3	[illegible] 6 0	5,77,571 10 3	40,369 - 6	48,850 7 3
Sircar of Chunar -	7,24,968 3 6	67,093 3 -	6,57,870 3 3	43,361 14 6	7,01,232 1 9	14,484 3 -	7,15,716 4 9	6,09,576 2 6	19 - -	6,09,[illegible] 2 6	6,36,137 10 9	46,586 15 -	5,89,850 11 9	19,725 6 9	1,06,159 2 3
Sircar of Gauzeepoor -	13,71,276 - -	94,677 - -	12,76,599 - 9	1,25,655 12 -	14,02,254 12 9	62,221 12 -	14,64,476 8 9	11,99,459 12 6	22,541 - 6	11,76[illegible]	13,[illegible] 7 6	1,13,305 12 3	11,89,595 11 3	9,864 1 3	2,87,557 12 9
Sircar of Jaunpoor -	12,28,897 9 9	45,903 14 -	11,82,993 11 9	53,875 1 6	12,36,868 13 3	28,128 4 3	12,64,997 1 6	11,52,006 4 -	9,712 15 9	11,42[illegible] 6 3	11,47,869 11 3	47,742 9 3	11,00,127 2 -	51,879 4 -	1,22,703 11 3
Sircar of Terhar -	3,03,086 3 6	3,581 2 9	2,99,505 - 9	414 4 6	2,99,919 5 3	—	2,99,919 5 3	2,92,483 10 6	—	2,92,[illegible] 6	2,95,171 3 3	2,987 9 3	2,92,483 10 6	—	7,435 10 9
...hoe of Allahabad -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,[illegible]	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	—
Total Rupees - -	44,59,421 12 -	2,38,301 6 6	42,21,120 5 6	2,49,365 15 6	44,70,486 5 -	1,16,937 15 9	45,87,424 4 9	42,47,125 10 3	32,408 1 9	40,14,7[illegible] 8 6	41,45,961 1 6	2,20,673 3 9	39,25,287 13 9	1,21,837 12 6	5,72,707 12 3

"Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

No 6, comprising Letter to the Board Benares.

"Mofuffil Jumma Waffil Bakee of the Mehals of the Zemindarry of Benares for 1190 Fuffilee, fpecifying the Decreafe and Increafe of the Jumma of the refpective Mehals in "1190 from thofe of 1189 Fuffilee; as alfo the Decreafe and Increafe of the Grofs Collections of 1190 from thofe of 1189, &c. &c.; the Whole being extracted from the Records "of the Canongoes.

"Names of the Purgunnals.	No 1. Affil Jumma of 1189.	2. Kummee, or Decreafe of the Affil Jumma of 1189 in 1190.	3. Bankee, or Balance.	4. Ezaffa, or Increafe in 1190.	5. Jumla Mal, or Total of the Land Revenue in 1190.	6. Aboabs of 1190.	7. Total of the Mal, or Land Revenue, of the Aboabs of 1190.	8. Waffool Kham, or Grofs Collections in 1190.	9. Minhahie Batta, or Deductions made by the Aumil from the Collections from the Ryots for Batta in Trifooly and Gorfhe Rupees, &c. &c.	10. Wooffool Pakhi, or Net Collection in 1190.	11. Waffool Kham, or Grofs Collections of 1189.	12. Decreafe of the Grofs Collections of 1190 from thofe of 1189.	13. Bakee or Balance. This Balance being added to the Bethee, or Increafe, in the next Column, will fhew the Grofs Collections of 1190, as per Column, No. 8, and if added to the Kummee, or Decreafe, No. 2, will exhibit the Grofs Collections of 1189, as per Column, No. 11.	14. Bethie, or Increafe of 1190 beyond the Amount collected in 1189.	15. Bakie Jumma, or Balance of the Mofuffil Jumma.
"Sukar of Benares, in Havellee "Benares.															
"1ſt, The Talook of Tukeree	26,490 4 3	420 8 6	25,979 11 9	186 9 0	26,166 4 9	—	26,166 4 9	23,877 8 0	—	23,877 8	3,073 15 9	826 7 9	23,877 8 0	—	2,288 12 9
"2d, The Do. of Chittavepoor	11,995 15 9	153 12 9	11,842 3 0	49 1 6	11,891 4 6	—	11,891 4 6	11,345 7 6	—	11,345 7	1,651 4 3	395 12 9	11,345 7 6	—	545 13 0
"3d, The Do. of Jalloopoor	33,128 4 9	1,586 3 6	31,542 1 3	93 0 9	31,635 5 0	—	31,635 2 0	29,151 13 6	—	29,151 13 6	3,830 10 9	1,684 13 3	29,151 13 6	—	2,483 4 6
"Sheopoor - -	40,171 11 3	1,878 10 9	38,293 0 6	444 9 3	38,737 9 9	133 9 3	38,871 3 0	38,733 3 3	—	38,733 3	5,394 10 6	451 7 3	38,733 3 3	—	137 15 9
"Lohtah - -	27,185 13 3	2,341 1 0	24,844 12 3	1,153 12 9	25,998 9 0	919 10 0	26,918 3 0	25,509 7 3	—	25,509 7	3,548 9 6	1,759 2 3	23,559 7 3	—	3,408 11 9
"Kaiwar - -	1,04,486 0 9	1,621 14 6	1,02,864 2 3	1,181 15 3	1,04,046 1 6	687 15 9	1,04,735 1 3	98,730 4 9	266 1 6	98,464 3	5,697 4 0	—	97,259 4 0	1,471 0 9	6,269 14 0
"Kurowta (Talook of) -	65,356 13 3	1,398 15 3	63,957 14 0	3,172 6 3	67,130 4 3	658 4 3	67,788 4 9	63,294 12 3	—	63,294 12	3,895 3 6	—	60,985 3 6	2,309 8 9	4,193 8 6
"Jakeney - -	15,294 5 0	742 10 3	14,551 10 9	—	14,551 10 9	854 4 0	15,405 14 9	14,893 5 6	—	14,893 5	1,957 12 9	634 7 3	14,893 5 6	—	512 9 3
"Mujwah - -	68,148 0 0	1,149 2 6	66,998 13 6	4,623 6 3	71,622 3 9	422 6 9	72,044 10 6	69,071 11 6	—	69,071 11	4,925 11 3	—	64,025 11 3	5,046 0 3	2,972 15 0
"Bhilefi - -	49,593 0 0	503 8 6	49,089 7 6	1,084 0 0	50,173 7 6	1,467 7 0	51,640 14 6	51,169 10 0	—	51,169 10	9,392 11 6	—	41,758 11 6	9,410 14 6	471 4 6
"Ahaul - -	10,142 0 0	339 0 0	9,803 0 0	—	9,803 0 0	—	9,803 0 0	9,803 0 0	—	9,803	2,001 0 0	—	7,802 0 0	2,001 0 0	—
"Algamun - -	61,619 8 6	1,767 11 3	59,853 13 3	3,559 1 6	63,410 14 9	2,215 14 0	65,626 12 9	57,349 11 6	386 4 9	56,963 6	1,907 5 9	—	55,305 5 9	2,044 5 9	8,663 6 0
"Kittcher - -	97,963 3 0	3,240 13 6	94,722 5 6	3,344 15 0	98,067 4 6	434 9 0	98,501 13 6	98,241 3 6	—	98,241 3	1,764 15 3	—	96,606 15 3	1,634 4 3	260 10 0
"Pundadh - -	49,622 14 3	476 6 3	49,146 8 0	1,296 0 0	50,442 8 0	1,804 2 6	52,246 10 6	40,215 4 6	—	40,215 4	6,324 8 0	6,809 3 6	40,215 4 6	—	12,031 6 0
"Total of the Sukar of Benares	6,61,107 14 0	17,620 6 6	6,43,487 7 6	20,188 13 6	6,63,676 5 0	9,597 14 9	6,73,274 3 9	6,29,386 7 0	652 6 3	6,28,734 0	87,660 10 9	12,471 6 0	6,05,469 4 9	23,917 2 3	44,540 3 0
"Sukar of Chunar.															
"Havellee Chunar -	47,105 9 9	5,017 5 3	42,088 4 6	2,094 14 0	44,183 2 6	640 12 3	44,823 14 9	41,783 0 6	—	41,783 0	4,198 10 9	—	41,585 10 9	197 5 9	3,040 14 3
"Bhyrohun - -	32,012 7 3	—	32,012 7 3	—	32,012 7 3	817 15 3	32,830 6 6	32,130 2 6	—	32,130 2	4,806 8 3	—	27,323 8 3	486 10 3	700 4 0
"Bhaldeopoor - -	45,999 13 0	—	45,999 13 0	—	45,999 13 0	468 7 6	46,468 4 6	38,381 0 0	—	38,385 14	4,605 12 9	—	38,179 12 9	206 1 9	8,082 6 0
"Bhoodeey - -	66,779 0 0	—	66,779 0 0	—	66,779 0 0	1,836 10 0	68,615 10 0	53,152 15 6	—	53,152 15	7,960 2 0	18,807 2 6	53,152 15 6	—	15,462 10 6
"Agowree Burhur -	56,731 0 0	3,786 0 0	52,945 0 0	1,961 0 0	54,906 0 0	4,270 3 0	59,176 3 0	55,837 8 9	—	55,838 8	5,301 14 6	3,301 5 9	55,837 8 9	—	3,338 10 3
"Big Chur - -	8,235 0 0	—	8,035 0 0	5,210 0 0	13,245 0 0	786 6 0	14,031 6 0	13,956 1 9	—	13,956 1	5,321 12 0	—	8,661 12 0	5,294 5 9	75 4 3
"Allumpoor - -	18,351 4 6	1,242 12 0	17,108 8 6	1,749 6 0	18,857 9 0	127 1 3	18,984 10 3	17,128 11 6	284 4 9	16,844 6	3,705 10 3	—	13,138 10 3	3,690 1 3	2,140 3 6
"Mowar - -	24,190 7 0	434 0 0	23,756 7 0	348 9 0	24,105 0 0	1,441 2 6	25,546 2 6	21,323 13 3	—	21,323 13	2,993 2 6	—	20,930 2 6	393 10 9	4,222 5 3
"Mucharey - -	33,695 0 0	1,663 0 0	32,032 0 0	398 8 0	32,425 8 0	1,051 7 3	33,476 15 3	30,043 3 3	148 8 0	29,899 11 3	2,925 9 9	—	29,773 9 9	274 9 6	3,577 4 0
"Kurrowt - -	76,579 15 9	6,864 1 3	69,715 14 6	2,422 7 0	72,138 5 6	—	72,138 5 6	72,138 5 6	—	72,138 5 6	3,469 11 6	—	68,132 11 6	4,005 10 0	—
"Burwall - -	38,684 9 0	4,734 8 6	33,950 0 6	580 0 3	34,530 0 9	510 13 0	35,040 13 9	34,287 9 3	45 0 0	34,242 9 3	31,760 12 6	2,481 3 3	34,287 9 3	—	798 4 6
"Bhoods - -	32,856 9 9	1,457 3 9	31,419 6 0	3,793 5 6	35,212 11 6	591 7 3	35,804 2 9	32,437 8 6	—	32,437 8 6	30,334 8 0	—	30,334 8 9	2,102 15 9	3,366 10 3
"Newan - -	60,287 7 0	8,689 4 9	51,598 2 3	2,532 13 0	54,130 15 3	2,196 15 6	56,327 15 9	51,028 3 9	304 8 0	50,723 11 9	43,174 7 9	—	43,174 7 9	7,853 12 0	5,604 3 0
"Mujwar - -	45,668 10 9	—	45,668 10 9	—	45,668 10 9	1,024 14 0	46,693 8 9	36,958 8 0	15 4 9	36,943 3 3	32,312 14 0	2,254 6 0	36,958 8 0	—	9,750 5 6
"Mahap - -	54,233 11 6	6,761 11 0	45,472 0 6	5,065 10 6	50,537 11 0	977 15 3	51,515 10 3	50,663 8 6	—	50,663 8 6	45,511 3 3	—	45,511 3 3	5,152 5 3	852 1 9
"Beriah - -	35,946 10 0	—	35,946 10 0	1,921 5 0	37,867 15 0	377 10 0	38,245 9 0	35,991 9 3	—	35,991 9 3	35,449 6 0	—	35,449 6 0	542 3 3	2,253 15 9
"Total of the Sukar of Chunar	6,75,177 3 3	42,649 14 6	6,34,527 4 9	28,072 8 9	6,62,599 13 6	17,119 12 0	6,79,719 9 6	6,17,251 12 3	797 9 6	6,16,454 2 9	6,30,250 2 6	26,814 1 6	5,82,732 1 0	34,519 11 3	63,285 6 9

2 Z

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N° 6. " Names of the Purgunnahs.	N° 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.		11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
" Havelee Gauzeepoor	90,924 2 6	7,379 7 9	83,544 10 9	2,727 13 6	86,272 8 3	1,360 15 9	87,633 [illegible]	82,338 1 0	1,776 0 0	82,1[illegible]	82,932 13 6	594 12 6	82,338 1 0	—	7,071 7 [illegible]
" Karreat Pulkee and " Mahommedabab	1,40,536 13 3	11,199 12 0	1,29,337 1 3	5,950 6 6	1,35,287 7 9	9,821 12 3	1,45,109 [illegible]	1,43,043 1 3	1,380 10 3	1,41,5[illegible]	1,10,691 0 9	—	1,10,691 0 9	32,352 0 6	3,44[illegible] 13 [illegible]
" Zeemaneah	1,51,125 13 6	12,003 1 6	1,39,122 2 0	5,577 9 9	1,44,699 11 9	10,263 3 9	1,51,962 [illegible]	1,36,296 11 3	9,775 8 3	1,26[illegible]	1,09,464 14 3	—	1,09,464 14 3	26,831 13 0	28,441 12 [illegible]
" Chowtah	96,592 13 4	23,182 5 6	73,410 8 0	3,441 3 3	76,851 11 3	11,579 14 6	88,431 9	74,342 3 9	346 6 3	73[illegible]	[illegible],933 4 6	15,591 0 9	74,342 3 9	—	14,[illegible]35 12 3
" Kundah	39,609 14 9	—	39,609 14 9	—	39,609 14 9	—	39,609 [illegible] 9	32,735 11 3	96 5 6	32,[illegible]	45,594 15 0	12,859 3 9	32,735 11 3	—	6,970 9 0
" Khanpoor	21,336 4 0	590 5 6	20,745 14 6	1,678 1 6	22,424 0 0	56 0 6	22,180 [illegible]	21,157 4 9	—	21,1[illegible]	21,003 13 0	—	21,003 13 0	153 7 9	1,322 11 9
" Shahabad	77,047 10 3	4,713 9 9	72,334 0 6	4,506 2 9	[illegible]40 3 3	6,228 0 0	8[illegible]69 3	82,249 12 9	3,451 4 6	78,[illegible]	62,893 6 0	—	62,893 6 0	19,356 6 9	4,[illegible]73 8 0
" Putchowter	71,115 0 0	5,949 4 0	65,165 12 0	2,976 1 9	68,141 13 9	—	68,141 1 9	62,632 15 9	1,028 6 3	61,[illegible]	[illegible]115 0 0	8,482 0 3	62,632 15 9	—	6,537 4 3
" Zehoorabad	87,475 13 0	—	87,475 13 0	—	87,475 13 0	9,096 11 0	96,572 0	94,463 11 0	—	94,[illegible]	85,767 6 9	—	85,767 6 9	8,696 4 3	2,108 13 [illegible]
" Behdawn	33,385 4 0	—	33,385 4 0	—	33,385 4 0	2,123 13 0	35,509 0	34,927 0 3	272 11 0	34,[illegible]	28,377 10 0	—	28,377 10 0	6,519 6 3	854 11 9
" Sekunderpoor	1,54,417 14 9	13,669 1 9	1,40,728 3 0	6,932 14 3	1,47,661 1 3	13,869 6 0	1,61,530 3	1,37,507 11 6	1,352 15 3	1,36,[illegible]	1,39,845 8 6	2,337 13 0	1,37,507 11 6	—	25,375 11 [illegible]
" Kheneed	1,33,364 15 9	16,806 14 9	1,16,558 1 0	3,915 2 6	1,20,473 3 6	12,072 12 6	1,33,446 0	1,23,719 2 0	2,023 3 0	1,21,[illegible]	1,00,097 10 6	—	1,00,097 10 6	23,621 7 6	11,759 1 0
" Bulletah	1,39,642 4 6	30,593 7 0	1,09,048 13 6	4,467 11 6	1,13,516 9 0	10,816 7 6	1,24,333 6	1,14,946 4 6	364 10 6	1,14,[illegible]	1,09,399 15 9	4,453 11 3	1,14,946 4 6	—	9,754 6 6
" Gurrah or Gudhah	32,447 0 6	5,888 15 3	26,588 1 3	393 10 3	26,981 11 3	2,708 14 3	29,690 9	27,736 12 9	210 14 9	27,5[illegible]	29,445 1 3	1,708 4 6	27,736 12 9	—	2,164 11 9
" Delmar	10,233 9 3	2,038 9 3	8,195 0 0	7 0 0	8,202 0 0	881 10 6	9,083 1 6	8,864 14 0	48 9 0	8,[illegible] 5 0	8,690 8 6	—	8,690 8 6	114 5 6	327 5 6
" Kopah	6,456 0 0	1,865 12 6	58,590 6 3	6,925 14 9	65,516 5 0	6,227 0 6	71,743 6	66,533 8 3	875 9 6	65,6[illegible] 9	61,732 13 3	—	61,732 13 3	4,811 0 0	6,085 6 9
" Cheetluezpoor	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,5[illegible] 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	—	1,500 0 0
" Lucknelfer	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,9[illegible] 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	—	1,600 0 0
" Syedpoor	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	—
" Total of the Ghazepoor Sircar	13,90,967 15 3	1,35,900 10 6	12,55,067 4 9	49,499 12 3	13,04,567 1 0	98,007 7 0	14,02,574 10	12,91,562 9 0	23,6[illegible]6 2 0	12,68,556 7 0	12,15,113 8 6	46,026 14 0	11,69,[illegible]86 10 6	1,22,475 14 6	1,34,018 1 0
" Sircar Juanpoor.															
" Havelee Juanpoor	1,64,228 7 9	3,203 6 9	1,61,025 1 0	1,509 6 6	1,62,534 7 6	2,209 14 6	1,64,744 0	1,60,913 0 3	5,413 7 9	1,55,499 8 6	1,60,512 12 6	4,599 12 3	1,55,913 0 3	5,000 0 0	9,24[illegible] 13 [illegible]
" Ranee	74,407 5 0	66 9 9	74,340 11 3	622 11 6	74,963 6 9	569 14 6	75,533 3	74,150 15 6	925 5 0	73,225 10 6	71,750 3 6	—	71,750 3 6	2,100 12 0	2,307 1[illegible] 9
" Angowly	77,014 13 0	781 11 6	76,233 1 6	1,537 12 3	77,770 13 9	1,299 15 6	70,070 3	75,410 4 9	751 0 9	74,659 4 0	70,418 12 6	—	70,418 12 6	4,991 8 3	4,411 9 [illegible]
" Zuffurabad	15,703 7 3	4 10 0	15,698 13 3	123 10 9	15,822 8 0	—	15,822 0	15,277 15 6	—	15,277 15 6	15,314 5 6	36 6 0	15,277 15 6	—	544 8 [illegible]
" Moreeahoo	1,88,066 0 0	—	1,88,066 0 0	—	1,88,066 0 0	1,339 5 3	1,89,405 3	1,77,326 5 9	—	1,77,326 5 9	1,50,483 4 3	—	1,50,483 4 3	21,843 1 6	17,078 15 [illegible]
" Gopaulpoor	60,773 15 0	—	60,773 15 0	161 15 6	60,935 14 6	935 13 0	61,871 1 6	61,550 13 0	462 2 3	61,088 10 9	60,031 14 6	—	60,031 14 6	1,518 14 6	783 9 [illegible]
" Bhalutty	83,261 9 3	6,720 12 6	76,540 12 9	—	76,540 12 9	582 7 0	77,123 9	73,618 8 6	725 11 6	72,892 13 0	76,204 2 3	2,587 9 9	73,618 8 6	—	4,230 6 [illegible]
" Mongrah	1,08,164 13 9	1,587 4 0	1,06,577 9 9	2,23[illegible] 7 6	1,08,808 1 3	3,774 4 0	1,12,582 3	1,08,940 2 9	—	1,08,940 2 9	1,05,341 9 0	—	1,05,341 9 0	3,598 9 9	3,642 2 [illegible]
" Gurwarah	1,10,582 15 6	—	1,10,582 15 6	—	1,10,582 15 6	8,430 4 3	1,19,013 9	1,16,965 6 3	—	1,16,965 6 3	1,12,836 8 3	—	1,12,836 8 3	4,128 14 0	2,047 13 [illegible]
" Bukhikeat	29,461 14 0	—	29,461 14 0	—	29,461 14 0	1,670 12 0	31,132 1 0	28,955 1 6	4[illegible]4 8 3	28,5[illegible] 9 3	36,991 0 3	8,435 14 9	28,555 1 6	400 0 0	2,602 0 [illegible]
" Kola Aflah	1,00,701 8 0	3,839 10 0	96,861 14 0	3,006 6 9	99,868 4 9	867 15 6	1,00,736 3	98,250 4 6	—	[illegible],25[illegible] 4 6	97,893 3 9	—	97,893 3 9	357 0 9	2,485 15 [illegible]
" Kureat Doft	24,044 2 0	2,163 2 9	21,880 15 3	—	21,880 15 3	89 12 0	21,970 1 3	20,495 15 9	281 1 9	20,214 14 0	23,497 7 6	3,001 7 9	20,495 15 9	—	1,755 13 [illegible]
Kureat Mehdah	9,006 14 0	—	9,006 14 0	—	9,006 14 0	—	9,006 1 0	8,434 3 9	73 6 9	8,360 13 0	9,801 14 0	1,367 10 3	8,434 3 9	—	646 1 [illegible]
" Kerakut	1,18,611 2 6	—	1,18,611 2 6	—	1,18,611 2 6	1,076 4 3	1,19,887 9	1,17,021 15 6	—	1,17,021 15 6	1,16,168 7 0	—	1,16,168 7 0	853 8 6	2,865 7 [illegible]
" Ghiffowah	82,310 12 0	1,929 0 0	80,381 12 0	821 0 0	81,202 12 0	1,665 9 0	82,868 0	76,956 7 9	—	76,956 7 9	75,532 12 0	—	75,532 12 0	1,423 11 9	5,911 13 [illegible]
" Singramow	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 1 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	—	1,060 [illegible]0
" Total of Juanpoor Sircar	12,67,539 11 0	20,296 3 3	12,47,243 7 9	10,013 6 9	12,57,256 14 6	24,712 2 9	12,81,969 1 3	12,29,407 9 0	9,056 12 0	12,20,350 13 0	12,01,920 4 9	20,028 12 9	11,81,891 8 0	47,516 1 0	61,618 4 [illegible]

"Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

Nº 6. "Names of the Purgunnahs.	Nº 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
"Sirkar of Terhar.															
Kunteel - -	2,77,928 6 6	1,228 6 -	2,76,700 - 6	9,236 15 3	2,85,936 15 9	—	2,85,936 15 9	2,72,807 2 3	—	2,72,807 2 3	2,70,345 1 6	—	2,70,345 1 6	2,462 - 9	13,129 13 6
Suktels Ghur - -	22,138 10 -	5,922 - -	16,216 10 -	—	16,216 10 -	—	16,216 10 -	16,216 10 -	—	16,216 10 -	22,138 10 -	5,922 - -	16,216 10 -	—	—
"Total of the Sirkar of Terhar	3,00,067 0 6	7,150 6 -	2,92,916 10 6	9,236 15 3	3,02,153 9 9	—	3,02,153 9 9	2,89,023 12 3	—	2,89,023 12 3	2,92,483 11 6	5,922 - -	2,86,561 11 6	2,462 - 9	13,129 13 6
"Sirkar of Allahabad Budhoee according to the Sudder Jumma 'and, after deducting the Amount of the Rajah's Jagher, the Canongoe Records of which have not been received -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	—

"ABSTRACT.

"ABSTRACT.	Nº 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
"Sirkar of Benares -	6,61,107 14 -	17,620 6 6	6,43,487 7 6	20,118 13 6	6,63,676 5 -	9,597 14 9	6,73,274 3 9	6,29,386 7 -	652 6 3	6,28,734 - 9	6,17,940 10 9	12,471 6 -	6,05,469 4 9	23,917 2 3	44,540 3 -
"Ditto of Chunar -	6,75,177 3 3	40,649 14 6	6,34,527 4 9	28,072 8 9	6,62,599 13 6	17,119 12 -	6,79,719 9 6	6,17,251 12 3	797 9 6	6,16,451 2 9	6,09,576 2 6	26,844 1 6	5,82,732 1 -	34,519 11 3	63,265 6 9
"Ditto of Gazeepoor -	13,90,967 15 3	1,35,900 10 6	12,55,767 4 9	49,499 12 3	13,04,567 1 -	98,007 7 -	14,02,574 8 -	12,91,562 9 -	23,006 2 -	12,68,556 7 -	12,15,113 8 6	46,026 14 -	11,09,086 10 6	1,22,475 14 6	1,34,018 1 -
"Ditto of Juanpoor -	12,67,539 11 -	20,296 3 3	12,17,243 7 9	10,013 6 9	12,57,656 14 6	24,712 2 9	12,81,969 1 3	12,29,407 9 -	9,056 12 -	12,20,350 13 -	12,21,920 4 9	20,028 12 9	11,81,891 8 -	47,516 1 -	61,518 4 3
"Ditto of Terhar -	3,00,067 - 6	7,150 6 -	2,92,916 10 6	9,236 15 3	3,02,153 9 9	—	30,21,153 9 9	2,89,023 12 3	—	2,89,023 12 3	2,92,483 11 6	5,922 - -	2,86,561 11 6	2,462 - 9	13,129 13 6
"Ditto of Allahabad -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	—
"Total Rupees - -	44,70,518 12 -	2,21,617 8 9	42,48,901 3 3	1,17,011 8 6	43,65,912 11 9	1,49,137 4 6	45,15,350 - 3	42,32,291 1 6	33,512 13 9	41,98,778 3 9	41,12,693 6 -	1,11,293 2 3	41,01,460 3 9	[illegible] 13 9	3,16,571 12 6

"Benares,
"the 12th September 1788.

"E. E.

(Signed) "JonDuncan, Resident.

"Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

No. 5. Accompanying Letter from Resident at Benares.

"Mofuffil Jumma Waffil Baukee of the Mihals of the Zemindary of Benares for 1191 Fuſlee, ſpecifying the Decreaſe and Increaſe of the Jumma of the reſpective Mehals in "1191 from thoſe of 1190 Fuſſilee; as alſo the Decreaſe and Increaſe of the Groſs Collections of 1191 from thoſe of 1190, &c. &c.; the Whole being extracted from the Records "of the Canongoes.

"Names of the Purgunnahs.	No 1. Aſſil Jumma of 1190.	2. Kummee, or Decreaſe of y Aſſil Jumma of 1190 in 1191.	3. Baukee, or Balance.	4. Eraffa, or Increaſe in 1191.	5. Jumla Mal, or Total of the Land Revenue in 1191.	6. Aboabs of 1191.	7. Total of the Mal, or Land Revenue, of the Aboabs of 1191.	8. Waſſool Kham, or Groſs Collections in 1191.	9. Michahie Batta, or Deduction made by the Amil from the Collections in the Ryots for Batta in Juſſaily and Corbin e Rupees, &c. &c.	10. Waſſool Baky, or Net Collections in 1191.	11. Waſſool Kham, or Groſs Collections of 1190.	12. Decreaſe of the Groſs Collections of 1191 from thoſe of 1190.	13. Baket or Balance. The Balance being added to the Bother, or Increaſe, in the next Column, will ſhew the Groſs Collections of 1191, as per Column, No. 8. and if added to the Kummee, or Decreaſe, No. 2, will exhibit the Groſs Collections of 1190 as per Column, No. 11.	14. Bother, or Increaſe of 1191 beyond the Amount collected in 1190.	15. Baky, or Balance of the Moſuffil Jumma.
"Sirkar of Benares.															
"Havelee Benares, viz.															
1ſt, Tuckeree Talook -	26,166 4 9	1,156 5 0	25,009 15 9	11 11 6	25,021 11 3	—	25,021 11 3	24,256 6 0	—	24,256 6 0	23,877 8 0	—	23,877 8 0	378 14 0	765 5 3
2d, Chittaypoor Do. -	11,887 14 6	77 12 0	11,810 2 6	110 0 0	11,920 2 6	—	11,920 2 6	10,584 5 6	—	10,584 5 6	11,345 7 6	761 2 0	10,584 5 6	—	1,335 13 0
3d, Jallopoor -	31,673 5 6	714 3 4	30,959 2 0	1,735 10 9	32,694 12 9	—	32,694 11 9	29,943 8 9	—	29,943 8 9	29,151 13 6	—	29,151 13 6	791 11 3	2,751 4 0
Sherpoor - -	39,967 14 0	906 4 9	39,061 9 3	1,335 4 9	40,396 14 0	—	40,396 14 0	40,181 9 9	—	40,181 9 9	38,733 3 3	—	38,733 3 3	1,448 6 6	215 4 3
Lhoptah - -	25,036 9 0	1,424 2 6	23,612 6 6	1,563 3 0	25,175 9 6	—	25,175 9 6	23,001 3 6	—	23,001 3 6	23,509 7 3	508 3 9	23,001 3 6	—	2,174 6 0
Kuſwar - -	1,04,046 1 6	1,015 10 6	1,03,030 7 0	2,365 10 9	1,05,396 1 9	501 3 6	1,05,897 5 3	1,04,324 10 3	851 4 3	1,03,473 6 0	98,730 4 9	—	98,730 4 9	5,594 5 6	2,423 15 3
Kurownah - -	67,130 4 3	1,516 7 0	65,613 13 3	1,673 5 9	67,287 3 0	419 13 6	67,707 0 6	60,030 11 6	—	60,030 11 6	63,294 12 3	3,264 0 9	60,030 11 6	—	7,676 5 0
Jacknee (Talook of) -	14,551 10 9	——	14,551 10 9	—	14,551 10 9	854 4 0	15,405 14 9	14,948 10 3	—	14,948 10 3	14,893 5 6	—	14,893 5 6	55 4 9	457 4 6
Mujwah - -	71,899 8 0	1,254 4 9	70,645 3 3	13,043 14 6	83,689 1 9	1,204 11 6	84,893 13 3	84,503 4 6	—	82,503 4 6	69,071 11 6	—	69,071 11 6	13,431 9 0	2,390 8 9
Kutcher - -	98,067 4 0	1,841 8 9	96,225 11 3	16,760 7 0	1,12,986 2 3	—	1,12,986 2 3	1,09,747 10 6	—	1,09,747 10 6	97,891 3 6	—	97,891 3 6	11,856 7 0	3,238 7 9
Afzaul - -	9,803 0 0	——	9,803 0 0	—	9,803 0 0	—	9,803 0 0	9,803 0 0	—	9,803 0 0	9,803 0 0	—	9,803 0 0	—	—
Argaum - -	63,845 3 6	4,462 12 3	59,382 7 3	2,084 12 3	61,467 3 6	256 9 6	61,723 13 0	59,852 5 6	—	59,852 5 6	57,349 11 6	—	57,349 11 6	2,502 10 0	1,871 7 6
Bilefch - -	48,043 7 6	50 0 0	47,993 7 6	1,604 15 3	49,598 6 9	2,037 8 3	51,635 15 0	50,379 0 6	—	50,379 0 6	51,169 10 0	790 9 6	50,379 0 6	—	1,256 14 6
Pundrah - -	50,472 8 0	——	50,472 8 0	7,583 3 0	58,055 11 0	1,804 2 6	59,859 13 6	59,031 13 6	—	59,031 13 6	40,215 4 6	—	40,215 4 0	18,816 9 6	828 0 0
Total of the Sirkar of Benares	6,12,590 15 3	14,419 7 0	6,48,171 8 3	49,872 2 6	6,98,043 10 9	7,078 4 9	7,05,121 15 6	6,78,588 4 0	851 4 3	6,77,736 15 9	6,29,038 7 0	5,324 0 0	6,23,712 7 0	54,875 13 0	27,384 15 9
"Sirkar of Chunar.															
Tavakee Chunar -	44,823 14 9	——	44,823 14 9	—	44,823 14 9	3,718 3 3	48,542 2 0	39,283 3 6	—	39,283 3 6	41,783 0 6	2,459 13 0	39,283 3 6	—	9,258 11 6
Shingbhut - -	32,012 7 3	1,691 4 3	30,321 3 0	1,263 7 6	31,584 10 6	3,408 4 9	34,992 15 3	27,309 0 3	—	27,309 0 3	32,130 2 6	4,821 2 3	27,309 0 3	—	7,683 15 0
Ballopoor - -	31,765 7 6	2,731 15 3	29,033 8 3	10 0 0	29,043 8 3	866 8 9	29,910 1 0	25,133 4 3	256 13 3	24,876 7 0	38,385 14 6	13,252 10 3	25,133 4 3	—	5,033 10 0
Boelee - -	68,369 0 0	4,505 0 0	63,864 0 0	8,716 0 0	72,580 0 0	1,000 1 0	73,580 1 0	65,692 10 0	—	65,692 10 0	53,152 15 6	—	53,152 15 6	12,539 10 6	7,887 7 0
gautcy Burhur -	54,966 0 0	7,066 0 0	47,840 0 0	6,640 0 0	54,480 0 0	1,775 13 6	56,255 13 6	48,268 4 3	—	48,268 4 3	55,837 8 9	7,569 4 6	48,268 4 3	—	7,987 9 3
ij-Ghur - -	12,052 0 0	3,636 0 0	8,416 0 0	1,224 0 0	9,640 0 0	695 3 6	10,335 10 6	7,255 7 6	—	7,255 7 6	13,956 1 9	6,710 3 0	7,255 7 6	—	3,079 12 0
hurrowra - -	15,912 13 0	814 11 0	15,098 2 0	740 1 9	15,838 3 9	—	15,838 3 9	14,032 2 9	—	14,032 2 9	17,128 11 6	3,096 8 9	14,032 2 9	—	1,806 1 0
oway - -	24,105 0 0	1,157 13 9	22,947 2 3	953 10 0	23,900 12 3	1 0	23,901 12 3	15,590 5 6	—	15,590 5 6	21,323 13 3	5,733 7 9	15,590 5 6	—	8,311 6 9
owarey - -	32,425 8 0	1,317 0 0	31,108 8 0	1,430 3 9	32,538 11 9	965 9 6	33,504 5 3	29,079 1 3	—	29,079 1 3	30,048 3 3	969 2 0	29,079 1 3	—	4,425 4 0
ureat - -	80,997 1 6	1,776 2 6	79,220 15 0	1,466 7 6	93,687 6 6	—	93,687 6 6	84,492 9 0	—	84,492 9 0	72,138 5 6	—	72,138 5 6	12,354 3 6	9,194 13 6
rwull - -	35,531 0 9	1,969 11 0	33,561 5 9	8,850 15 0	42,412 4 9	1,136 12 0	43,549 0 9	40,085 10 3	111 0 0	39,974 10 3	34,287 9 3	—	34,287 9 3	5,798 1 0	3,574 6 6
ugs - -	34,037 11 6	4,240 9 0	29,797 2 6	416 11 3	30,213 13 6	272 14 9	30,486 12 6	25,918 2 3	—	25,918 2 3	33,437 8 6	6,519 4 3	25,918 2 3	—	4,568 10 3
wan - -	54,130 15 3	5,450 7 3	48,680 8 0	16,843 9 6	65,524 1 6	2,332 12 0	67,866 13 6	59,777 15 3	—	59,777 15 3	51,028 3 9	—	51,028 3 9	8,749 11 6	8,088 14 3
yaar - -	45,350 3 9	1,296 2 3	44,054 1 6	6,105 10 3	50,159 11 9	1,287 3 3	51,446 15 0	37,032 0 6	—	37,032 0 6	36,958 8 0	—	36,958 8 0	73 8 6	14,414 14 8
hanje - -	50,561 14 6	901 4 6	49,660 10 6	16,333 12 0	65,994 6 0	400 0 0	66,394 6 0	62,780 0 3	—	62,780 0 3	50,663 8 6	—	50,663 8 6	12,116 7 9	3,614 5 9
rah - -	37,100 4 0	257 0 0	36,843 4 0	2,683 0 0	39,526 13 0	531 5 9	40,058 2 9	39,251 12 6	—	39,251 12 6	35,991 9 3	—	35,991 9 3	3,260 3 3	806 6 3
al of the Sirkar of Chunar	6,54,081 5 9	38,811 0 9	6,15,270 5 0	86,678 1 6	7,01,948 6 6	18,401 12 0	7,20,350 2 6	6,20,981 9 3	367 13 3	6,20,613 12 0	6,17,251 12 3	51,162 1 0	5,66,189 11 3	54,891 14 0	99,736 6 6

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N° 7. " Names of the Purgunnahs.	N° 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
" Sirker of Gauzepoor.															
" Havelee Gauzeepoor -	86,272 8 3	2,383 3 9	83,889 4 6	3,090 10 9	86,979 15 3	3,806 6 9	90,786 6 0	84,421 13 0	1,133 9 6	83,288 3 6	82,338 1 0	→	82,338 1 0	2,083 12 0	7,498 2 6
" Mahomedabab -	1,32,388 10 0	6,315 5 3	1,26,073 4 9	21,830 8 9	1,47,903 13 6	6,492 10 9	1,54,396 8 3	1,46,064 3 6	1,732 8 9	1,44,331 10 9	1,43,043 1 3	—	1,43,043 1 3	3,021 2 3	10,064 13 6
" Zemaneeh - -	1,44,699 14 0	18,618 5 0	1,26,081 9 0	24,329 11 3	1,50,411 4 3	12,318 12 0	1,62,730 0 3	1,52,694 10 6	10,835 13 6	1,41,858 13 0	1,36,298 11 3	—	1,36,296 11 3	16,397 15 3	20,871 3 3
" Chowfah - -	76,851 11 3	9,790 0 3	67,061 11 0	10,774 9 9	77,836 4 9	11,394 12 3	89,231 1 0	66,801 15 0	8 7 0	66,793 8 0	74,342 3 9	7,540 4 9	66,801 15 0	—	22,437 9 0
" Kundah - -	38,508 10 0	700 9 0	37,808 1 0	25,932 9 9	63,740 10 9	35 1 0	63,775 11 9	62,308 7 3	121 1 6	62,187 5 0	32,735 11 3	—	32,735 11 3	29,572 12 0	1,588 6 0
" Khanpoor - -	22,424 0 0	—	22,424 0 0	1,046 0 0	23,470 0 0	58 9 9	23,528 9 9	22,526 1 6	—	22,526 1 6	21,157 4 9	—	21,157 4 9	1,368 12 9	1,002 8 3
" Shahabad - -	75,898 1 3	612 14 9	75,285 2 6	8,595 9 6	83,880 12 0	6,236 0 0	90,116 12 0	87,556 3 6	3,442 2 6	84,114 1 0	82,249 12 9	—	82,249 12 9	5,306 6 9	6,002 11 0
" Putchowter - -	68,580 3 0	2,519 9 9	66,060 9 3	10,080 2 3	76,140 11 6	—	76,140 11 6	67,502 15 3	1,605 12 6	65,897 2 9	64,552 8 0	—	64,552 8 0	2,950 7 3	10,243 8 9
" Zehoorabad - -	95,294 7 3	4,956 1 6	90,338 5 9	3,771 14 6	94,110 4 3	—	94,110 4 3	92,207 13 9	—	92,207 13 9	94,463 11 0	2,255 13 3	92,207 13 9	—	1,902 6 6
" Behdawn - -	35,629 1 0	1,285 14 3	34,343 2 9	4,546 12 9	38,889 15 6	—	38,889 15 6	36,528 6 9	387 3 3	36,141 3 6	36,927 0 3	—	34,927 0 3	1,601 6 6	2,748 12 0
" Sekunderpoor - -	1,47,661 1 3	6,718 1 9	1,40,942 15 6	12,958 0 6	1,53,901 0 0	—	1,53,901 0 0	1,19,261 10 9	1,717 10 9	1,17,544 0 0	1,37,507 11 6	18,246 0 9	1,19,261 10 9	—	36,357 0 0
" Khureed - -	1,30,471 3 6	4,030 8 0	1,26,440 11 6	24,834 11 0	1,51,275 6 6	17,855 7 6	1,69,130 14 0	1,44,334 13 0	2,606 0 0	1,41,728 13 0	1,23,719 2 0	—	1,23,719 2 0	26,615 11 0	27,402 1 0
" Bulleeah - -	1,22,896 6 0	7,632 1 6	1,15,264 4 6	22,563 0 9	1,37,827 5 3	6,751 8 3	1,44,578 13 6	1,38,020 8 3	5,125 6 0	1,32,895 2 3	1,07,508 13 6	—	1,07,508 13 6	30,511 10 9	11,683 11 3
" Gurrah - -	26,981 11 6	1,407 13 0	25,573 14 6	4,113 6 9	29,687 5 3	1,625 0 9	31,312 6 0	28,851 2 6	166 15 9	28,684 1 9	27,736 12 9	—	27,736 12 9	1,114 5 9	2,628 3 3
" Delmah - -	8,172 0 0	180 1 0	7,991 15 0	1,436 4 3	9,428 3 3	668 11 9	10,096 15 0	9,699 10 9	88 11 6	9,610 15 3	8,804 14 0	—	8,804 14 0	894 12 9	485 15 9
" Kopah - -	65,519 5 0	4,184 2 6	61,335 2 6	8,024 12 9	69,359 15 3	6,738 0 3	76,097 15 6	73,345 3 9	1,318 1 8	74,027 1 9	66,533 8 3	—	66,533 8 3	8,811 11 6	2,070 12 9
" Luckneffer - -	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	—	1,600 0 0
" Cheethroopoor -	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	—	1,500 0 0
" Syedpoor - -	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	—
" Total of the Sukar of Gauzepoor	13,29,476 8 3	71,334 11 3	12,58,141 13 0	1,87,928 13 3	14,46,070 10 3	73,981 1 0	15,20,051 11 3	13,82,253 6 0	30,289 7 6	13,51,963 14 6	12,86,044 10 3	28,042 2 9	12,58,002 7 6	1,24,250 14 6	1,68,087 12 9
" Sukar of Juanpoor.															
" Havelee Juanpoor -	1,56,355 0 3	477 13 0	1,55,877 3 3	3,959 8 9	1,59,836 12 0	1,517 5 3	1,61,354 1 3	1,61,559 4 0	4,967 6 9	1,56,591 13 3	1,55,913 0 3	—	1,55,913 0 3	5,646 3 9	4,762 4 0
" Rarec - -	89,087 6 3	9 11 0	89,077 11 3	682 5 3	89,760 0 6	688 1 3	90,448 1 9	87,268 2 9	965 8 6	86,302 10 3	74,150 15 6	—	74,150 15 6	13,117 3 3	4,145 7 6
" Angowlee - -	78,472 10 6	2,024 10 0	76,448 0 6	2,620 9 6	79,068 10 0	1,254 5 6	80,322 15 6	76,735 9 0	1,582 7 3	75,153 1 9	75,410 4 9	—	75,410 4 9	1,325 4 3	5,169 13 9
" Zuffenbad - -	17,875 15 0	8 2 9	17,867 12 3	53 4 6	17,921 0 9	—	17,921 0 9	16,720 15 6	—	16,720 15 6	15,277 15 6	—	15,277 15 6	1,443 0 0	1,200 1 3
" Mereeahoo - -	1,88,066 0 0	4,309 3 9	1,83,756 12 3	3,366 1 0	1,87,122 13 3	1,818 9 6	1,88,941 8 9	1,65,354 12 6	—	1,65,354 12 6	1,72,326 5 9	6,971 9 3	1,65,354 12 6	—	23,586 10 3
" Zopalopoor - -	60,935 14 6	1,150 9 6	59,785 5 0	2,373 8 9	62,158 13 9	935 13 0	63,094 10 9	61,550 13 0	462 2 3	61,088 10 9	61,550 13 0	—	61,550 13 0	—	2,006 0 0
" Barfutty - -	76,540 12 6	—	76,540 12 6	—	76,540 12 6	582 7 0	77,123 3 6	70,618 8 6	725 11 6	69,892 13 0	73,618 8 6	3,000 0 0	70,618 8 6	—	7,230 6 6
" Mongrah - -	1,04,559 0 3	—	1,04,559 0 3	5,576 9 6	1,10,135 9 9	10,000 0 0	1,20,135 9 9	1,07,846 3 6	—	1,07,846 3 6	1,08,940 2 9	1,098 15 3	1,07,846 3 6	—	12,289 6 3
" Gurwarah - -	1,14,702 15 6	890 12 9	1,13,812 2 9	5,391 8 6	1,19,203 11 3	24,527 11 0	1,43,731 6 3	1,42,000 12 3	608 3 3	1,41,892 9 0	1,16,965 6 3	—	1,16,965 6 3	25,035 6 0	2,338 12 3
" Bukhilhead - -	29,461 14 0	—	29,461 14 0	2,973 8 9	32,435 6 9	1,808 11 9	33,544 2 6	32,534 14 6	934 14 3	31,600 0 3	28,955 1 6	—	28,955 1 6	3,579 13 0	1,944 2 3
" Kolah Aflah - -	95,539 5 6	1,955 2 6	93,584 3 0	4,216 5 9	97,800 8 9	3,595 11 9	1,01,396 4 6	95,586 5 0	—	95,586 5 0	98,250 4 6	2,663 15 0	95,586 5 0	—	5,809 15 6
" Kurreeat Doft - -	21,880 15 3	1,692 8 6	20,188 6 9	61 0 0	20,249 6 9	89 12 0	20,339 2 9	20,495 15 9	281 1 9	20,214 14 0	20,495 15 9	—	20,495 15 9	—	124 4 9
" Kurreeat Madah -	14,742 12 6	12 5 3	14,730 7 3	73 8 3	14,803 15 6	206 9 0	15,010 8 6	14,930 11 0	476 8 6	14,454 2 6	8,434 3 9	—	8,434 3 9	6,496 7 3	556 6 0
Kerakut - -	86,532 10 6	1,177 2 6	85,355 8 0	24,987 5 3	1,10,342 13 3	1,017 3 6	1,11,360 0 9	1,09,214 2 3	—	1,09,214 2 3	1,17,021 15 6	7,807 13 3	1,09,214 2 3	—	2,145 14 6
Ghiflowah - -	81,202 13 0	1,238 13 6	79,963 15 6	2,674 9 3	82,638 8 9	1,357 13 6	83,996 6 3	74,420 13 0	—	74,420 13 0	76,956 7 9	2,535 10 9	74,420 13 0	—	9,575 9 3
Singramow (Talook of) -	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	—	1,060 0 0
Total of the Juanpoor Sukar	12,37,156 1 6	14,946 15 0	12,22,209 2 6	59,009 13 0	12,81,218 15 6	48,700 2 0	13,29,919 1 6	12,56,977 14 6	11,004 0 0	12,45,973 14 6	12,24,407 9 0	24,073 0 0	12,00,334 9 0	56,643 5 6	83,945 3 0

"Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

"ABSTRACT.

"Sicca Rupees	–	6,62,590 15 8	14,41,19 7 –	64,81,171 8 3	49,827 2 6	6,98,043 10 9	7,07,8 4 9	7,05,121 15 6	6,78,588 4 –	851 4 3	5323 – –	6,23,712 7 –	54,871 13 –	7,13,84 15 9
"Ditto of Chinsur	–	6,54,081 5 9	38,811 – 9	6,15,270 5 –	86,678 1 6	7,01,948 6 6	18,401 12 –	7,80,350 2 6	6,30,981 9 3	367 13 3	6,20,617 12 –	5,17,251 12 3	51,162 1 –	5,65,189 11 3	54,891 14 –	99,736 6 6
"Ditto of Guzeepoor	–	1,29,476 8 3	71,534 11 3	12,58,141 13 –	1,87,928 13 3	14,46,070 10 3	73,981 1 –	15,20,051 11 3	13,82,325 6 –	30,289 7 6	13,51,964 14 6	12,58,644 10 3	28,042 2 9	12,58,002 7 6	1,14,250 14 6	1,68,087 12 9
"Ditto of Juanpoor	–	12,37,156 1 6	14,94,646 15 –	12,22,209 2 6	59,009 13 –	12,81,218 15 6	48,700 2 –	13,29,919 1 6	12,56,977 14 6	11,004 – –	12,44,147 9 –	24,073 – –	25,643 5 6	83,945 3 –
"Ditto of Tchar	–	3,06,153 9 9	5,909 10 3	3,00,244 15 6	19,835 12 3	3,20,080 11 9	922 9 3	3,21,003 5 –	3,01,820 1 6	—	3,01,820 1 6	—	12,509 12 3	19,383 3 6
"Ditto of Allahabad	–	1,75,659 – –	——	1,75,659 – –	——	1,75,659 – –	——	1,75,659 – –	1,75,659 – –	—	1,75,659 – –	——	—	—	—	—
"Total Rupees	–	43,05,117 8 6	1,45,420 12 3	42,19,956 12 3	4,03,324 10 6	46,23,021 6 9	1,49,083 13 –	47,72,105 3 9	44,16,080 3 3	42,512 9 –	43,73,567 10 3	1,08,601 3 9	41,12,821 15 –	3,03,258 4 3	3,98,537 9 6

"Bengal, the 12th September 1788.

(Signed) "Jon. Duncan, President.

29 E

"Names of the Pargunnahs.

No 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
"Sicca of Tchar.														
"Kasil – –	2,89,936 15 9	2,109 6 3	2,83,827 9 6	19,724 4 –	3,03,551 13 6	922 9 3	3,04,474 6 9	2,85,091 3 3	—	2,85,091 3 3	2,72,807 2 3	——	12,284 1 –	19,383 3 6
"Sudr & Chur – –	20,216 10 –	3,709 4 –	16,417 6 –	111 8 3	16,528 14 3	—	16,528 14 3	—	16,528 14 3	16,216 10 –	—	16,216 10 –	312 4 3	—
"Total of the Sicca of Tchar	3,06,153 9 9	5,909 10 3	3,00,244 15 6	19,835 12 3	3,20,080 11 9	922 9 3	3,21,003 5 –	3,01,820 1 6	—	3,01,820 1 6	2,89,023 12 3	——	12,596 5 3	19,383 3 6
"Sicca of Allahabad. "Balance remaining to the Sheriff after deducting the Amount of the Khalsa Jageer, the Chunnage Receipts of which have not been received – –	1,75,659 – –	——	1,75,659 – –	——	1,75,659 – –	——	1,75,659 – –	1,75,659 – –	—	1,75,659 – –	——	——	——	——

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Mofuffil Jumma Waffil Baukee of the Mihals of the Zemindarry of Benares for 1192 Fuffily, fpecifying the Decreafe and Increafe of the Jummahs of the refpective Mihals in " 1192 from thofe of 1191 Fuffilee; as alfo the Decreafe and Increafe of the Grofs Collections of 1192 from thofe of 1191, &c. &c.; the Whole being extracted from the Records " of the Canongoes.

Names of the Purgunnahs.	No 1. Aſſil Jumma of 1191.	2. Kummee, or Decreaſe of y^r Aſſil Jumma of 1191 in 1192.	3. Baukee, in Balance.	4. Ezaffa, or Increaſe in 1192.	5. Jumla Mal, or Total of the Land Revenue in 1192.	6. Aboabs of 1192.	7. Total of the Mal, or Land Revenue, of the Aboabs of 1192.	8. Waſſiul Kham, or Grofs Collections in 1192.	9. Minhahee Batta, or Deductions made from the Annuals from the Collections from the Ryots for Batta in Fuffooly and Gorthye Rupees, &c. &c.	10. Wahil Baki, or Balances in 1192.	11. Waſſiul Kham, or Grofs Collections in 1191.	12. Decreaſe of the Grofs Collections of 1192 from thofe of 1191.	13. Takee or Balance. This Balance being added to the Baukee, or Increaſe, in the next Column, will ſhew the Grofs Collections of 1192, as per Column No. 8. and if added to the Amount of Decreaſe, No 12, will exhibit the Grofs Collections of 1191, as per Column No 11.	14. Baſhie, or Increaſe of 1192 beyond the Amount collected in 1191.	15. Baukee Jummah, or Balance of the Mofuffil Jumma.
" Sirkar of Benares.															
" Havilee Benares, viz.															
1ſt, Talook of Tickeree	25,021 11 3	389 7 9	24,632 3 6	797 8 6	25,429 12 0	—	25,429 12 0	24,097 1 0	—	24,097 1 0	24,236 6 0	159 5 0	24,097 1 0	—	1,332 11 6
2d, Talook of Chittaypoor	11,975 8 6	238 4 6	11,737 4 0	89 0 0	11,826 4 0	—	11,826 4 0	11,712 14 0	—	11,712 14 0	10,584 5 6	—	12,584 5 6	1,128 8 6	113 6 0
3d, D^o of Jallaupoor	33,127 5 3	781 3 8	32,346 1 9	745 7 9	33,091 9 6	—	33,091 9 6	31,858 9 0	—	31,858 9 0	29,943 8 9	—	29,943 8 9	1,915 0 3	1,233 0 6
Shewpoor	38,284 1 0	1,165 5 0	37,098 12 0	1,064 2 6	38,162 4 6	372 0 9	38,534 15 3	37,580 11 3	—	37,580 11 3	41,681 9 9	2,600 14 6	37,580 11 3	—	954 4 0
Lhalgah	28,644 6 6	1,347 0 9	27,297 5 9	1,349 9 9	28,646 15 6	—	28,646 15 6	28,157 3 9	—	28,157 3 9	23,001 3 3	—	23,001 3 3	5,156 0 3	489 11 9
Kuſwar	1,07,791 0 6	1,860 14 0	1,05,930 2 6	100 11 0	1,06,030 13 6	1,633 10 0	1,07,664 7 6	1,03,486 4 0	860 4 9	1,02,625 15 3	1,04,324 10 3	838 6 3	1,03,486 4 0	—	5,038 8 3
Kunwrah	67,287 3 0	3,183 13 3	64,103 5 9	416 2 0	64,519 7 9	663 0 6	65,182 8 9	64,247 7 9	308 5 6	63,939 2 3	60,030 11 6	—	60,030 11 6	4,216 12 3	1,243 6 0
Jakenee	14,551 10 9	—	14,551 10 9	135 4 0	14,686 14 9	863 0 0	15,549 15 3	15,011 15 3	—	15,011 15 3	14,948 10 3	—	14,948 10 3	63 5 0	538 5 0
Mayvah	83,689 10 9	11,027 1 9	72,662 9 0	985 7 0	73,648 0 0	55 0 0	73,703 2 0	72,023 1 9	—	72,023 1 9	82,593 4 6	12,278 2 9	79,225 1 9	—	3,488 0 3
Kutcher	1,11,783 0 0	6,205 1 9	1,05,577 14 3	6,509 2 0	1,12,087 0 3	636 0 0	1,12,923 11 9	1,02,042 4 9	—	1,02,042 4 9	1,09,747 10 6	7,705 5 9	1,02,042 4 9	—	10,881 7 0
Ahaul	9,803 0 0	—	9,803 0 0	—	9,803 0 0	—	9,803 0 0	7,102 0 0	—	7,102 0 0	9,803 0 0	2,701 0 0	7,102 0 0	—	2,701 0 0
Hurhoobe	61,467 3 6	1,288 1 9	60,178 10 3	3,260 11 3	63,439 5 6	692 13 9	64,132 3 3	62,455 14 6	—	62,455 14 6	59,853 5 6	—	59,852 5 6	2,593 9 0	1,686 4 9
Lodeh	49,598 6 9	237 6 9	49,361 0 0	59 0 0	49,420 0 0	2,175 5 3	51,595 5 3	50,039 1 3	—	50,039 1 3	50,379 0 6	339 15 3	50,039 1 3	—	1,556 4 0
Pundah	52,477 6 0	415 0 0	52,062 8 0	200 0 0	52,262 8 0	1,801 14 9	54,064 6 6	50,707 10 3	—	50,707 10 3	59,031 13 6	8,329 3 3	50,707 10 3	—	3,356 12 3
" Total of the Sirkar of Benares	6,95,501 2 9	28,159 4 3	6,67,342 14 6	15,712 10 9	6,83,054 9 3	9,093 10 9	6,92,148 4 0	6,58,714 2 6	1,168 10 3	6,57,545 8 3	6,78,588 4 0	34,047 4 9	6,43,640 15 3	15,073 3 3	34,602 11 9
" Sirkar of Chunar.															
" Havilee Chunar	44,823 14 9	91 13 6	44,732 1 3	4,662 7 3	49,394 8 6	445 3 6	49,839 12 0	51,576 9 3	2,013 10 3	49,562 15 0	39,283 3 6	—	39,283 3 6	12,293 5 9	276 13 0
" Duggahut	31,584 10 6	1,374 4 9	30,210 5 9	4,222 15 6	34,433 5 3	363 4 0	34,796 9 3	36,270 13 6	1,523 9 0	34,747 4 6	27,309 0 3	—	27,309 0 3	8,961 13 3	49 4 9
" Rouſhonpoor	34,707 8 3	2,224 11 9	32,545 12 6	1,521 13 9	34,067 10 6	1,026 10 9	35,094 5 0	32,350 3 9	397 3 6	31,953 0 3	25,133 4 3	—	25,133 4 3	7,216 15 6	3,141 4 9
Bodee	71,479 0 0	982 2 0	70,494 14 0	20,088 14 0	90,583 12 0	2,820 7 6	93,404 3 6	90,951 15 6	—	90,951 15 6	65,592 10 0	—	65,092 10 0	25,259 5 6	2,454 4 0
Agweree Burkur	60,080 0 0	3,864 0 0	56,216 0 0	8,772 0 0	64,988 0 0	7,403 1 9	72,391 1 9	66,775 5 3	—	66,775 5 3	48,268 4 3	—	48,268 4 3	18,507 1 0	5,615 12 6
Big-Ghur	11,141 0 0	1,284 0 0	9,857 0 0	2,080 0 0	11,937 0 0	1,564 12 3	13,483 12 3	11,287 13 0	—	11,287 13 0	7,255 7 6	—	7,255 7 6	4,033 5 6	2,192 15 3
Aburrowrah	19,255 11 3	2,312 11 0	16,943 0 3	3,300 1 6	20,243 1 9	2,485 11 9	22,708 13 6	20,750 3 0	—	20,750 3 0	14,032 2 9	—	14,032 2 9	6,718 0 3	1,958 10 6
Mawy	23,900 12 3	4,313 10 3	19,587 2 0	1,018 12 9	20,606 14 9	856 8 0	21,462 6 9	20,310 12 0	44 15 3	20,265 12 9	15,529 5 6	—	15,529 5 6	4,736 6 6	1,196 10 0
Mohwaeer	32,538 12 0	829 4 0	31,709 8 0	5,574 12 3	37,284 4 3	2,013 9 6	39,297 13 9	37,545 13 6	—	37,545 13 6	29,079 1 3	—	29,079 1 3	8,466 12 3	1,752 0 3
Kurrear Jehbun	93,796 14 6	15,667 14 3	78,129 0 3	9,067 1 6	87,196 1 9	—	87,196 1 9	76,014 0 9	—	76,014 0 9	84,492 9 0	8,448 8 3	76,044 0 9	—	11,152 1 0
Burwill	38,976 25 3	8,346 9 0	30,630 6 3	1,195 10 3	31,826 0 6	1,415 2 0	33,241 2 6	29,380 12 9	1,051 8 6	28,329 14 3	46,025 10 3	10,704 13 6	29,380 12 9	—	4,911 14 3
Dhoofs	31,408 13 9	182 0 0	31,226 13 9	63,036 6 6	37,595 4 3	2,345 0 3	39,908 7 9	36,787 2 9	621 13 3	36,165 5 6	25,918 2 3	—	25,918 2 3	10,869 0 6	3,741 1 9
Mirpur	49,009 11 9	8,003 4 9	41,006 7 0	6,483 6 3	47,489 13 3	3,203 3 9	50,693 1 0	46,731 0 6	—	46,731 0 6	37,632 0 6	—	37,632 0 6	9,093 0 0	4,022 0 6
Mungy	65,994 6 0	5,485 6 9	60,508 15 3	4,610 10 6	65,119 9 9	679 0 0	65,798 9 9	57,153 13 3	—	57,153 13 3	62,780 0 3	5,626 3 0	57,153 13 3	—	8,644 12 6
Jurah	39,526 13 0	810 0 0	38,716 13 0	3,562 11 0	42,279 8 0	601 1 0	42,880 9 0	40,964 7 3	—	40,964 7 3	39,251 12 6	—	39,251 12 6	1,712 10 9	1,916 1 9
Sirwan	65,524 1 6	7,088 0 3	58,436 1 3	7,851 8 9	66,287 10 0	2,859 2 0	69,126 12 0	57,003 13 6	2,598 11 6	54,405 2 0	59,777 15 3	2,774 1 9	57,003 13 3	—	14,721 10 0
Total of the Sirkar of Chunar	7,11,812 0 9	62,859 12 3	6,50,952 4 6	90,339 3 9	7,41,281 8 3	30,102 0 9	7,03,639 4 3	7,11,885 11 6	8,251 7 3	7,03,639 4 3	6,36,20,981 9 3	27,553 10 6	5,93,427 14 9	1,18,457 12 6	67,043 4 9

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" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

Nº 8. " Names of the Purgunnahs.	Nº 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
" Sirkar of Gauzepoor.															
" Havelee Gauzeepoor -	90,786 6 0	4,172 13 6	86,613 8 6	5,030 9 6	91,644 2 0	999 7 9	62,643 9 9	90,939 8 6	866 10 3	[illegible]	84,121 13 0	—	84,421 13 0	6,517 11 6	2,510 11 6
" Mahomedabad -	1,51,330 15 0	11,253 9 9	1,40,097 5 3	6,319 4 0	1,46,416 9 3	7,762 7 9	1,54,179 1 0	1,49,381 13 9	3,236 11 9	1,46,[illegible] 2 0	1,46,[illegible] 3 6	—	1,46,064 3 6	3,317 10 0	8,033 15 0
" Zemaneah - -	1,50,411 4 3	2,992 12 6	1,47,418 7 9	13,506 6 6	1,60,924 14 3	5,576 8 6	1,68,448 7 0	1,54,038 1 3	5,570 8 6	1,48,[illegible] 8 9	1,52,694 10 6	—	1,52,694 10 6	1,343 6 9	19,980 14 8
" Chowsah - -	77,836 4 9	12,717 2 6	65,119 2 3	6,083 14 3	71,203 0 6	8,631 1 6	79,834 2 0	77,274 3 9	540 14 9	46,[illegible] 5 0	66,801 15 0	—	66,801 15 0	13,272 4 9	3,350 13 0
" Kundah - -	63,775 11 9	15,364 11 0	48,411 0 9	4,200 1 3	52,611 2 0	48 1 0	52,659 3 0	50,661 0 6	172 12 6	50,[illegible] 4 [illegible]	62,308 7 3	11,347 6 9	56,961 0 6	—	1,870 14 9
" Kurrunpoor - -	23,470 0 0	276 0 0	23,194 0 0	3,507 0 0	26,701 0 0	319 11 3	27,020 11 3	25,3[illegible]5 4 6	—	25,[illegible] 4 6	22,526 1 6	—	22,526 1 6	2,779 3 0	1,715 6 6
" Saiedabad - -	75,301 6 9	5,372 7 0	79,928 15 9	4,245 9 9	84,174 9 6	6,334 10 3	90,509 3 9	89,228 7 9	3,763 13 6	85,[illegible] 10 3	87,556 3 6	—	87,556 3 6	1,672 4 3	5,044 9 6
" Puchowter - -	76,351 9 6	6,052 8 0	70,299 1 6	2,857 15 9	73,157 1 3	—	73,157 1 3	71,928 14 0	3,801 5 3	68,[illegible] 8 6	67,502 15 3	—	67,502 15 3	4,425 14 9	5,029 8 9
" Zehoorabad - -	95,626 6 0	5,665 8 9	89,962 13 3	7,963 5 6	97,926 2 9	5,343 9 6	1,03,269 12 3	98,991 7 6	—	98,[illegible] 7 6	92,207 13 9	—	92,207 13 9	6,783 9 9	4,278 4 9
" Behdowa - -	37,370 10 3	4,257 3 6	33,113 6 9	1,169 8 9	34,283 15 6	1,347 14 3	35,630 13 9	33,[illegible]67 1 0	—	33,[illegible] 1 0	36,528 6 9	3,061 5 9	33,467 1 0	—	2,163 12 9
" Sekunderpoor - -	1,53,901 0 0	33,069 9 9	1,20,831 6 3	14,655 9 6	1,35,486 15 9	1,810 2 3	1,37,297 2 0	1,32,7[illegible]9 13 6	4,269 0 0	1,28,[illegible] 13 6	1,19,261 10 9	—	1,19,261 10 9	13,448 2 9	8,856 4 6
" Khureed - -	1,51,275 6 6	15,988 10 0	1,35,286 12 6	444 6 6	1,35,831 3 0	12,820 3 9	1,48,551 6 9	1,28,[illegible]80 13 3	2,791 1 6	1,25,[illegible] 11 0	1,44,334 13 0	16,253 15 9	1,20,080 13 3	—	23,261 11 0
" Bulleeah - -	1,44,578 13 6	10,939 8 9	1,33,639 4 9	16,346 8 0	1,49,985 12 9	3,785 11 6	1,53,771 9 3	1,33,111 10 9	3,458 0 3	1,29,[illegible] 12 6	1,38,020 8 3	4,908 13 6	1,33,111 10 9	—	24,117 13 9
" Dehmah - -	9,428 3 3	1,805 11 0	7,622 8 3	314 10 6	7,936 9 9	322 5 3	8,258 15 0	7,624 10 0	327 3 3	7,[illegible] 6 0	9,699 10 9	2,075 0 0	7,624 10 0	—	961 8 3
" Gurrah - -	29,687 5 3	657 10 3	29,029 11 0	3,657 1 6	32,686 12 6	2,862 15 3	35,549 11 9	[illegible]57 14 6	1,077 3 3	34,[illegible] 11 3	28,851 2 6	—	28,851 2 6	4,576 12 0	3,269 0 6
" [illegible]pah - -	69,359 15 3	5,083 8 9	64,276 6 6	3,995 11 6	68,272 2 0	7,600 5 0	75,872 7 0	73,[illegible]35 14 0	1,161 4 6	71,[illegible]74 9 6	75,[illegible]35 3 9	2,1[illegible]9 5 9	73,235 14 0	—	4,[illegible]97 13 6
" Cheterpoor -	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,001 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,[illegible]2 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	—	1,500 0 0
" Seidpoor - -	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	—
" Lutkeller - -	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	—	1,600 0 0
" Total of the Gauzeepoor Sirkar	14,61,741 1 0	1,35,669 7 0	13,26,071 10 0	94,297 1 9	14,20,368 11 9	67,512 3 0	14,87,880 14 9	13,97,564 5 6	31,276 9 3	13,66,[illegible] 12 3	13,83,352 6 0	39,855 [illegible] 3	13,42,497 5 9	55,[illegible]6 15 9	1,21,593 2 3
" Sirkar of Juanpoor.															
" Havelee Juanpoor -	1,59,219 4 0	1,868 11 9	1,57,350 8 3	2,456 0 9	1,59,806 9 0	7,177 9 0	1,66,984 2 0	1,51,391 9 0	4,778 14 6	1,49,512 10 6	1,[illegible]1,550 4 [illegible]	7,[illegible]34 11 [illegible]	1,5[illegible] 9 [illegible]	—	17,[illegible]61 7 6
" Ratee - -	81,594 0 6	31 8 0	81,562 8 6	512 9 3	82,105 1 9	1,151 11 0	83,256 12 9	79,750 11 0	2,164 12 3	77,6[illegible]5 14 0	8[illegible]88 2 9	7,[illegible]17 7 [illegible]	79,750 11 6	—	5,610 14 0
" Angoolee - -	78,068 10 0	805 6 9	77,263 3 3	1,425 1 6	78,688 4 9	1,689 3 6	80,377 8 3	76,407 13 3	3,339 7 0	73,[illegible]8 6 3	7[illegible]35 9 0	[illegible]8 0 0	76,4[illegible]7 9 0	—	7,3[illegible]0 2 0
" Zuffurabad - -	17,921 0 9	46 15 3	17,874 1 6	127 11 0	18,001 12 6	—	18,001 12 6	17,105 1 6	—	17,1[illegible]5 1 6	16,[illegible] 15 6	—	16,720 15 6	384 2 0	8[illegible]6 11 0
" Moteealoo - -	1,87,122 13 3	1,498 9 3	1,85,621 3 6	4,317 1 3	1,89,941 4 9	2,504 7 0	1,92,445 11 9	1,70,8[illegible]6 3 0	—	1,70,8[illegible] 3 0	1,65,[illegible] 12 6	—	1,65,354 12 6	5,911 6 6	21,549 8 9
" Gopaulpoor - -	63,033 14 6	603 14 6	62,430 0 0	4,118 4 9	66,548 4 9	378 9 6	66,926 14 3	65,[illegible]08 13 9	1,420 9 9	63,9[illegible]8 4 [illegible]	61,55[illegible] 13 0	—	61,550 13 0	3,578 0 9	3,018 10 3
" [illegible] - -	76,540 12 6	1,147 11 6	75,393 1 0	4,232 4 0	79,625 0 0	2,338 9 3	81,963 14 3	73,969 12 3	2,226 5 0	71,7[illegible]3 7 3	7[illegible]18 8 6	—	76,618 8 6	3,351 3 9	10,220 7 0
" [illegible]grah - -	1,12,135 9 9	1,848 2 9	1,08,287 7 0	5,215 9 3	1,13,503 0 3	10,083 5 0	1,23,586 5 3	1,15,4[illegible]7 13 6	—	1,15,4[illegible]7 13 6	1,[illegible]8,[illegible]6 3 6	—	1,07,846 3 6	7,601 10 0	8,138 7 0
" [illegible]warah - -	1,15,513 12 0	761 7 6	1,14,752 4 6	7,438 15 9	1,22,191 4 3	8,594 14 6	1,30,786 2 9	1,28,617 13 6	637 9 3	1,27,9[illegible] 4 3	1,4[illegible]00 12 3	13,382 14 9	1,28,617 13 6	—	2,805 14 6
" [illegible] Doft - -	30,388 1 3	908 13 3	29,479 4 0	966 14 0	30,446 2 0	826 10 3	31,272 12 3	30,799 12 0	348 7 6	30,445 3 6	29,495 15 9	—	20,495 15 9	13,295 12 3	8,[illegible]9 8 9
" [illegible] Mehdah -	15,[illegible]96 7 6	106 4 3	15,690 3 3	152 9 3	15,842 12 6	570 3 0	16,412 15 6	16,[illegible]72 6 0	539 6 0	15,533 0 3	11,6[illegible] 11 0	—	14,930 11 0	1,141 11 0	8[illegible]9 15 6
" [illegible] - -	1,10,342 13 3	8,902 0 6	1,01,440 12 6	5,187 11 9	1,06,628 8 6	1,141 1 0	1,07,769 9 6	1,65,823 11 9	—	1,05,823 11 0	1,0[illegible],214 2 3	3,308 6 6	1,05,823 11 9	—	1,945 13 9
" [illegible] - -	82,638 8 9	1,502 0 6	81,136 8 3	2,836 8 3	83,973 0 6	1,139 10 3	85,112 10 9	75,919 1 0	—	75,949 1 0	8[illegible]44[illegible] 13 0	—	74,420 13 0	1,528 4 0	9,163 9 9
" [illegible] (Ipeck of) -	20,200 0 0	—	20,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 [illegible]	—	1,[illegible]6[illegible] 0 0
" [illegible] - -	32,435 6 9	—	32,435 6 9	—	32,435 6 9	1,108 11 9	33,544 2 6	30,531 14 6	934 14 3	29,600 0 3	30,534 14 6	—	30,531 14 6	—	3,914 2 3
" [illegible] - -	97,800 8 9	1,917 14 6	95,882 10 3	6,685 8 3	1,02,568 2 6	1,246 5 3	1,03,814 7 9	98,[illegible]86 7 0	—	98,686 7 0	95,586 5 0	—	95,586 5 0	3,10[illegible] 2 0	2,725 15 0
" Total of the Sirkar of Juanpoor	12,78,751 11 6	21,949 8 9	12,56,802 2 9	46,702 13 0	13,03,504 15 9	39,950 14 3	13,43,455 14 0	12,59,822 15 6	16,329 7 0	12,43,493 8 6	11,54,077 14 6	31,856 7 6	1,22,301 11 3	36,722 4 3	99,962 5 6

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N° 8. " Names of the Purgunnahs.	N° 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
" Sirkar of Terhar.															
Kuntill - -	3,03,551 13 6	11,844 8 -	2,91,707 5 6	21,811 8 9	3,13,518 14 3	922 9 3	3,14,441 7 6	3,02,353 1 -	—	3,02,353 1 -	2,85,091 3 3	—	2,85,091 3 3	17,281 13 9	12,088 6 6
Suktess Ghur - -	16,528 14 3	449 11 9	16,079 2 6	4,315 - -	20,394 2 6	639 - 6	21,033 3 -	20,795 8 6	—	20,795 8 6	16,528 14 3	—	16,528 14 3	4,266 10 3	273 10 6
Total of the Sirkar of Terhar	3,20,080 11 9	12,294 3 9	3,07,786 8 -	26,126 8 9	3,33,913 - 9	1,561 9 9	3,35,474 1 6	3,23,148 9 6	—	3,23,148 9 6	3,01,620 1 6	—	3,01,620 1 6	21,528 8 -	12,326 1 -
" Sirkar of Allahabad. Budhoee according to the Sudder Jumma (after deducting the Amount of the Rajah's Jaghier), the Canongoe Records of which have not been received - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	—

" ABSTRACT.

" Sirkar of Benares -	6,95,501 2 9	28,159 4 3	6,67,341 14 6	15,712 10 9	6,83,054 9 3	9,093 10 9	6,2,148 4 -	6,58,714 2 6	1,168 10 3	6,57,545 8 3	6,78,588 4 -	34,947 4 9	6,43,640 15 3	15,073 3 3	34,602 11 9
" Ditto of Chunar -	7,13,812 - 9	62,859 12 3	6,50,952 4 6	90,329 3 9	7,41,281 8 3	30,102 - 9	771,383 9 -	7,11,875 11 6	8,251 7 3	7,03,634 4 3	6,20,981 9 3	27,553 10 6	5,93,427 14 9	1,18,457 12 9	67,749 4 9
" Ditto of Gauzeepoor -	14,61,741 1 -	1,35,669 7 -	13,26,071 10 -	94,297 1 9	14,20,368 11 9	67,512 3 -	1487,880 14 9	13,97,564 5 6	31,276 9 3	13,66,287 12 3	13,82,352 6 -	39,855 - 3	13,42,497 5 9	55,066 15 9	1,21,593 2 6
" Ditto of Juanpoor -	12,78,751 11 6	21,949 8 9	12,56,802 2 9	46,702 13 -	13,03,504 15 9	39,950 14 3	1343,455 14 -	12,59,822 15 6	16,329 7 -	12,43,493 8 6	11,54,977 14 6	31,866 3 3	12,23,101 11 3	36,722 4 3	99,962 5 6
" Ditto of Terhar -	3,02,080 11 9	12,294 3 9	3,07,784 8 -	26,126 8 9	3,33,913 - 9	1,561 9 9	335,474 10 6	3,23,148 9 6	—	3,23,148 9 6	3,01,620 1 6	—	3,01,620 1 6	21,528 8 -	12,326 1 -
" Ditto of Allahabad -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	—
" Total Rupees - -	46,45,545 11 9	2,60,932 4 -	43,84,613 7 9	2,73,168 6 -	46,57,781 13 9	1,48,220 6 6	4806,002 4 3	45,26,794 12 6	57,026 1 9	44,69,768 10 9	44,14,179 3 3	1,34,232 2 9	42,79,947 - 6	2,46,847 12 -	1,36,233 9 6

" Benares,
" the 12th September 1788.

" Errors excepted,

(Signed) " Jon Duncan, Resident.

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N° 9. Accompanying Letter from Resident at Benares.

" Mofuffil Jumma Waffil Baukee of the Mehals of the Zemindarry of Benares for 1193 Fuffily, fpecifying the Decreafe and Increafe of the Jummahs of the refpective Mehals in " 1193 from thofe of 1192 Fuffily; as alfo the Decreafe and Increafe of the Grofs Collections of 1193 from thofe of 1192, &c. &c.; the Whole being extracted from the Records " of the Canongoes.

" Names of the Purgannahs.	N° 1. Affil Jumma of 1192.	2. Kummee, or Decreafe of ye Affil Jumma of 1192 in 1193.	3. Baukee, or Balance.	4. Ezaffa, or Increafe in 1193.	5. Jumla Mal, or Total of the Land Revenue in 1193.	6. Abwabs of 1193.	7. Total of the Mal or Land Revenue of the Abwab in 1193.	8. Waffool Kham, or Grofs Collections in 1193.	9. Minhahie Batta, or Deductions made by the Aumils from the Collections from the Ryots for Batta on Teeffooly and Gorfhey Rupees, &c &c. &c.	10. Waffool Pakky, or Net Collections in 1193.	11. Waffool Kham, or Grofs Collections in 1192.	12. Decreafe of the Grofs Collections of 1193 from thofe of 1192.	13. Baukee or Balance. This Balance being added to the Beffils, or Increafe, in the next Column, will fhew the Grofs Collections of 1193, as per Column No. 8. and if added to the Kummee, or Decreafe, No. 2, will exhibit the Grofs Collections of 1192 as per Column No. 11.	14. Beffils, or Increafe of 1193 beyond the Amount collected in 1192.	15. Bakee Jummah, or Balance of the Mofuffil Jumma.
" Sirkar of Benares.															
" Havelee Benares.															
" 1ſt, Talookee of Tickeree -	25,419 12 0	406 9 3	25,023 2 9	506 14 9	25,530 1 6	119 7 9	25,649 9 3	22,692 6 6	—	22,692 6 6	24,079 1 0	1,404 10 6	22,692 6 6	—	2,957 2 9
" 2d, D° of Chittaypoor -	11,785 1 0	67 7 0	11,717 10 0	149 3 6	11,866 13 6	54 2 0	11,920 15 6	11,788 5 6	—	11,788 5 6	11,712 14 0	—	11,712 14 0	75 7 6	132 10 0
" 3d, D° of Jalloopoor -	32,675 8 6	2,270 6 9	30,405 1 9	542 6 9	30,947 8 6	154 11 9	31,102 4 3	28,938 8 9	—	28,938 8 9	31,858 0 9	2,920 0 3	28,938 8 9	—	2,163 11 6
" Shewpoor - -	37,949 8 6	673 15 0	37,275 9 6	756 11 9	38,032 5 3	564 9 6	38,596 14 9	37,399 4 9	—	37,399 4 9	37,580 11 3	181 6 6	37,399 4 9	—	1,197 10 0
" Llothah (Talook of) -	28,646 15 6	1,234 14 6	27,412 1 0	1,233 8 0	28,645 9 0	1,371 11 3	30,017 4 3	28,091 13 6	—	28,091 13 6	28,157 3 9	65 6 3	28,091 13 6	—	1,925 6 9
" Kulwar - -	95,119 11 6	315 0 0	94,804 11 6	264 2 0	95,068 13 6	1,252 15 9	96,321 13 3	92,262 13 6	732 8 6	91,530 5 0	92,575 2 0	312 4 6	92,268 13 6	—	4,791 8 3
" Kurownah - -	44,106 2 3	500 0 0	43,606 2 3	100 0 0	43,706 2 3	629 11 9	44,335 13 6	40,386 11 3	159 5 6	40,227 5 9	40,314 1 0	5,927 5 9	40,386 11 3	—	4,108 7 9
" Jackeney (Talook of) -	14,686 14 9	—	14,686 14 9	35 0 0	14,721 14 9	938 9 0	15,660 7 9	15,393 3 6	—	15,393 3 6	15,011 13 3	—	15,011 15 3	381 4 3	267 4 3
" Meywah - -	73,648 0 0	5,159 4 0	68,488 12 0	863 6 3	69,352 2 3	2,607 1 0	71,959 3 3	68,835 9 6	649 7 6	68,186 2 0	72,225 1 9	1,389 8 3	68,835 9 6	—	3,753 1 3
" Kutchee - -	1,13,299 2 3	14,187 2 3	99,103 0 0	1,584 3 3	1,00,687 3 3	1,490 5 9	1,02,177 9 0	99,529 0 0	90 12 0	97,438 4 0	1,02,042 4 9	2,513 4 9	99,529 0 0	—	2,739 5 0
" Afraul - -	38,647 8 9	25 0 0	38,622 8 9	18 12 6	38,641 5 3	582 1 6	49,223 6 9	38,170 12 6	374 1 9	37,796 12 9	35,946 8 9	—	35,946 8 9	2,224 5 0	1,426 10 0
" Abgawaun - -	63,439 5 6	1,576 5 6	61,893 0 0	47 0 0	61,940 0 0	793 9 9	62,733 9 9	61,778 9 3	—	61,778 9 3	62,445 14 6	667 5 3	61,778 9 3	—	955 0 6
" Blukeled - -	51,620 0 0	1,889 2 9	49,730 13 3	252 0 0	49,982 13 3	1,433 12 6	51,416 9 9	50,155 1 6	—	50,155 1 6	50,039 1 3	—	50,039 1 3	116 0 3	1,261 8 0
" Punrah - -	52,854 4 0	2,480 12 3	50,372 1 9	1,336 9 6	51,708 11 3	1,610 0 3	53,318 11 6	47,254 1 0	300 0 0	46,954 1 0	50,707 1 3	3,453 1 3	47,254 1 0	—	6,364 10 6
" Total of the Sirkar of Benares	6,83,897 10 6	30,755 15 3	6,53,141 9 3	7,689 14 3	6,60,831 7 6	13,602 13 0	6,74,434 4 6	6,42,676 7 0	2,306 3 3	6,40,370 3 9	6,58,714 2 6	18,834 13 3	6,39,879 5 3	2,797 1 9	34,064 0 9
" Sirkar of Chunar.															
" Havelee Chunar -	49,394 8 6	191 9 6	49,202 15 0	534 9 6	49,737 8 6	663 12 6	50,401 5 0	51,184 14 0	1,662 1 0	49,522 13 0	51,176 9 3	391 11 3	51,184 14 0	—	878 8 0
" Bingusit - -	35,187 14 0	128 0 6	35,059 13 6	911 0 0	35,970 13 6	538 6 6	36,509 4 0	36,220 11 6	1,431 1 9	34,789 9 9	36,270 13 6	50 2 0	36,220 11 6	—	1,719 10 3
" Rajelhepoor - -	42,340 4 3	1,774 2 0	40,566 2 3	1,459 5 6	42,025 7 9	1,542 13 6	43,568 5 3	32,384 15 9	444 5 3	31,940 10 6	32,350 3 9	—	32,350 3 9	14 12 0	11,637 10 9
" Bhoeley - -	91,686 12 0	6,697 14 0	84,988 14 0	2,113 0 0	87,101 14 0	3,163 11 0	90,265 9 0	87,089 3 9	—	87,089 3 9	90,951 15 6	3,862 11 9	87,089 3 9	—	3,186 5 0
" Agowrey Buhur -	64,988 0 0	1,014 14 0	63,973 2 0	564 0 0	64,537 2 0	8,014 12 9	72,551 14 9	67,594 10 3	—	67,594 10 3	66,775 5 3	—	66,775 5 3	819 5 0	4,957 4 6
" Bujr Ghur - -	11,917 0 0	1,611 0 0	10,306 0 0	6 0 0	10,312 0 0	596 3 3	10,908 3 3	8,947 9 3	—	8,947 9 3	11,282 13 0	2,341 3 9	8,947 9 3	—	1,960 10 0
" Ahrowrah - -	18,692 14 9	2,817 15 9	15,874 15 0	927 3 3	16,802 2 3	1,735 8 3	18,337 10 6	15,824 3 9	22 1 6	15,802 2 3	20,330 3 0	4,505 15 3	15,824 9 3	—	2,535 8 3
" Mowarje - -	20,934 13 3	1,580 14 3	19,353 15 0	1,524 12 0	20,878 11 0	1,016 10 0	21,895 5 0	21,556 14 9	60 3 6	21,496 11 3	20,310 12 0	—	20,310 12 0	1,246 2 9	398 9 9
" Mowarey, exclufive of Kunkerah	28,188 4 3	5,658 13 6	22,529 6 9	589 8 0	23,118 14 9	243 13 3	23,362 12 0	22,404 7 0	—	22,404 7 0	37,545 13 6	15,141 6 6	22,404 7 0	—	958 5 0
" Kurrat Sekhun -	89,401 12 9	13,128 4 9	74,277 8 0	6,780 3 9	81,057 11 9	7,197 7 0	81,777 2 9	58,505 9 9	—	58,505 9 9	76,044 0 9	17,538 7 0	58,505 9 9	—	23,271 9 0
" Burwal - -	35,428 0 6	2,278 9 9	33,149 6 9	4,317 0 6	37,466 7 3	2,314 10 9	39,781 2 0	36,954 8 3	—	36,954 8 3	29,380 12 9	—	29,380 12 9	7,573 11 6	2,826 9 9
" Dhoofs - -	38,248 1 3	6,075 5 9	32,178 11 6	54 1 9	32,226 13 3	935 8 3	33,162 5 6	32,313 15 9	121 3 9	32,192 12 0	36,787 2 9	4,473 3 0	32,313 15 9	—	969 9 6
" Nuwan - -	68,186 10 0	18,378 12 0	44,807 14 0	675 15 3	45,483 13 3	1,404 1 0	46,887 14 3	36,243 9 6	65 13 3	36,177 12 3	57,003 13 6	20,760 4 0	36,243 9 6	—	10,710 2 0
" Mhywar - -	45,423 0 3	6,000 11 3	39,422 5 0	2,687 4 6	42,109 9 6	6,428 8 6	48,538 2 0	46,152 15 3	—	46,152 15 3	46,731 0 6	578 1 3	46,152 15 3	—	2,385 2 9
" Mehaeje - -	65,119 9 9	11,799 0 9	53,320 9 0	644 9 3	53,965 2 3	1,023 15 3	54,989 1 6	51,101 10 0	—	51,101 10 0	57,153 13 3	6,052 3 3	51,101 10 0	—	3,887 7 6
" Bhurrah - -	42,279 8 0	3,764 9 0	38,514 15 0	700 0 0	39,214 15 0	723 3 6	39,938 2 6	38,205 2 6	—	38,205 2 6	40,964 7 3	2,759 4 9	38,205 2 6	—	1,733 0 0
" The Total of the Sirkar of Chunar	7,40,417 1 6	82,896 8 9	6,57,520 8 9	24,278 9 3	6,81,799 2 0	31,065 1 3	7,12,864 3 3	6,42,665 1 0	3,806 14 0	6,38,858 3 0	7,11,885 11 6	78,884 9 9	6,33,011 1 9	5,653 15 3	74,006 0 3

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N° 9. " Names of the Purgunnahs.	N° 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
" Sirkar of Gauzepoor.															
" Havelee Gauzepoor -	91,644 2 0	4,716 6 6	86,927 11 6	583 10 3	87,511 5 9	2,473 6 9	89,984 12 6	85,477 13 9	291 12 6	85,186 1 3	90,939 8 6	5,461 10 9	85,477 13 9	—	4,798 11 3
" Mahomedabad and " Kureat Puthie } -	1,46,877 4 9	12,859 12 6	1,34,017 8 3	373 14 9	1,34,391 7 0	7,101 1 0	1,41,492 8 0	1,30,471 8 3	2,490 0 0	1,27,981 8 3	1,49,381 13 9	18,910 5 6	1,30,471 8 3	—	13,510 15 9
" Zemaneah - -	1,60,924 14 3	33,256 12 6	1,27,672 1 9	1,093 9 6	1,28,765 11 3	7,060 15 6	1,35,826 10 9	1,15,780 4 9	1,499 12 9	1,14,280 8 0	1,54,038 1 3	38,257 12 6	1,15,780 4 9	—	21,546 2 9
" Chowfah - -	67,908 13 6	9,634 10 0	58,274 3 6	1,829 0 0	60,103 3 6	5,683 15 9	65,787 3 3	62,699 9 6	253 6 0	62,446 3 0	88,074 3 9	14,374 10 3	62,699 9 6	—	3,341 0 3
" Kundah - -	52,611 2 0	17,318 6 0	35,292 12 0	166 14 6	35,459 0 6	205 9 3	35,664 9 9	32,639 15 9	143 12 3	32,497 3 6	50,961 0 6	18,321 0 9	32,639 15 9	—	3,167 6 3
" Khanpoor - -	26,701 0 0	2,448 4 9	24,252 11 3	4,076 12 0	28,329 7 3	490 7 6	28,819 14 9	25,547 6 0	—	25,547 6 0	25,305 4 6	—	25,305 4 6	242 1 6	3,272 8 9
" Shadeabad - -	84,120 10 9	2,599 12 3	81,520 14 6	1,382 5 0	82,903 3 6	6,297 15 6	89,201 3 0	75,266 10 9	3,100 15 6	82,165 11 3	89,228 7 9	3,961 13 0	85,266 10 9	—	7,035 7 9
" Putchowter - -	73,157 1 3	4,375 7 6	68,781 9 9	2,306 4 0	71,141 13 9	4,675 3 6	75,817 1 6	70,952 5 3	—	70,952 5 3	71,928 14 0	976 7 9	70,952 5 3	—	4,864 12 3
" Zehoorabad - -	97,873 2 9	6,393 6 3	91,479 12 6	1,266 2 3	92,745 14 9	6,121 1 0	98,866 15 9	93,190 0 0	—	93,190 0 3	98,991 7 6	5,801 7 3	93,190 0 3	—	5,676 15 6
" Behdawn - -	34,282 15 6	3,761 15 9	30,520 15 9	241 5 0	30,762 4 9	1,620 1 9	32,382 6 6	28,965 5 0	—	28,965 5 0	33,467 1 0	4,501 12 0	28,965 5 0	—	3,417 1 6
" Sekunderpoor - -	1,35,486 15 9	27,222 2 3	1,08,264 13 6	1,842 7 6	1,10,107 5 0	7,244 13 9	1,17,352 2 9	1,08,386 4 6	55 7 6	1,08,330 13 0	1,32,709 13 6	24,323 9 0	1,08,386 4 6	—	9,021 5 9
" Khureed - -	1,21,731 3 0	29,989 15 6	91,741 3 6	1,092 11 0	92,833 14 6	5,785 8 6	98,619 7 0	92,729 12 9	1,010 9 3	91,719 3 6	1,28,080 13 3	35,351 0 6	92,729 12 9	—	6,400 3 6
" Bulleeah - -	1,53,771 8 3	19,300 12 0	1,34,470 12 3	5,297 7 0	1,39,768 3 3	—	1,39,768 3 3	1,36,396 5 0	7,084 15 0	1,29,311 6 0	1,33,111 10 9	—	1,33,111 10 9	3,284 10 3	10,452 13 3
" Gurrah - -	32,686 12 6	2,507 6 3	30,179 6 3	562 12 3	30,742 2 6	2,569 1 6	33,311 4 0	31,198 2 6	1,119 9 3	30,078 9 3	33,357 14 6	2,159 12 0	31,198 2 6	—	3,232 10 9
" Dehmah - -	7,936 9 9	82 2 3	7,854 7 6	298 9 6	8,153 0 0	300 5 9	8,453 5 9	7,994 13 3	334 11 0	7,660 2 3	7,624 10 0	—	7,624 10 0	370 3 3	793 3 6
" Kopah - -	68,272 2 0	13,758 1 9	54,514 0 3	783 4 9	55,297 5 0	5,316 14 6	60,614 3 6	56,976 0 6	813 4 0	56,162 12 6	73,235 14 0	16,259 13 6	56,976 0 6	—	4,451 7 0
" Cheetleroypoor -	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	—	1,500 0 0
" Lackneffer - -	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	—	1,600 0 0
" Syedpoor - -	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	—
" Total of the Sirkar of Gauzepoor	14,07,214 1 0	1,90,221 6 6	12,16,992 11 0	23,250 6 3	12,40,243 1 3	62,946 9 9	13,43,189 11 0	12,12,800 0 9	18,197 3 6	11,94,602 13 3	13,97,564 5 6	1,88,661 3 9	12,08,903 1 9	3,896 15 0	1,08,586 13 9
" Sirkar of Juanpoor.															
" Havelee Juanpoor -	1,58,387 9 6	11,730 4 0	1,46,657 5 6	2,050 6 0	1,48,707 11 6	7,923 9 6	1,56,631 5 0	1,54,075 7 6	3,646 4 6	1,50,429 3 0	1,54,301 9 0	226 0 0	1,54,075 7 6	—	6,202 2 0
" Rance - -	84,217 6 9	565 5 0	83,652 1 9	2,996 0 0	86,648 1 9	1,737 14 9	88,386 0 6	87,678 15 6	1,390 1 6	86,288 4 0	79,750 11 6	—	79,750 11 6	7,928 4 0	2,097 2 6
" Angowlee - -	77,268 3 9	484 2 0	76,784 1 9	6,473 14 6	83,258 0 3	1,989 1 6	85,247 1 9	83,817 8 0	2,012 14 3	81,804 9 9	76,407 13 3	—	76,407 13 3	7,409 10 9	3,442 8 0
" Zufferabad - -	15,277 12 6	319 11 0	14,958 1 6	183 0 0	15,191 1 6	226 2 6	15,367 4 3	14,306 11 6	100 8 9	14,206 2 9	17,105 1 6	2,798 9 0	14,306 11 6	—	1,161 1 6
" Mereeahoo - -	1,89,941 4 9	3,215 4 6	1,86,726 0 3	1,196 3 0	1,87,922 3 3	3,161 12 6	1,91,083 15 9	1,80,332 0 6	—	1,80,332 6 0	1,70,896 3 0	—	1,70,896 3 0	9,445 13 6	2,751 15 3
" Gopalopoor - -	65,673 4 0	2,056 10 9	63,616 9 3	674 8 9	64,291 2 0	1,865 2 3	66,156 4 3	63,304 14 9	—	63,304 14 9	65,328 13 9	2,023 15 0	63,304 14 9	—	2,851 5 6
" Burlutty - -	80,425 5 0	1,807 3 6	78,618 1 6	4,963 9 3	83,581 10 9	2,073 8 9	85,655 3 6	84,350 7 3	91 10 9	84,258 12 6	73,967 12 3	—	73,969 12 3	10,380 11 0	1,396 7 0
" Mongrah - -	1,13,508 0 3	3,903 2 9	1,09,599 13 6	532 0 3	1,10,131 13 9	4,225 15 0	1,14,357 12 9	1,04,467 11 9	—	1,04,467 11 9	1,15,447 13 6	10,980 1 9	1,04,467 11 9	—	9,890 9 0
" Gorwarah - -	1,22,191 8 0	2,628 14 9	1,19,562 9 3	1,089 4 0	1,20,651 13 3	9,226 11 6	1,29,878 8 9	1,21,852 9 6	608 3 6	1,21,244 6 0	1,28,617 13 6	6,765 4 0	1,21,852 9 6	—	8,634 2 9
" Kureat Doft - -	30,446 2 0	393 4 3	30,052 13 9	923 15 9	30,976 13 6	667 0 9	31,643 14 3	30,741 11 9	—	30,741 11 9	30,790 12 0	49 0 3	30,741 11 9	—	902 2 6
" Kurreat Mehdah -	15,852 12 6	69 0 0	15,773 12 6	140 5 3	15,914 1 9	630 12 6	16,544 14 3	16,367 5 6	—	15,821 0 0	16,072 6 0	—	16,072 6 0	294 15 6	723 9 3
" Kerakut - -	1,06,628 8 6	19,768 4 3	86,910 4 3	1,315 6 0	88,211 3 9	2,991 4 6	91,202 8 3	82,393 9 0	—	82,393 9 0	1,05,832 11 9	23,430 2 9	82,393 9 0	—	8,808 15 3
" Gillowah - -	83,973 0 6	1,696 12 9	82,276 3 9	1,455 7 6	83,731 11 3	1,404 0 6	85,135 11 9	80,551 4 9	546 0 6	[illegible] 2 3	75,949 1 0	—	75,949 1 0	4,602 3 9	6,105 9 6
" Singramow - -	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	—	1,060 0 0
" Bukhsheat - -	32,547 14 9	—	32,547 14 9	—	32,547 14 9	1,131 0 0	33,678 14 9	26,004 13 9	859 13 3	25,145 0 6	[illegible] 14 6	4,530 0 0	26,004 13 9	—	8,533 14 3
" Kolah Aftah - -	1,02,568 2 6	6,972 2 6	95,596 0 0	116 0 0	95,712 0 0	2,243 0 0	97,955 10 0	94,030 4 9	—	94,030 0 0	98,686 7 0	4,656 2 3	94,030 4 9	—	3,925 5 3
" Total of the Sirkar of Juanpoor	13,00,091 15 3	55,560 2 0	12,44,531 13 3	24,095 9 9	12,68,627 7 0	41,497 10 9	13,10,125 1 9	12,44,415 7 9	10,776 11 6	12,33,638 12 3	12,59,825 15 6	55,459 2 3	12,04,363 13 3	40,051 10 6	76,486 5 6

"Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N° 9. "Names of the Purgunnahs.	N° 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
"Sukar of Terhar.															
"Kental - -	3,14,441 7 6	12,597 4 -	3,01,844 3 6	5,407 13 3	3,07,252 - 9	—	3,07,252 - 9	2,96,673 9 -	—	2,90,673 - -	3,02,353 1 -	5,680 - 3	2,96,673 - 9	—	10,580 - -
"Sultch Ghur - -	20,394 2 6	300 15 9	20,093 2 9	1,730 3 6	21,823 6 3	597 13 6	22,421 3 9	22,210 - 9	—	22,210 9 -	20,795 8 6	—	20,795 8 6	1,415 - 6	210 10 9
Total of Sukar of Terhar -	3,34,835 10 0	12,898 3 9	3,21,937 6 3	7,138 9 -	3,29,075 7 -	597 13 6	3,29,673 4 6	3,18,883 9 9	—	3,18,883 9 -	3,23,148 9 6	5,680 - 3	3,17,468 9 3	1,415 - 6	10,790 10 9
"Sukar of Allahabad. Ballance according to the Sudder Jumma after deducting the Amount of the Rajah's Jagheer, the Canongoe Records of which have not been received -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	—

"ABSTRACT.															
"Sukar of Benares -	6,83,897 8 6	30,775 15 3	6,53,141 9 3	7,689 14 3	6,60,831 7 6	13,602 13 -	6,74,434 4 6	6,12,676 7 -	2,306 3 3	6,40,370 3 9	6,58,714 2 6	18,834 13 3	6,39,879 5 3	2,797 1 9	34,064 - 9
"Ditto of Chunar -	7,40,417 1 6	82,896 8 9	6,57,520 8 9	24,288 9 3	6,81,799 2 -	31,065 1 3	7,12,864 3 3	6,42,665 1 -	3,806 14 -	6,38,858 3 -	7,11,885 11 6	78,874 9 9	6,33,011 1 9	9,653 15 3	74,006 - 3
"Ditto of Gauzeepoor -	14,07,214 1 -	1,90,221 6 6	12,16,990 11 -	23,250 6 3	12,40,243 1 3	62,946 9 9	13,03,189 11 -	12,12,829 - -	18,197 3 6	11,94,602 13 3	13,97,554 5 6	1,88,661 3 9	12,08,903 1 3	3,898 15 -	1,08,586 13 9
"Ditto of Juanpoor -	13,00,091 15 3	55,560 2 -	12,44,531 13 3	24,095 9 9	12,68,627 7 -	41,497 10 9	13,10,125 1 9	12,44,415 7 9	10,776 11 6	12,33,638 12 3	12,89,822 15 6	55,459 2 3	12,04,363 13 3	40,051 10 6	76,486 5 6
"Ditto of Terhar -	3,34,835 10 -	12,898 3 9	3,21,937 6 3	7,138 - 9	3,29,075 7 -	597 13 6	3,29,673 4 6	3,18,883 9 9	—	31,886 9 0	3,23,148 9 6	5,680 - 3	3,17,468 9 3	1,415 - 6	10,790 10 9
"Ditto of Allahabad -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	—
"Total Rupees - -	46,42,115 4 3	3,72,332 3 9	42,69,783 - 6	86,452 8 3	43,56,235 8 9	1,49,710 - 3	45,05,945 9 -	42,37,099 10 3	35,087 - 3	42,02,012 10 -	45,56,794 12 6	3,47,509 13 3	41,79,284 15 3	57,814 11 -	3,03,932 15 -

"Benares,
"the 12th September 1788.

"Errors excepted,

(Signed) "Jon^n Duncan, Resident.

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" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

No 10. Accompanying Letter from Resident at Benares.

" Mofuſſil Jumma Waſſil Baukee of the Mehals of the Zemindarry of Benares for 1194 Fuſſily, ſpecifying the Decreaſe and Increaſe of the Jummahs of the reſpective Mehals in " 1194 from thoſe of 1193 Fuſſily; as alſo the Decreaſe and Increaſe of the Groſs Collections of 1194 from thoſe of 1193, &c. &c.; the Whole being extracted from the Records " of the Canongoes.

" Names of the Purgunnahs.	No 1. Aſſil Jumma of 1193.	2. Kummee, or Decreaſe of yr Aſſil Jumma of 1193 in 1194.	3. Baukee, or Balance.	4. Ezaffa, or Increaſe in 1194.	5. Jumla Mál, or Total of the Land Revenue in 1194.	6. Aboabs of 1194.	7. Total of the Mál, or Land Revenue, of the Aboabs in 1194.	8. Waſſool Kham, or Groſs Collections in 1194.	9. Minhahie Batta, or Deductions made from the Annuls from the Collections from the Ryots for Batta Treaſſooly and Gooſhey Rupees, &c. &c.	10. Waſſool Pokht, or Net Collections in 1191.	11. Waſſool Kham, or Groſs Collections in 1193.	12. Decreaſe of the Groſs Collections of 1194 from thoſe of 1193.	13. Baukee or Balance. This Balance being added to the Beſhie, or Increaſe, in the next Column, will ſhew the Groſs Collections of 1194, as per Column No. 8. and if added to the Kumee. or Decreaſe, No. 2, will exhibit the Groſs Collections of 1193, as per Column No. 12.	14. Beſhie, or Increaſe of 1194 beyond the Amount collected in 1193.	15. Baukee Jummah, or Balance of the Moſuſſil Jumma.
" Sirkar of Benares.															
" Havelee Benares.															
" 1ſt, Talookee of Tickeree -	25,505 1 6	602 8 3	24,920 9 3	218 11 3	25,121 4 6	178 2 6	25,299 7 0	21,604 8 0	—	21,604 8 0	22,692 6 6	1,087 14 6	21,604 8 0	—	3,694 15 0
" 2d, Chittaypoor -	12,667 13 6	280 2 0	12,387 11 6	614 5 6	13,002 1 0	116 1 3	13,118 2 3	12,484 1 3	—	12,484 1 3	11,788 5 6	—	11,788 5 6	695 11 9	634 1 0
" 3d, Jalloopoor -	30,283 14 3	76 15 3	30,206 15 0	3,651 2 6	33,858 1 6	227 4 9	34,085 6 3	32,376 4 9	—	32,376 4 9	28,938 8 9	—	28,938 8 9	3,437 12 0	1,709 1 6
" Shewpoor - -	39,202 5 3	242 6 9	38,959 14 6	916 0 0	39,875 14 6	926 7 6	40,802 6 0	40,215 6 3	—	40,215 6 3	37,399 4 9	—	37,399 4 9	2,816 1 6	586 15 9
" Llothah - -	25,656 12 0	274 12 0	25,382 0 0	814 6 0	26,196 6 0	1,895 7 6	28,091 13 6	27,616 0 0	—	27,616 0 0	28,091 13 6	475 13 6	27,616 0 0	—	475 13 6
" Kuſwar - -	86,026 13 6	497 9 0	85,429 4 6	400 0 0	85,929 4 6	1,167 3 9	87,096 8 3	83,354 10 0	637 13 3	82,716 13 0	92,262 13 6	8,903 3 6	83,354 10 0	—	4,379 11 3
" Kurownah (Talook of) -	43,706 2 3	600 0 0	43,106 2 3	875 0 0	43,981 2 3	634 3 3	44,615 5 6	40,243 13 3	261 9 3	39,982 4 2	40,386 11 3	142 14 0	40,243 13 3	—	4,633 1 3
" Jackuenee - -	14,721 14 9	532 4 0	14,189 10 9	1,325 14 0	15,515 8 9	459 15 0	15,975 7 9	15,710 14 6	127 8 0	15,583 6 6	15,393 3 6	—	15,393 3 6	317 11 0	392 1 3
" Meijwah (Talook of) -	69,352 2 3	1,333 6 3	68,018 12 0	4,832 2 6	72,850 14 6	415 11 3	73,266 9 9	69,122 6 9	506 3 0	68,616 3 0	68,835 9 6	—	68,835 9 6	286 13 3	4,650 6 9
" Kutcher - -	1,22,600 15 6	150 12 0	1,22,450 3 6	6,621 15 9	1,29,072 3 3	2,522 0 9	1,31,594 4 0	1,30,730 0 0	165 0 0	1,30,564 15 9	99,529 0 0	—	99,529 0 0	31,201 0 0	1,029 4 3
" Afraad - -	43,099 5 3	——	43,099 5 3	400 0 0	43,499 5 3	740 13 6	44,240 2 9	39,041 7 6	365 11 3	38,675 12 3	38,170 14 6	—	38,170 14 6	870 9 0	5,564 6 6
" Algawaun - -	61,940 0 0	202 0 0	61,738 0 0	2,637 3 6	46,375 3 6	2,381 13 3	66,757 0 9	64,709 5 9	215 3 6	64,494 2 3	61,778 9 3	—	61,778 9 3	2,930 12 6	2,262 14 6
" Bhilesh - -	48,283 13 3	1,238 3 9	47,045 9 6	221 0 0	47,266 9 6	2,388 6 6	49,655 0 0	44,481 1 0	——	44,481 1 0	50,155 1 6	5,674 0 6	44,481 1 0	——	5,173 15 0
" Pundrah - -	48,430 0 3	1,301 8 9	47,128 7 6	499 8 9	47,628 0 3	3,536 15 0	51,164 15 3	47,712 11 6	——	47,712 11 6	47,254 1 0	—	47,254 1 0	458 10 6	3,452 3 9
" Total of the Sirkar of Benares	6,71,477 1 6	7,332 8 0	6,64,144 9 7	24,027 5 9	6,88,171 15 3	17,590 9 9	7,05,762 9 0	6,69,402 10 6	2,279 0 0	6,67,123 9 6	6,42,676 7 0	16,288 14 0	6,26,387 9 0	43,015 1 6	38,638 15 3
" Sirkar of Chunar.															
" Havelee Chunar -	48,261 11 0	4 0 0	48,257 11 0	1,867 7 0	50,125 2 0	754 7 9	50,879 9 9	49,866 1 6	1,643 11 3	48,223 6 3	51,184 14 0	1,318 12 6	49,866 1 6	—	2,657 3 6
" Bugguit - -	35,982 7 9	563 5 6	35,419 2 3	751 14 3	36,171 0 6	1,041 13 3	37,212 13 9	33,884 0 9	1,153 0 0	32,731 0 9	36,220 11 6	2,336 10 9	33,884 0 9	—	4,881 13 0
" Rhalloopoor - -	41,984 9 9	2,571 5 6	39,413 4 3	1,234 8 6	40,647 12 9	1,405 1 3	42,052 14 0	41,679 2 9	847 0 0	40,832 2 9	32,364 15 9	—	34,364 15 9	9,314 3 0	1,220 11 3
" Bhoeelee - -	87,201 14 0	5,689 0 0	81,512 14 0	5,901 11 0	87,414 9 0	5,900 14 3	93,315 7 3	89,610 12 6	——	89,610 12 6	87,089 3 6	—	87,089 3 6	2,521 9 0	3,704 10 9
" Agowree Burlur -	66,438 2 0	4,174 6 0	62,263 12 0	2,024 0 0	64,287 12 0	7,700 6 3	71,988 2 3	66,907 9 3	416 8 6	66,491 0 3	67,594 10 3	687 1 0	66,907 9 3	—	51,197 1 6
" Bijy Ghur - -	11,188 0 0	546 12 0	10,633 4 0	1,200 8 0	11,833 12 0	976 4 9	12,810 0 9	12,198 10 0	105 9 3	12,093 0 9	9,949 9 3	—	9,949 9 3	2,249 0 9	717 0 0
" Ahrowrah - -	18,097 3 6	1,262 3 3	16,835 0 3	643 3 0	17,473 3 3	1,656 14 3	19,130 1 6	17,978 11 0	——	17,978 11 0	15,824 3 9	—	15,824 3 9	2,154 7 3	1,151 6 6
" Mowaye - -	21,700 9 6	1,018 12 3	20,681 13 3	62 2 9	20,744 0 0	352 5 0	21,096 5 0	19,980 6 3	27 11 0	19,952 11 3	21,586 14 9	1,576 8 6	19,980 6 3	—	1,143 9 9
" Mowaree - -	22,617 13 9	496 2 3	22,121 11 6	2,919 12 6	25,041 8 0	440 11 0	25,482 3 0	23,231 11 0	261 9 6	22,969 1 6	22,404 7 0	—	22,404 7 0	827 4 0	21,167 1 6
" Kunreeat Sikhur -	81,341 15 3	3,422 14 0	77,919 1 3	1,969 7 9	79,888 9 0	570 5 6	80,458 14 6	56,598 4 6	90 2 0	56,508 2 6	58,525 9 9	1,907 5 3	56,598 4 6	—	23,950 12 0
" Burwul - -	31,802 8 9	691 13 0	31,110 11 9	2,782 9 0	33,893 4 9	1,900 7 0	35,793 11 9	35,689 14 9	636 15 0	35,052 15 9	36,954 8 3	1,264 9 6	35,689 14 9	—	740 12 0
" Dhoofs - -	28,937 10 6	918 12 9	28,018 13 9	2,799 1 9	30,817 15 6	1,348 0 6	32,166 0 0	31,730 14 6	798 14 9	30,931 15 9	32,313 15 9	583 1 3	31,730 14 6	—	1,234 0 3
" Newun - -	45,013 13 6	4,927 4 9	40,086 8 9	7,893 3 0	48,879 11 9	3,185 9 3	52,065 5 0	37,000 5 3	67 13 3	36,932 6 0	36,243 9 6	—	36,243 9 6	756 11 9	15,132 15 0
" Mejwar - -	42,109 9 6	2,446 15 3	39,662 10 3	3,122 4 9	42,784 15 0	1,240 7 9	43,825 6 9	41,762 4 9	416 4 6	41,346 0 3	46,152 15 3	4,390 10 6	41,762 4 9	—	2,479 6 6
" Mohayeh - -	53,665 2 3	2,118 3 6	51,846 14 9	4,853 11 6	56,700 10 3	1,394 10 3	58,095 4 6	54,339 2 3	——	54,339 2 3	51,101 10 0	—	51,101 10 0	3,237 8 3	3,756 2 3
" Bhurrah - -	39,214 15 0	620 0 0	38,594 15 0	1,539 9 0	40,134 8 0	819 1 0	40,953 9 0	38,108 15 0	——	38,108 15 0	38,225 2 6	98 3 6	38,108 15 0	—	2,844 10 0
" Total of the Sirkar of Chunar	6,76,553 2 0	31,479 14 0	6,45,273 4 0	41,595 1 9	6,86,868 5 9	30,487 7 0	7,17,325 12 9	6,50,564 14 0	6,420 2 5	6,44,144 9 0	6,43,667 0 9	14,162 14 9	6,29,504 2 0	21,060 12 0	73,181 3 9

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N° 10. " Names of the Purgunnahs.	N° 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
" Sirkar of Gauzepoor.															
" Havelee Gauzepoor -	87,521 10 3	1,460 7 0	86,061 3 3	3,026 3 9	89,087 7 0	1,487 10 3	90,575 1 3	86,968 12 9	441 2 3	86,527 0 6	85,477 13 9	—	85,477 13 9	1,490 15 0	4,647 6 9
" Mahomedabad - -	1,34,391 7 0	10,767 0 9	1,23,624 6 3	3,913 3 0	1,27,537 9 3	6,839 1 9	1,34,376 11 0	1,20,835 11 0	2,372 9 9	1,18,462 1 3	1,20,471 8 3	9,635 13 3	1,20,835 11 0	—	15,913 9 9
" Zemaneah - -	1,23,764 9 0	1,436 10 0	1,22,327 15 0	24,882 11 3	1,47,210 10 3	10,223 8 0	1,57,434 2 3	1,53,394 3 0	370 0 3	1,53,024 2 3	1,15,780 4 9	—	1,15,780 4 9	37,613 14 3	4,410 0 0
" Chowfah - -	44,213 3 6	2,119 11 3	42,093 8 3	5,024 13 0	47,118 5 3	6,288 12 3	53,407 1 6	52,508 13 6	1,416 11 9	51,092 1 9	51,699 9 6	—	51,699 9 6	809 4 0	2,314 15 9
" Kundah - -	35,484 0 0	651 15 6	34,832 0 6	9,494 7 0	44,326 7 6	2,929 14 3	47,236 5 9	45,844 11 6	97 12 6	45,746 5 0	32,639 15 9	—	32,639 15 9	13,204 11 9	1,489 6 9
" Khanpoor - -	28,329 7 3	905 9 0	27,363 14 3	2,527 14 9	29,891 13 0	723 3 9	30,615 9 0	25,869 15 6	—	25,869 5 6	25,547 6 0	—	25,547 6 0	322 9 6	4,745 1 3
" Shadabad - -	82,302 1 0	2,084 9 9	80,217 7 3	6,028 9 0	86,246 0 3	8,011 4 6	94,257 4 9	91,371 10 9	3,879 1 9	87,492 9 9	85,266 10 9	—	85,266 10 9	6,104 0 0	6,764 11 9
" Putchowter - -	71,141 13 9	2,168 1 0	68,973 12 9	1,601 4 9	70,575 1 0	7,988 3 6	78,663 5 0	73,888 0 6	—	73,888 0 6	70,952 5 3	—	70,952 5 0	2,935 11 3	4,675 4 6
" Zehoorabad - -	95,158 15 0	1,817 6 3	93,341 8 9	6,115 14 3	99,457 7 0	7,329 13 6	1,06,787 4 6	99,965 5 9	—	99,965 5 9	93,190 0 3	—	93,190 0 3	6,775 5 6	6,821 14 9
" Abdulla Gunge -	4,501 0 0	320 2 9	4,180 13 3	134 1 9	4,314 15 0	308 11 9	4,623 10 9	4,398 9 9	—	4,398 9 9	4,398 9 9	—	4,398 9 9	—	225 1 0
" Behdawy - -	30,249 12 0	188 9 0	30,061 3 0	1,520 2 3	31,561 5 3	2,413 8 6	33,974 13 9	31,722 5 6	—	31,722 5 6	28,965 5 0	—	28,965 5 0	2,757 0 6	2,252 8 3
" Sekunderpoor - -	1,10,471 4 6	1,335 8 0	1,09,135 12 6	13,960 6 6	1,23,096 3 0	7,471 6 9	1,30,567 9 9	28,240 15 9	3,523 15 6	1,17,717 2 3	1,08,386 4 6	—	1,08,386 4 6	12,854 11 3	12,850 9 6
" Khureed - -	1,06,191 8 6	5,036 13 0	1,01,154 11 6	10,509 9 9	1,11,664 5 3	2,666 0 9	1,14,330 6 0	1,05,098 2 3	1,002 8 0	1,04,085 10 3	92,729 12 9	—	92,729 12 7	12,358 5 6	10,244 11 9
" Bulleeah - -	1,40,891 3 3	7,361 4 6	1,33,529 14 9	7,381 12 9	1,40,911 11 6	13,863 15 3	1,54,775 10 9	1,34,812 7 0	2,220 0 3	1,32,592 6 9	1,36,396 5 0	1,583 14 0	1,34,812 7 0	—	22,183 4 0
" Garah - -	31,298 2 6	581 0 0	30,717 2 6	3,036 13 6	33,754 0 0	2,084 11 6	35,838 11 6	30,993 2 6	852 2 3	30,141 0 3	31,198 2 6	205 0 0	30,992 2 6	—	5,697 11 3
" Dehmah - -	8,153 0 0	14 0 0	8,139 0 0	—	8,139 0 0	452 10 6	8,591 10 6	7,736 7 0	276 2 6	7,460 5 6	7,994 13 6	258 7 3	7,736 6 0	—	1,131 7 0
" Kopah - -	55,297 5 0	1,240 7 9	54,056 13 3	5,563 12 3	59,620 9 6	5,819 0 6	65,439 10 0	62,570 8 9	2,235 13 3	60,536 11 6	56,976 0 6	—	56,976 0 6	5,594 8 3	4,904 14 6
" Luckneffer - -	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	—	20,501 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	18,901 0 0	—	18,901 0 0	—	1,600 0 0
Cheetberozpoor -	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	—	10,002 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	8,502 0 0	—	8,502 0 0	—	1,500 0 0
Syedpoor - -	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	20,724 11 0	—	20,724 11 0	—	—
Total of the Sirkar of Gauzepoor	12,40,588 1 6	39,549 3 6	12,01,038 14 0	1,04,701 11 6	13,05,740 9 6	86,881 9 3	13,92,622 2 9	12,97,337 8 9	18,488 0 6	12,78,849 8 3	12,06,198 10 6	11,683 2 6	11,94,515 8 0	1,02,822 0 9	1,13,772 10 6
" Sirkar of Juanpoor.															
Havelee Juanpoor -	1,54,509 7 3	3,042 10 6	1,51,466 12 9	5,948 2 9	1,57,414 15 6	2,539 7 0	1,59,954 6 6	1,55,583 12 9	2,801 5 6	1,52,782 7 0	1,54,075 7 6	—	1,54,075 7 6	1,508 5 0	7,171 15 6
" Rarree - -	92,356 7 9	19 2 0	92,337 5 9	2,506 0 6	9,48,436 3 0	3,699 11 9	98,543 2 0	9,06,206 3 9	255 13 9	95,947 6 0	87,678 15 6	—	87,678 15 6	8,524 4 3	2,595 12 0
" Angowlee - -	90,979 0 3	595 7 0	90,383 9 3	5,696 0 0	96,079 9 3	5,383 11 6	1,01,363 4 9	98,105 9 3	146 9 9	97,958 15 6	83,817 8 0	—	83,817 8 0	14,288 1 3	3,494 5 3
" Zuffurabad - -	15,111 1 6	133 14 9	14,977 2 9	960 14 9	15,938 1 6	215 6 0	16,153 7 6	15,632 6 6	54 10 3	15,577 12 3	14,306 11 6	—	14,306 11 6	1,325 11 0	573 11 3
" Mereeahoo - -	1,87,922 3 3	633 4 9	1,87,288 14 6	4,984 1 9	1,92,273 3 3	3,173 2 6	1,95,446 2 9	1,86,416 6 0	—	1,86,416 6 0	1,80,332 0 6	—	1,80,332 0 6	6,084 5 6	9,029 12 9
" Gopalapoor - -	64,291 2 0	822 1 9	63,469 0 3	800 9 4	64,269 9 9	1,699 7 0	65,960 0 9	63,551 15 9	—	63,551 15 9	63,304 14 9	—	63,304 14 9	247 1 0	2,408 1 0
" Burfuttee - -	83,581 10 9	854 14 0	82,726 12 9	5,414 8 3	88,141 5 0	1,759 3 6	89,900 8 6	84,853 7 3	1,627 5 9	83,226 1 6	84,350 7 3	—	84,350 7 3	503 0 0	6,674 7 0
" Mongrah - -	1,05,131 13 9	1,028 7 0	1,04,103 4 9	10,437 1 0	11,440 7 9	4,259 9 9	1,18,800 1 6	1,13,943 15 9	—	1,13,943 15 9	1,04,467 11 9	—	1,04,467 11 9	9,476 4 0	4,856 1 9
" Gurwarah - -	1,29,878 8 9	4,230 1 3	1,25,648 7 6	6,269 9 0	1,31,918 0 6	2,505 11 9	1,34,423 12 3	1,17,767 15 9	417 0 9	1,17,350 15 0	1,21,852 9 6	4,084 9 9	1,17,767 15 9	—	17,072 13 3
" Bul[illegible] - -	28,087 12 0	718 5 3	27,369 6 9	4,598 2 9	31,967 9 6	3,281 7 6	25,249 1 0	31,323 9 3	130 14 0	31,192 11 3	26,004 13 9	—	26,004 13 9	5,318 11 6	4,056 5 9
" Kurreeat Doll -	30,976 13 6	230 0 6	30,746 13 0	650 6 9	31,397 3 9	923 15 0	32,321 2 9	31,299 13 9	—	31,299 13 9	30,741 11 9	—	36,741 11 9	558 2 0	1,021 5 0
" Kurreeat Mehdah -	21,848 13 6	321 6 3	21,527 7 3	11 9 6	21,539 0 9	667 7 6	22,206 8 3	21,417 0 3	155 5 6	21,261 10 9	16,367 5 6	—	16,367 5 6	5,049 10 9	944 13 6
" Serahut -	99,957 11 6	2,721 2 0	95,236 9 6	12,870 4 6	1,08,106 14 0	5,032 10 6	1,13,139 8 6	1,09,341 13 0	91 5 8	1,09,250 8 0	82,393 9 0	—	82,393 9 0	26,948 4 0	3,889 0 6
" Gissowah - -	83,731 11 3	506 8 9	83,225 2 6	989 0 6	84,214 3 0	1,372 12 3	86,086 15 3	80,579 4 9	1,620 0 0	78,959 4 3	80,551 4 9	—	80,551 4 9	28 0 0	7,127 11 0
" Singramow -	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	—	21,200 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	20,140 0 0	—	20,140 0 0	—	1,060 0 0
" K[illegible] Afiah -	95,712 0 0	1,620 15 6	94,091 0 6	373 0 9	94,464 1 3	3,039 8 0	97,503 9 3	91,128 7 6	—	91,128 7 6	90,543 14 0	—	90,543 14 0	548 9 6	6,375 1 9
" Total of the Sirkar of Juanpoor	13,05,276 5 0	19,478 5 3	12,85,797 15 9	62,509 8 3	13,48,307 8 0	39,944 3 6	13,38,251 11 6	13,17,288 13 0	7,300 6 9	13,09,988 6 3	12,40,929 1 0	4,084 9 9	12,36,844 7 3	80,444 5 9	78,263 5 3

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

N° 10. " Names of the Purgunnahs.	N° 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
" Sirkar of Terhar.															
" Kantil - -	3,24,940 4 3	9,532 14 3	3,15,407 6 -	14,612 5 6	3,3[illegible],019 11 6	8,657 12 9	3,88,677 8 3	3,18,930 11 9	2,218 15 9	3,16,711 12 -	2,96,673 - 9	—	2,96,673 - 9	22,257 11 -	21,965 12 3
" Suktefs Ghur - -	25,249 10 9	4,248 10 9	21,001 - -	250 - -	2[illegible],251 - -	417 - -	21,668 - -	21,115 14 -	—	21,165 14 -	22,210 9 -	1,044 11 -	21,165 14 -	—	502 2 -
" Total - -	3,50,189 15 0	13,781 9 -	3,36,408 - -	14,862 5 6	3,5[illegible],270 11 6	9,074 12 9	3,60,345 8 3	3,40,096 9 9	2,218 15 9	3,37,877 10 -	3,18,883 9 9	1,044 11 -	3,17,838 14 9	22,257 11 -	22,467 14 3
" Sirkar of Allahabad. " Badhoee according to the Sudder Jumma (after deducting the Amount of the Rajah's Jaghire), the Canongoe Records of which have not been received - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,7[illegible],659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	—
" ABSTRACT.															
" Sirkar of Benares -	6,7[illegible],477 1 6	7,332 8 -	6,64,144 9 6	24,027 5 9	6,8[illegible],171 15 3	17,590 9 9	7,05,762 9 -	6,69,402 10 6	2,279 - 9	6,6[illegible],123 9 9	6,42,676 7 -	16,288 14 -	6,26,387 9 -	43,015 1 6	38,638 15 3
" Ditto of Chunar -	6,76,753 2 -	31,479 14 -	6,45,273 4 -	41,565 1 9	6,8[illegible],838 5 9	30,487 7 -	7,17,325 12 9	6,50,564 14 -	6,420 5 -	6,41,144 9 -	6,43,667 9 9	14,162 14 9	6,29,504 2 -	21,060 12 -	73,181 3 9
" Ditto of Gauzepoor -	12,4[illegible],588 1 6	39,549 3 6	12,01,038 14 -	1,04,701 11 6	13,[illegible],740 9 6	86,881 9 3	13,92,622 2 9	12,97,337 8 9	18,488 - 6	12,7[illegible],849 8 3	12,06,198 10 6	11,683 2 6	11,94,515 8 -	1,02,822 - 9	1,13,772 10 6
" Ditto of Juanpoor -	13,[illegible]5,276 5 -	19,478 5 3	12,85,797 15 9	62,509 8 3	1,3[illegible],807 8 -	39,944 3 6	13,88,251 11 6	13,17,288 13 -	7,300 6 9	13,0[illegible],988 6 3	12,40,929 1 -	4,084 9 9	12,36,844 7 3	80,444 5 9	78,263 5 3
" Ditto of Terhar -	3,50,189 15 -	13,781 9 -	3,36,408 6 -	14,862 5 6	3,5[illegible],270 11 6	9,074 12 9	3,60,345 8 3	3,40,096 9 9	2,218 15 9	3,3[illegible],887 10 -	3,18,883 9 9	1,044 11 -	3,17,838 14 9	22,257 11 -	22,467 14 3
" Ditto of Allahabad -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	1,7[illegible],659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	1,75,659 - -	—	1,75,659 - -	—	—
" Total Rupees - -	44,19,943 - -	1,11,621 7 9	43,08,322 1 3	2,47,666 - 9	45,5[illegible],988 2 -	1,83,978 10 3	47,39,966 12 3	44,50,349 8 -	36,706 12 9	44,1[illegible],612 11 3	42,28,[illegible]13 13 -	47,264 4 -	41,8[illegible],749 9 -	2,60,599 15 -	3,26,[illegible]24 1 -

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

No. 12. Accompanying Letter from Reſident at Benares.

" A COMPARATIVE and particular Statement of the Aboabs, &c. which were eſtabliſhed
" thoſe collected in 1194 Fuſſilee, ſpecifying, 1ſt, The Names of the Purgunnahs;
" of 1187, which was continued till 1194. 4th, The Amount of Increaſe on old
" and 5thly, The total Amount of Aboabs in each Purgunnah in 1194: The Whole

" Names of the Pergunnahs, and of the different Aboabs, as they exiſted in " 1187 Fuſſilee, during Cheyt Sing's Time.	Annual Amount of each particular Aboab in each Pergunnah, in 1187 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Pergunnah, in 1187 Fuſſilee.
" Sircar of Benares.		
" Havelee Benares.		
" Shewpoor.		
" Talook of Llohtah.		
" Aboab, called Yekēe Anne-wa-neem Annee, or per Rupee 1½ Annas, " making 9 R' 6 An' ℔ ℅. In 1192, this Aboab was annexed to the Mal, " or Land Revenue.		
" Kuſwar, in which there are Four Talooks, viz.		
" 1ſt, Gungapoor.		
" Aboab Kudeem, or Old Aboabs, in ſome Villages, at 4 R', and in others " 3 R' 2 per ℅ — — — —	161 2 0	
" Batta-Juis (or Batta taken on Rupees of different Sums) — —	15 0 0	
" Wakye Megarie, at 4 An' ℔ ℅ — — —	23 3 6	
		185 4 6

Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

the Zemindarry of Benares, in the Fuſſilee Year 1187, during Cheyt Sing's Time, and of ly, The Amount of Aboabs in each Purgunnah in 1187; 3dly, That Proportion of the Aboabs oabs continued from 1187, and that of new ones eſtabliſhed in each Purgunnah ſince that Period; ing drawn up from the Records of the Canongoes.

Different Aboabs, &c. as they exiſted in " 1194 Fuſſilee, ſpecifying, 1ſt, Thoſe " that were continued from 1187, and " alſo thoſe eſtabliſhed in the Zemindarry " of Benares, ſince that Period.	Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuſſilee, in each Pergunnah.	Amount of new Aboabs, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187, and exiſting 1194 Fuſſilee, in each Pergunnah.	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Pergunnah, as they exiſted in 1194 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194.
" Sirkar of Benares.				
" Havelee Benares.				
The Canongoes Nankar, eſtabliſhed in " 1192, at 8m ₹ ⅌ —	———	181 3 9		
Tuſſulaeyne ₹ Village, 2 Rupees —		113 0 0		
			294 3 9	294 3 9
" Shewpoor.				
Ruſſoom Khuzana, or Treaſy Fees, eſta- " bliſhed in 1192, at 1 ₹ ⅌ —	———	386 3 3		
Hooly Beiy Deſume, eſtabliſhed in 1192, " at 3m 3 Pice ₹ ⅌ —	———	77 1 9		
Batta Sepah, or Sepoys Batta, at 8 A' ₹ ⅌	———	193 3 9		
The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' ₹ Do.	———	192 14 9		
Tuſſulaeyne for the Canongoes, at ₹ Vil- " lage, 2 R' — —	———	77 0 0		
			926 7 6	926 7 6
" Talook of Llohtah.				
Treaſury Fees, eſtabliſhed in 1192, " at 1 ₹ ⅌ — —	———	68 15 3		
Hooly Byy-deſumee, at 3 An' 3 Pice " ₹ Do. — —	———	34 6 6		
Burraye, at 3 R' 2 A' ₹ ⅌ —	———	214 9 0		
Multana (or Shroffage) at 1 Rce ₹ 1,000	———	8 15 0		
Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' ₹ ⅌	———	17 6 3		
Duſtoer Devanny, at 1 4 A' ₹ ⅌	———	86 6 6		
Khaſtoh-Mulſuddean, or for the Mutſud- " die's Expences, at 3 R' 2 A' ₹ ⅌	———	34 7 6		
Purkhary, at 10 An' ₹ ⅌ —	———	42 0 3		
Mehmanee, at (or Gifts taken from the " Ryots) — —	———	222 0 0		
Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 A' ₹ ⅌	———	86 7 3		
Bhete or Fees, ₹ Village, 1 Rupee	———	16 0 0		
Chundah, at various Rates —	———	16 0 0		
Surf Khuzana, Deheze, and Notchowna, " at 1 8 A' ₹ ⅌ —	———	887 9 3		
The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' ₹ ⅌	———	125 15 3		
Tuſſulaeyne for the Do. ₹ Village, " at 2 R' — —	———	34 5 6		
			1,895 7 6	1,895 7 6
" Kuſwar, in which there are Four Talooks, viz.				
" 1ſt, Gungapoor.				
Aboab Kudeem, or old Aboabs, as in 1187	1,612 0 0			
Wakayee Negaree as in Do.	23 3 6			
Batta Jins — — as in Do.	0 15 0			
		———	185 4 6	

Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.		Annual Amount of each particular Aboab in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſilee.		Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, in Fuſſilee.
" Sircar of Benares continued.	Brought over			
" Kuſwar, &c. continued.				
" 2d, Talook of Korowna.				
" Hufdals-Annee, or an Aboab of 1 Rᵉᵉ 1 Anᵉ ℔ ⅝	— —	330 11 6		
" Bhete of Fees collected in an irregular Manner from the Villages	—	120 0 0		
				450 11
" 3d, Talook of Jackeny.				
" Burraye, at 3 2 Anᵉ ℔ ⅝	— — — —	354 4 6		
" Surf-Khuzana, at 1 Rᵉᵉ ℔ ⅝	— — — —	112 4 9		
" Duſtoor Dewanny, at 1 Do. per Do.	— — — —	226 12 0		
				693 5 3
" 4th, Talook of Mujwa.				
" Batta-Muttana, at 9 Anᵉ ℔ ⅝	— — —	185 0 0		
" Hufdah Annee, or 1 Rᵉᵉ 1 An. ℔ ⅝	— — —	323 4 3		
				508 4 3
" Kutcher.				
" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 Anᵉ ℔ ⅝	— — — —	121 8 0		
" Hyſabana, at 2 Rᵉ ℔ ⅝	— — — —	944 7 3		
" Khurtchpalkey, an or Aboab collected under the Denomination of Palanqueen " Expences, at 2 Anᵉ ℔ ⅝	— — — —	58 10 0		
" Purhahey, at 8 Anᵉ ℔ ⅝	— — — —	236 3 3		
" Hooley-Bezdeſume, at ℔ Village 6 Rᵉ	— — —	361 0 0		
				1,721 12 6

" N. B. All the Aboabs of this Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1187, " were, in the Year 1190, annexed to or incorporated with the " Mal or Land Revenue.

Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.	Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Amount of new Aboabs, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187, and exiting 1194 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs &c. in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194
" Sirkar of Benares, continued.		Brought over		
" Kuſwar, continued.				
" 1ſt, Gungapoor, continued.				
" Increaſe upon the Aboab Kuddeem, ſince " 1187, in ſome at 4 R. ₹ ° ° —	———	69 0 0		
" Batta Muttana and Deheze, at 1 4 An. " ₹ ° ° — —	———	130 0 6		
" Increaſe of the Aboab Wakaye-Negaree, " ſince 1187, at 4 An. ₹ ° ° —	———	119 12 3		
" Treaſury Fees eſtabliſhed in 1192, at 1 R. " ₹ ° ° — —	———	368 4 6		
" Burraye, at 3 2 An. ₹ ° ° —	———	506 13 6		
" The Canongoes Nankar and Fuſſulaeyne	———	405 14 0		
			1,619 12 9	
				1,805 1 3
" 2d, Korowna.				
" Amount of the Aboabs of 1187, conti- " nued in 1194 — —	73 15 6	———	73 15 6	
" Treaſury Fees eſtabliſhed in 1192, at 1 " ₹ ° ° — — —	———	305 0 3		
" Hooly-Beſdumee, at 3 3 Pice ₹ ° °	———	55 0 9		
" Burraye, at 3 R. 2 An. ₹ ° ° —	———	171 5 0		
" Muttana and Chundah, at 1 R. 4 ₹ ° °	———	90 4 0		
" The Canongoes Nankar, as at 8 An. ₹ ° °				
" and Fuſſulaeyne, at 2 R. ₹ Village	———	200 2 9		
			821 12 9	
				895 12 3
" 3d, Talook of Jackeene.				
" Reduced Amount of Burraye, conti- " nued ſince 1187, at 3 2 An. ₹ ° °	276 13 0			
" Surf-Khuzana, at 1 ₹ ° ° Do. —	112 4 9			
	———	———	389 1 9	
" Wakayee-Negaree, at 4 An. ₹ Do.	———	54 12 9		
" Muttana, ₹ 1000 R. —	———	8 13 6		
" Surf-Cootie, ₹ ° ° 1 R. — —	———	228 5 3		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An. ₹ ° °	———	127 14 9		
" Fuſſulaeyne, ₹ Village, for Do. at 2 R.	———	98 0 0		
			517 14 3	
				907 0 0
" 4th, Talook of Mujwa.				
" Batta Muttana continued from 1187, " at 1 R. ₹ ° ° — —	185 0 0			
" Batta Hafdah-Annee, at 1 R. 1 An. Do.	47 2 3			
	———	———	232 2 3	
" Increaſe of the Muttana Aboab, ſince " 1187, Do. — —	———	141 14 3		
" Dooſtoor Dewanny, at 1 R. ₹ ° °	———	9 0 0		
" Burraye, at 3 R. 2 A. ₹ ° ° —	———	179 5 6		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 A. ₹ ° °	———	349 3 9		
			679 7 6	
				911 9 9
" Kutcher.				
" The Aboab Kudeem, or old Aboabs, " were in 1190 annexed to the Land " Revenue.				
" New Aboab, Aboab eſtabliſhed ſince 1192.				
" Hooly-Bezduſumee, at 4 An. ₹ ° °	———	171 15 9		
" Treaſury Fees, at 1 R. ₹ ° °, and the Batta " to the Sepoys, at 8 An. ₹ ° ° —	———	1,070 14 0		
" Muttana, at ₹ 1000 One Rupee	———	407 3 0		
	———	———	———	———

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.				Annual Amount of each particular Aboab in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſlee.			Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſlee.		
" Sirkar of Benares, continued.			Brought over						
" Afraad.									
" An Aboab termed Hufdah-Annee, or " 1 Rupee 1 An[a] per $\frac{0}{0}$ was collected " here, but in 1190 its Amount " was annexed to the Mal or Land " Revenue.									
" Hurhoohah.									
" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An[a] per $\frac{0}{0}$		—	—				69	10	6
" Duſtoor Dewanny, at 1 R[e] per $\frac{0}{0}$	—	—	—				136	0	0
" Hyſab-Anna, at 12 An[a] per $\frac{0}{0}$		—	—				203	5	3
" Khurtch Palkey, at 2 An[a] per $\frac{0}{0}$	—	—	—				16	15	0
" Hooly-Bezdeſumee, at 1 R[e] per Village		—	—				25	0	0
" Shagud-Peſha, at 4 An[a] per $\frac{0}{0}$	—	—	—				34	2	0
									485 0
" Bhileſee.									
" Wakayee-Negaree, at 4 An[a] per $\frac{0}{0}$									
" Khurtch Mutſuddean, or for the Ex- " pences of the Mutſuddies, at 8 An[a] " per $\frac{0}{0}$	—	—	—				163	11	0
" Notchana, at 1 R[e] per $\frac{0}{0}$									
" Foujedarry and Hyſabane, at 2 R[a] per " Village	—								
" Yek-Soorka (a Deduction for the Defi- " ciency in the Standard Weight of Ru- " pees) at 1 R[e] 9 An[a] $\frac{0}{0}$	—	—	—				513	7	6
									677 2

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.	Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Amount of new Aboabs, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187, and exiſting 1194 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1195 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194.
" Sirkar of Benares, continued.	Brought over			
" Kutcher, continued.				
" Mehmanee collected from the Villages, at " various Rates — — —	——	34 0 0		
" Bhetee, or Fees, Do. Do. Do. —	——	96 0 0		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An" per ₹	——	553 12 0		
" Fuſſulaeyne for Do. per Village, 2 Rupees	——	188 4 0		
			2,522 0 9	
				2,522 0 9
" Aſraad.				
" The Aboab of 1187 was annexed to " the Land Revenue in 1190.				
" New Aboabs eſtabliſhed ſince that Period.				
" Treaſury Fees, at 1 R" ₹	——	246 2 0		
" Hooly-Bezduſmnee, at 3 An" 3 Pice ₹	——	32 8 3		
" Burraye, at 3 R" 2 An" ₹	——	302 11 9		
" Muttana and Chundah, at 4 A" ₹ " 1000 R" —	——	62 15 6		
" Wakayee-Negaree, at 4 An" ₹	——	62 2 3		
" Duſtoor Dewanny, at 1 R" ₹	——	112 4 6		
" Aboab-Kotah-Batta, at 4 R" in ſome " Villages,	——	72 0 0		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An" " ₹, and	——	215 13 0		
" Fuſſedaeyne (for Do.) at 2 R" ₹ Village,	——		1,106 8 9	
				1,106 8 9
" Hurhooka.				
" All the Aboabs that exiſted in this " Purgunnah in 1187 were in 1190 " annexed to the Land Revenue, " except the Wakaye-Negaree, which " has been continued at 4 An" ₹, " amounted in 1194 to —	52 8 0	——	52 0 0	
" New Aboabs ſince the Beginning of " 1192, viz.				
" Hooly-Beſdeſumee, at 3 An" 3 Pice ₹	——	97 4 9		
" Treaſury Fees, at 1 R" ₹ Do.	——	555 13 6		
" Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 An" ₹	——	242 14 6		
" Burraye, at 3 2 An" ₹ —	——	218 11 0		
" Hyſabana, at various Rates	——	500 0 0		
" Sud-doéé, or 2 R" ₹ —	——	160 2 0		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An" ₹	——	361 7 6		
" Fuſſulaeyne for Do. ₹ Village 2 R"	——	148 0 0		
" Rozeena-Mohrer for Do. at 2 An" ₹	——	45 0 0		
			2,329 5 3	
				2,981 13 8
" Bhileſee.				
" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An" ₹, continued from 1187				
" For the Mutſuddies Expences, at 8 An" " ₹ Do. Do.	131 14 0			
" Notchowna, at 1 R" ₹ Do. Do.				
" Bhete-Foujedarry and Hyſabana, at " 2 R" ₹ Village. Do.				
" Yek-Soorkha, at 1 9 An" ₹ Do.	412 3 6			
			544 1 6	
" Treaſury Fees eſtabliſhed in 1192, at 1 " R" ₹ —	——	263 12 0		

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgannahs, &c.	Annual Amount of each particular Aboab in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſlee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſlee.
" Sirkar Benares, continued. Brought over		
" Pundrah.		
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' ₹ ⅝ — —	64 14 3	
" Aboab-Sure-Suddee, at 6 R' 8 An' ₹ ⅝ — — —	431 5 0	
" Bhete (or Fees), at 1 R^ee ₹ ⅝ — —	15 11 0	
" Surf Khuzana, at 4 8 An' ₹ ⅝ — —	43 6 0	
" For the Mutſuddies Expences, at 1 R^ee ₹ ⅝ — —	88 9 0	
" Chitteeawun, at 14 A' ₹ ⅝ — —	18 0 0	
" Sud-doé, or 2 R' ₹ ⅝ — —	153 0 0	
" Bhete Goſhaine (or Fees for the Goſſaignes), at 2 R' ₹ ⅝ —	32 0 0	
" Bhete Mutſuddean, at 1 R^ee ₹ ⅝ — —	16 2 0	
" Sur-Khurtch, or for ſundry Diſburſements, at 1 4 An' ₹ ⅝ —	19 0 3	
" Notchowan, at 2 R' ₹ ⅝ — —	31 4 0	
" Moherana, at 1 R^ee ₹ ⅝ — —	3 0 0	
" The Canongoes Ruſſoom, at 1 R^ee ₹ ⅝ — — —	52 15 0	
" Shagerd Peſha, at 2 An' per ⅝ — —		
" (The Amount collected of this Aboab cannot be traced in the Records of 1187) — — —		969 2 6
" Sirkar of Chunar.		
" Havelee Chunar.		
" Hufdah-Annee, or 1 R^ee 1 An. per ⅝ — — —	387 4 6	
" Bhete, per Village, 6 Rupees — — —	236 0 0	
		623 4 6

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.	Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Amount of new Aboabs, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187, and exiſting 1194 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194.
" Sirkar of Benares, continued.				
" Bhileſee.		Brought over		
" Muttana Do. at Do. ₹ ⅌	——	263 12 0		
" Wakaye-Negaree Do. in 1190, at 4 An' " per ⅌ —	——	65 13 0		
" Mehmanee Do. in 1190, at 1 R^ee per ⅌	——	263 12 6		
" Batta for the Sepoys Do. at 1 Do. per ⅌	——	263 14 6		
" Bhete Rajaſahib, or Fees for the Raja, at " 4 An' per ⅌ —	——	53 2 6		
" Bhete-Baboo-Sahib, at 4 An' per ⅌	——	65 13 0		
" Notchowna, at 1 R^ee per ⅌	——	263 12 6		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 A' per ⅌	——	217 9 0		
" Fuſſulaeyne for Do. per Village 2 R'	——	123 0 0		
		——	1,844 5 0	
" Pundrah.				
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' ₹ ⅌, continued " from 1187 — —	64 0 0			
" Aboab-Sure-Suddee, at 6 R' 8 An' ₹ ⅌ " annexed to the Land Revenue in 1188, and " amounted to 431 15 0				
" Surf Khuzana, at 4 R' 8 An' ₹ ⅌, Do.	43 6 0			
" Mutſuddies Expences, at 1 R^ee ₹ ⅌, Do.	34 2 0			
" Chilleeuwun, at 14 An' ₹ ⅌, Do. —	17 0 0			
" Sud-doëé, or 2 R' ₹ ⅌, Do. —	153 0 0			
" Bhete Goſſaine, at 2 R' ₹ ⅌, Do —	32 0 0			
" Suer-Khurtch, at 1 4 An' ₹ ⅌, Do.	14 8 3			
" Notchowna, at 2 R' ₹ ⅌, Do. —	31 4 0			
	——	——	821 7 6	
" New Aboabs, and Increaſe of old Ones " ſince 1187.				
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' ₹ ⅌	——	46 4 6		
" Surf Kotah, at 1 R^ee ₹ ⅌ —	——	400 11 0		
" Sud-doëé, at 2 R' ₹ ⅌ —	——	305 9 6		
" Bhete Goſſaine, at 2 R' ₹ ⅌ —	——	2 2 0		
" Notchowna, at 2 R' ₹ ⅌ —	——	3 8 0		
" Burraye eſtabliſhed in 1190, at 3-2 An' ₹ ⅌	——	1,330 13 6		
" Duſtoor Dewanny, Do. at 1 R^ee ₹ ⅌	——	229 0 3		
" Bhete Foujadarry, or Fougedarry Fees, at 1 " R^ee ₹ ⅌ — —	——	16 3 0		
" Khurtch Durbar, or for Durbar Expences, " at 2 R' ₹ ⅌ — —	——	35 8 0		
" Kota-Batta, or Mullana, at 8 An' ₹ ⅌	——	110 15 6		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' ₹ ⅌	——	234 12 3		
		——	2,715 7 6	
			——	3,536 15 0
" Sirkar of Chunar.				
" Havelee-Chunar.				
" Hufdah-Annee, or 1 R^ee 1 An. ₹ ⅌	387 4 6	——	387 4 6	
" New Aboabs, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187.				
" Increaſe of the Kuftah-Annee Aboab, at " 1 1 An' ₹ ⅌ —	——	79 14 0		
" Burraye, at 3 2 An' ₹ ⅌	——	1,377 3 9		
" Muttana, at 10 An' ₹ ⅌	——	266 7 6		
" Wakaye Nogaree, at 4 An' ₹ ⅌	——	7 15 6		
" Duſtoor Dewanny, at 8 An' ₹ ⅌	——	31 14 0		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at Do.	——	258 1 6		
" Shahunghee collected, at various Rates	——	28 0 0		
		——	2,049 8 3	
			——	2,436 12 9

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgannahs, &c.			Annual Amount of each particular Abeab in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſilee.			Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſilee.	
" Sirkar of Chunar, continued.		Brought over					
" Bhugguit.							
" Bhete, ff Village, 6 R^{s}	—	—	311	0	0		
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An ₹ ₹	—	—	289	6	9	660	6
" Rhalloopoor.							
" Wakaye Negaree, at ₹ ₹ 4 An^{s}	—	—	17	6	6		
" Duſtoor Dewanny, at 1 R^{ee} ₹ ₹	—	—	426	14	3	444	4
" Bhoëely.							
" Sud-doëé, or 2 R^{s} per ₹	—	—	511	2	9		
" Duſtoor Dewanny, at 1 R^{ee} Do.	—	—	255	4	9		
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An^{s} Do.	—	—	64	1	3		
" Aboab-Kudeem, at 4 An^{s} Do.	—	—	622	14	0		
" The Canongoes Duſtoor, at 1 R^{ee} Do.	—	—	255	5	6		
" For the Kirkarrahs Expences, at various Rates	—	—	64	0	6	1,772	12
" Agowree Burhur.							
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An^{s} per ₹	—	—	10	5	6		
" Sezdah-Annee, at 13 An^{s} per Do.	—	—	220	7	0		
" Hooly-Bez-deſumee, at various Rates	—	—	16	0	0		
" Duſtoor Dewanny, at 1 R^{ee} per ₹	—	—	20	10	0		
" Batta Kola	—	—	2	0	0		
" Bhete	—	—	2	0	0		
" Farukhutta (or Aboab from the Ryots when they receive their Acquittances from the Aumil) at various Rates		—	3	0	0		
" Sure-Dhehee, or per Village, 1 R^{ee}	—	—	1,249	10	6	1,524	1

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.	Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Amount of new Aboabs, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187, and exiſting 1194 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194.
" Sirkar of Chunar, continued.		Brought over		
" Bhugguit.				
" The Aboabs of 1187, were in 1190 " annexed to the Land Revenue.				
" New Aboabs, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187.				
" Burraye, at 3 2 An' ₹ ° —	——	941 3 6		
" Multana, at 10 An' ₹ ° —	——	211 12 6		
" Hufdah-Anne, at 1 1 An' ₹ ° —	——	376 3 3		
		——	1,529 3 3	
			——	1,529 3 3
" Rhalloopoor.				
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' ₹ ° continued from 1187 —	17 6 6			
" Duſtoor Dewanny, at 1 Ree ₹ ° Do.	219 0 6	——	220 7 0	
" New Aboabs, and Increaſe of old ones.				
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' ₹ ° —	——	37 15 3		
" Treaſury Fees, at 1 ₹ ° —	——	219 0 6		
" Hooly Bez-deſumee, at 3 An' and 3 Pice ₹ °	——	306 10 3		
" Multana, at 1 Ree ₹ 1,000 —	——	9 8 9		
" Burraye, at 3 2 An' ₹ ° —	——	42 6 3		
" Purkahey, at 1 Ree ₹ ° —	——	383 10 0		
" Bhete, at various Rates —	——	214 9 0		
" Sur-Khurtch, at Do. —	——	90 4 6		
" Surkhatana, at 4 An' ₹ ° —	——	5 15 6		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' ₹ °	——	222 15 6		
" Fuſſulaeyne for Do. at 2 R' ₹ Village	——	94 0 0		
		——	1,546 15 6	
			——	1,783 6 6
" Bhoëely.				
" Sud-doëé, or 2 R' ₹ °, continued from " 1187 — —	511 2 9			
" Duſtoor Dewanny, at 1 Ree ₹ ° Do.	555 4 9			
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' ₹ ° Do.	64 0 6			
" Aboab Kudeem, at 4 R' ₹ Do. Do.	528 5 0			
	——	——	1,412 13 0	
" Increaſe of old Aboabs, and new ones eſtabliſhed ſince 1187.				
" Sud-doëé, at 2 R' ₹ ° —	——	836 10 0		
" Duſtoor Dewanny, at 1 Ree ₹ °	——	392 13 0		
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' Do. —	——	102 10 3		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' ₹ °, " and Fuſſulaeyne, at 2 R' ₹ Village	——	384 6 0		
" Burraye, eſtabliſhed in 1190, at 3 2 An' " ₹ ° — —	——	2,083 9 0		
" Treaſury Fees, Do. in 1192, at 1 Ree Do.	——	674 1 0		
" For Durbar Expences, exacted at various " Rates — —	——	14 0 0		
		——	4,488 1 3	
			——	5,900 14 3
" Agowree Burhur.				
" All the Abroabs of 1187 were in " 1190 incorporated with the Mal " or Land Revenue.				
" New Abroabs ſince 1187.				
" Aboab Sure-Sudee, or ₹ ° 13 R' eſta- " bliſhed in 1190 —	——	5,663 1 3		
" Sure-Dehee, or ₹ Village 7 R' 8 An'	——	1,769 8 6		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' ₹ °	——	267 12 6		
		——	7,700 6 3	
			——	7,700 6 3

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d, October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.	Annual Amount of each particular Abwab in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fussilee.	Total Amount of Abwabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fussilee.
" Sirkar of Chunar, continued.	Brought over	
" Bijy-Ghur.		
" Sezdah-Annee, or 13 An[a] per °	62 3 0	
" Sure-Dehee, or per Village, 1 Rupee	369 0 0	
		431 3
" Ahurrowa.		
" Kurtch Palkee, per ° 1 R[ee]	63 8 0	
" Dehez and Bhete, at various Rates	20 0 0	
		83 8
" Mohwaye.		
" Bhete (or Fees) at 2 R[s] per Village	133 0 0	
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An[a] per °	47 9 6	
" Khurtch Kurcarah (or for Kircarah's Expences) at various Rates	40 13 6	
" Farukhutana, at 1 R[ee] per Village	29 0 0	
" Khurtch Palkee, at 2 An[a] per °	10 4 9	
" Notchowna, at 8 An[a] per °	81 11 3	
" Purkhahey, at 7 An[a] per °	40 11 9	
		383 2
" Mohwarey.		
" Bhete, at 12 An[a] per °	233 0 0	
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An[a] per °	54 9 3	
" Khurtch Hircarah, at 4 An[a] per °	54 11 3	
" Fuvukhuland, at 1 R[ee] per Village	48 0 0	
" Khurtch Palkey, at 2 An[a] per °	13 7 3	
" Purkhahey, at 4 An[a] per °	54 11 3	
" Beree Ghullah, at 8 An[a] per °	109 5 3	
		567 12 3
" Kurreeat Sikhun.		
" Wakaye Nagaree, at 4 An[a] per °	85 10 0	
" Cota Batta, at 3 2 An[a] per °	111 12 0	
" Sod-doe, or 2 per °	35 7 9	
" Hubboobat, at 1 R[ee] per °	40 0 0	
		272 13 9

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.	Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Amount of new Aboabs, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187, and exiſting 1194 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194.
" Sirkar of Chunar, continued.	Brought over.			
" Bijy Ghur.				
" The Aboabs of 1187 were in 1190 " annexed to the Land Revenue.				
" New Aboabs eſtabliſhed ſince 1187.				
Fee-Sud, or ₹ ⅝ 6 Rupees	———	929 5 6		
Mullana ₹ 1000 R' 1 R^ee	———	105 9 3		
The Canongoes Nankar ₹ ⅝ 8 An'	———	46 15 3		
			1,081 14 0	
				1,081 14 0
" Ahurrowa.				
" The Abroabs of 1187 were diſcon- " tinued from the Fuſſily Year 1189, " and the following afterwards eſta- " bliſhed.				
Bhete (or Fees) ₹ Village, 2 Rupees	———	220 12 3		
Surf, at various Rates	———	7 13 6		
Burraye eſtabliſhed in 1192, at 3 2 An' " ₹ Cent. —	———	56 10 9		
Do. Annee (or 2 An' ₹ R^ee) at 12 7 An' " ₹ ⅝ —	———	1,059 10 3		
Pow-Annee (or ¼ An' ₹ Do.) at 1 9 An' " ₹ ⅝ —	———	144 15 6		
The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' ₹ Do.	———	86 8 0		
Fuſſulaeyne for Do. at 2 R' ₹ Village	———	80 8 0		
			1,656 14 3	
				1,656 14 3
" Mohwaye.				
" All the Aboabs of 1187 were in 1190 " annexed to the Land Revenue in				
" and the following afterwards				
" eſtabliſhed.				
" Batta for the Sepoys eſtabliſhed in the " Beginning of 1193.				
Fuſſilee, at 8 An' ₹ ⅝	———	79 13 0		
Khorak, at 1 R^ee ₹ Village	———	68 0 0		
The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' ₹ ⅝	———	100 8 0		
Fuſſulaeyne for Do. at 2 R' ₹ Village	———	104 0 0		
			352 5 0	
				352 5 0
" Mohwarey.				
Bhete, at 12 An' ₹ ⅝ continued from " 1187 — —	104 0 0	———	104 0 0	
" New Aboabs ſince 1187.				
Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 An' ₹ ⅝	———	120 1 6		
Muttana, at 1 R^ee ₹ 1000 —	———	42 14 0		
The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' ₹ ⅝	———	120 11 6		
Farukkutana, at 1 R^ee ₹ Do.	———	53 0 0		
			336 11 0	
				440 11 0
" Kurreeat Şikhun.				
Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' ₹ ⅝ conti- " nued from 1187 —	20 7 0			
Cota Batta, at 3 2 An' ₹ ⅝ —	90 0 0			
		———	110 7 0	
" New Aboabs ſince 1187.				
Treaſury Fees, at 1 R^ee ₹ Cent.	———	70 1 0		
Duſtoor Dewanny, at 1 Do. Do.	———	82 1 0		
The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' ₹ Do.	———	387 12 6		
			549 14 6	
				CCo 5 6

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.		Annual Amount of each particular Aboab in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſlee.			Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, in Fuſſlee.		
" Sirkar of Chunar, continued.	Brought over						
" Burwull.							
" Aboab-Kudeem, or Old Aboabs, at 2 R' 8 An' per ⅌ — —							
" Kota-Batta, at 3 2 An' per Do. — — —		475	13	6			
" Duſtoor Dewanny, at 1 R" per Cent. — —							
					475	13	
" Dhooſs.							
" Sud-doée, or 2 per ⅌ — — — —		190	0	6			
" Hooley-Bez-deſumee, at various Rates — — —		37	13	3			
" Kota-Batta, at 3 2 An' per ⅌ — — —		100	0	6			
" Khurtuch Mulſuddean, at 8 An' per ⅌ — — —		86	5	3			
" Bhete-Maha Raja Sahibs (or Fees for the Rajah), at 8 An' per ⅌ —		97	0	0			
" Bhete, or Fees, per Village, at various Rates — —		160	0	0			
" Wakaye-Negaree, at 8 An' per ⅌ — — — —		86	5	3			
" Sezaurilee, at 13 An' per ⅌ — — — —		631	6	0			
					1,388	15	
" Nirwan.							
" Sure-Sudee (or per ⅌) at 4 R' 11 An' per ⅌ —		1,403	9	0			
" Sure-Dehee, or per Village, at various Rates —		256	0	0			
					1,659	0	3
" Carry over							

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.	Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Amount of new Aboabs, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187, and exiſting 1194 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194.
" Sirkar of Chuſſar, continued.				
" Burrwull.				
" Aboab-Kudeem continued from 1187, at 2 8 ₹ ⅌ — —				
" Kota-Batta, Do. at 3 2 ₹ Do.	475 13 6			
" Duſteen Dewanny, Do. at 1 ₹ Do.				
" Increaſe on the old Aboabs, and new ones created ſince 1187, viz.			475 13 6	
" Aboabs Kudeem, at 2 8 An[a] per ⅌				
" Duſtoor Dewanny, at 1 R[ee] per Do.		1,045 2 4		
" Kota-Batta, at 3 2 An[a] per Do.				
" Muttana, at 4 An[a] per ⅌ —		48 14 0		
" Murumut-Kelah, or for repairing the Fort, at 4 An[a] per ⅌ —		52 4 6		
" Sezawulee (or for the Sezawuls Expences), at 1 R[ee] per ⅌ —		209 2 0		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An[a] per ⅌ — —		118 0 6		
			1,473 7 6	
				1,049 5 0
" Dhooſs.				
" Kota-Batta, at 3 2 An[a] per ⅌, from 1187 — —	100 0 0			
" Khurtch Mutſuddean, at 8 An[a] per ⅌ Do.	16 15 3			
" Bhete, or Fees, per Village, at various Rates, Do. — —	19 0 0			
" Hooly Bez-deſumee, at Do. Do.	28 3 6			
			164 4 3	
" New Aboabs ſince 1187.				
" Burraye, at 3 2 An[a] per ⅌		107 14 6		
" Treaſury Fees eſtabliſhed in 1192, at 1 R[ee] per ⅌ —		87 1 0		
" Duſtoor Dewanny, at 1 R[ee] per ⅌		13 14 6		
" Berkhahey, at 1 An[a] 6 Pice per ⅌		28 12 0		
" Duſtoor's Pottah, or Fee taken from the Ryotts when they receive their Pottahs from the Aumil, at 2 R[s] per ⅌		41 4 0		
" Cubooleitana, or Fees taken from the Ryotts when they deliver in their Cubooleits or Engagements to the Aumil, at 1 Rupee per ⅌ —		65 0 0		
" Shehanghee, at 4 An[a] per ⅌		64 0 0		
" Sure-Suddee, or 7 R[s] per ⅌		310 10 0		
" Sure-Dehee, at per Village 2 R[s]		110 0 0		
" Khurtch Sezawull (or for the Sezawull's Expences) at 1 per ⅌		92 8 6		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 per ⅌		231 8 9		
			1,212 9 6	
				1,376 13 9
" Nirwan.				
" Sure-Sudee, or per ⅌ 4 R[s] 11 An[a] from 1187 —	1,322 15 3			
" Sure-Dehee, or per Village at 3 R[s] each Do. —	256 0 0			
			1,518 15 3	
" Increaſe on old Aboabs, and new ones eſtabliſhed ſince 1187.				
" Sure-Dehee, or per Village, Increaſe of this Aboabs ſince 1187		99 8 0		
" Sezawuleé, at 2 R[s] per ⅌		955 3 0		

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.		Annual Amount of each particular Aboab in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſlee.			Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſlee.	
" Sirkar of Chunar, continued.	Brought over					
" Mujwar.						
" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An' per $\frac{0}{0}$	— —	41	0	6		
" Aboabs Hufdah Annee, or 1 R^ee per $\frac{0}{0}$	—	444	7	6		
" Khurtch Hircarah, at various Rates	— —	14	12	6		
" Farukhuttana, or Fees taken from the Ryotts on granting them Acquittances, at 1 Rupee each Acquittance	—	9	0	0		
" Khurtch Palkee, at 2 An' $\frac{0}{0}$, and Notchowna at various Rates		33	4	0		
" Khurtch Mutſuddean, or for the Expences of the Mutſuddees, at per Village, " 2 R'	— —	126	15	0		
" Sha-Gud-Peſha (or Aboab for the Aumil's Servants) collected at various Rates		11	0	0		
						680 7 6
" Mehaeje.						
" Suré-Dehee, or per Village, 5 R'	— — —	4,672	0	0		
						4,672 0 0
" Burrah.						
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' per $\frac{0}{0}$	— — —	81	5	0		
" Bhete, or Fees collected at various Rates	— — —	48	0	0		
" The Canonges Duſtoor, at 1 R^ee per Village	— — —	121	8	0		
" Hooly-Bez-deſume, at various Rates	— — —	40	0	0		
" Hyſabana, per Village, 1 R^ee	— — — —	89	0	0		
" Shajud Peſha, at 2 An' per $\frac{0}{0}$	— — — —	41	11	0		
						413 8 0
" Sirkar of Ghazepoor.						
" Havelee Ghazepoor.						
" Dunbar Dewanny, at 1 R^ee per $\frac{0}{0}$	— — —	837	8	3		
" Hooly Bez-deſume, at various Rates	— — —	108	12	0		
						946 4 3

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.	Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Amount of new Aboabs, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187, and exiſting 1194 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1941 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194.
" Sirkar of Chunar, continued.	Brought over			
" Nirwan, continued.				
" Batta Muttana, at 1 R^e per 1000 R.	———	124 4 9		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^s per ⅌	———	243 15 0		
" Fuſſulaeyne for Do. per Village 2 R^s	———	308 0 0		
			1,730 14 9	
				3,309 14 0
" Mujwar.				
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An^s per ⅌, continued from 1187 —	32 0 6	———	32 0 6	
" All the Aboabs of 1187 were in 1190 annexed to the Mâl or Land Revenue, and the following new Ones afterwards eſtabliſhed, viz.				
" Treaſury Fees, at 1 R^e per ⅌, eſtabliſhed in 1192 —	———	613 0 0		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^s per ⅌	———	186 1 0		
" Fuſſulaeyne for Do. at 2 R^s per Village	———	209 5 9		
			1,008 6 9	
				1,040 7 3
" Mehaije.				
" Suré-Deheé, or per Village, 5 R^s continued from 1187 —	467 2 0	———	467 2 0	
" Increaſe of the above Aboab ſince 1187 Fuſſilee — —	———	66 14 0		
" Purkhahey, at 4 An^s per ⅌ —	———	213 3 9		
" Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 An^s per ⅌	———	277 3 3		
" Bhete (or Fees) collected only for ſome Villages, at 2 R^s each —	———	93 0 0		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^s per ⅌	———	277 3 3		
			927 8 3	
				1,394 10 3
" Burrah.				
" Wakaye Negaree, at 6 An^s per ⅌ continued from 1187 —	81 5 0			
" Bhete (or Fees) collected at various Rates, Do. — —	40 0 0			
" Hyſabana, for the ſettling the Accounts of the Ryotts, at 1 Rupee per Village	43 15 0	———	165 4 0	
" Increaſe of old Aboabs, and new ones, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187 Fuſſilee, viz.				
" Increaſe of the Wakaye-Negaree Aboabs ſince 1187 — —	———	19 3 9		
" Mattana, eſtabliſhed in 1192, at 4 An^s per ⅌ — —	———	177 5 9		
" Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 An^s per ⅌	———	197 3 9		
" Chittuawun (or Aboab taken from the Ryotts when they receive Authority or Permiſſion from the Renter to cut their Grain, at per Village, 1 Rupee	———	62 0 0		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^s per ⅌	———	197 5 9		
			653 13 0	
				819 1 0
" Sirkar of Ghazepoor.				
" Havelee-Ghazepoor.				
" Hooley-Bez-deſume, at 4 R^s per ⅌, continued from 1187 —	108 12 0	———	108 12 0	
" The other Aboab of 1187, viz. The Duſtoor Dewanny, was annexed to the Land Revenue in 1189 Fuſſilee				

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.	Annual Amount of each particular Abo-ab in each Purgun-nah, in 1187 Fuſſ-lee.	Total Amount of boabs, &c. in ea Purgunnah, in 11 Fuſſlee.
" Sirkar of Ghazepoor. Brought over		
" Mahommedabad and Kureeat-Pulhey.		
" Khurtch Sezauril, or for the Sezauril's Expences, collected at various Rates	1,906 2 6	
" Batta on Gouheerſhahey Rupees, at 4 11 An' ℘ ⅝ — —	1,353 8 9	
		3,259 11
" Zimaneeah.		
" Batta Muttana, at 1 11 An' per ⅝ —	821 15 5	
" Sur-Suddie, or per ⅝, 6 6 An' Do. —	6,990 0 6	
" Surf Cotee, at 4 11 An' Do. — —	5,257 11 0	
" Wakaye-Negaree, at 1 4 An' Do. —	1,209 9 0	
" Kurtch Mutſuddean, or Expences of Mutſuddies, or per Village, 1 Re	221 0 6	
" Farukhutana, at 1 Rupee per Farukhutty or Acquittance —	102 15 9	
" Surf Gouhurſhahey (or Batta on Gouhurſhahey Rupees to make them " equal to Siccas) at 4 11 An' per ⅝ —	6,070 4 6	
		20,673 8 6

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.	Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Amount of new Aboabs, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187, and exiſting 1194 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194.
" Sirkar of Ghazepoor, continued.		Brought over		
" Havellee Ghazepoor, continued.				
Treaſury Fees eſtabliſhed in 1192, at 1 R" per ℅				
Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An" per ℅	——	951 8 3		
Sezawieleé, at 1 8 An" per ℅ —				
Muttana, at 1 11 An" per ℅ —	——	441 2 3		
The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An" per ℅	——	427 6 0		
			1,828 0 6	
				1,928 12 6
" Mahommedabad and Kureeat-Pulhey.				
Batta on Gouhiuſhahey Rupees, at 4 11 " An" per ℅, continued from 1187	1,353 8 9			
			1,353 8 9	
Increaſe on the above Aboabs ſince 1187	——	2,546 15 3		
Chundah, eſtabliſhed in 1192 at various " Rates —	——	172 6 9		
Shahunghee, at 6 An" per ℅	——	258 11 9		
Newta (an Aboab exacted from the Ryotts " upon the Celebration of a Marriage in " the Aumil's Family) at 8 An" per ℅	——	637 5 9		
" Chittuawun, at 5 R" 2 An" per Chitty	——	269 14 0		
" Mehmaney, at 8 An" per ℅ —	——	295 10 3		
" Beniéſhagud-Peſha, at 4 An" Do.	——	167 4 6		
" Muttana, at 12 An" 6 Pice per Do.	——	103 15 3		
" Kurtch-Arazie (or Aboab collected from " the Ryotts upon meaſuring their Lands) " at 4 An" per 100 Begahs—This Aboab " is alſo collected at various other Rates	——	451 11 9		
" Kum-Wazun (or for the Deficiency of " Weight in the Rupees paid by the " Ryots) at 1 9 An" per ℅	——	2,372 9 9		
The Canongoes Nunkar, at 8 An" per ℅	——	134 0 0		
Fuſſulaeyne for Do. at 2 R" per Village	——	102 5 6		
			7,512 14 6	
				8,866 7 3
" Zimaneeah.				
Batta, at 1 11 An" per ℅, continued from " 1187 —	29 15 9			
Wakaye-Negaree and Duſtoor Dewany, at " 1 4 An" per ℅ —	1,209 9 0			
			1,239 8 9	
" All the other Aboabs of 1187 in this " Pergunnah were diſcontinued in " 1192.				
Increaſe on the Wakaye-Negaree Aboab " of 1187 —	——	313 15 9		
Treaſury Fees eſtabliſhed in 1192 at 1 R" " per ℅ —	——	1,141 15 6		
Burraye, at 3 2 An" per ℅	——	3,175 15 6		
Hooly-Bez-deſumeé, at 3 An" 3 Pice per ℅	——	1,015 8 9		
Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 An" per ℅	——	607 15 6		
Surf-do-Annee (on Treſſooly R") at 12 R" " 8 An" per ℅ —	——	1,625 3 0		
The Hazees Ruſſoom, at 1 R" per Village	——	304 12 0		
The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An" per ℅	——	664 10 3		
Fuſſulaeyne for Do. at 2 R" per Village	——	163 14 9		
			9,013 15 0	
				10,253 7 9

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.			Annual Amount of each particular Aboab in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſlee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſlee.
" Sirkar of Ghazepoor, continued.		Brought over		
" Chowtah.				
" Aboab Sure-Suddie, or per Cent. 17 R' 14 An'		—	12,756 4 9	
" Do. Sure-Dehee, or per Village at 7 R' each		—	1,727 13 9	
" Battah Multana, at 1 9 An' per ℅	—		338 3 9	
				14,822 6 3
" Kundair.				
" Multana, at 5 An' 6 Pice per ℅		—	102 14 0	
				102 14 0
" Sekunderpoor.				
" Batta Bazar, at 2 9 An' per ℅ collected only from the Talook of Nuggera			724 10 3	
" Yek-Annie (from the Do.) at 6 R' 4 An'		—	208 1 3	
				932 11
" Khureed.				
Batta on Gouhuſhahey Rupees, at 4 R' 11 An' per ℅		—	1,420 11 0	
" Batta Bazar, at 2 R' 9 An' per Do.	—	—	3,006 8 6	
				4,427 3

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.	Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Amount of new Aboabs, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187, and exiſting 1194 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs &c. in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194.
" Sirkar of Ghazepoor, continued.		Brought over		
" Chowſah.				
" All the Aboabs of 1187 in this Pur- " gunnah were diſcontinued in 1192, " except the following One.				
Batta Multana, at 9 An• per ⅌	220 9 0			
			220 9 0	
" New Aboabs.				
Abroab, Do. Annee (or 2 An• per Rupee " for Batta on Treſully Rupees) at 12 " Rupees 8 An• per ⅌	—	5,665 10 9		
Bereeat or Hubboobut (being ſeveral " Aboabs joined together) collected at " various Rates —	—	1,196 2 9		
The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An• per ⅌	—	230 11 6		
Fuſſulaeyne for Do. at 2 R• per Village	—	392 6 0		
			7,484 15 0	
				7,705 8 0
" Kundah.				
Multanah, at 5 An• 6 Pice per ⅌ continued " from 1187 —	97 12 6			
" New Aboabs ſince 1187.				
Yek-Anné (or 1 An• per Rupee) at 6 R• " 4 An• per ⅌ —	—	2,400 14 0		
Sure-Dehee, or per Village, 7 Rupees	—	294 0 0		
The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An• per ⅌	—	215 0 3		
			2,909 14 3	
				3,007 10 9
" Sekunderpoor.				
Batta, at 2 R• 9 An• from 1189 Fuſſilee	465 13 0			
			465 13 0	
" New Aboabs ſince 1187.				
Batta Gonhuſhahy, at 4 R• 11 An• per ⅌	—	5,929 7 6		
Newta, at 8 An• per Village	—	412 15 0		
Chitteawun and Kurtch Mutſuddean, at 3 " R• 8 An• per Village —	—	348 8 0		
Hooley-bez-deſumee, at 6 An• per ⅌	—	162 0 0		
For the Batta to the Sepoys, at 8 An• " per ⅌ —	—	491 0 0		
Treaſury Fees eſtabliſhed in 1192, at 1 " Rce per ⅌ —	—	981 2 9		
The Kezees Ruſſoom, at 4 An• per ⅌	—	67 11 0		
Khurtch Sezawul, or for the Sezawul's " Expences, at 1 Rce per ⅌	—	1,003 8 6		
Bhete Dewanny, at 1 Rce per ⅌	—	179 4 0		
Hyſabana, at 1 Rce per Village	—	106 8 0		
Ruſſeed Anna (or Aboab exacted from the " Ryotts when they get Receipts from the " Amil for Money paid on Account of " their Rents or Revenue) at 8 An• per ⅌	—	61 14 6		
The Canongoes Nankar, at Do.	—	560 12 6		
" Khureed.				
Batta Gonhuſhahey, at 4 R• 11 An• per ⅌ " from 1187 — —	502 12 6			
Batta Bazar, at 2 9 per ⅌ Do.	1,052 7 9			
			1,505 4 3	

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.	Annual Amount of each particular Aboab in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fussilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Pergunnah, in 1187 Fussilee.
" Sircar of Ghazepoor, continued.	Brought over	
" Bulleeah.		
" Batta on Gohurshahey Rupees, at 4 R^{s} 11 An^{s} per ⅌ — —	3,166 3 6	
" Batta per Cent. at 2 R^{s} 9 An^{s} — — —	1,102 11 9	
" Hysabana and Bulkutty, at 5 R^{s} 8 An^{s} per Village — —	252 0 0	
		4,520 15
" Khampoor.		
	" Carry over	

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.	Amount of old Aboabs, &c continued from 1187 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah	Amount of new Aboabs, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187, and exiſting 1194 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194 Fuſſilee	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194.
" Sirkar of Ghazepoor, continued.		Brought over		
" Khureed, continued.				
" New Aboabs ſince 1187.				
" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An• per ⅌	——	94 13 6		
" Hooley-Bez-deſume, at 4 An• Do.	——	215 5 9		
" Treaſury Fees, at 1 R•• Do.	——	224 8 9		
" Sezawuleè, at 1 Do. Do.	——	187 12 6		
" Bhete (or Fees) collected, at various " Rates — —	——	10 0 0		
" Mehmanee, at 8 An• per ⅌ —	——	288 7 3		
" Yek-Annee (or Annee per Rupee), at " 6 R• 4 An• per Cent. — —	——	922 6 3		
" Ziladarry, at various Rates —	——	124 12 0		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An• per ⅌	——	95 2 3		
			2,163 4 3	
				3,668 8 6
" Bulleeah.				
" Batta on Gouhurſhahey Rupees, at 4 R• " 11 An• per ⅌, from 1187 —	1,256 5 0			
" Batta per Cent. 2 R• 9 An• —	1,102 11 9			
" Hyſabana and Bulkutty, at 5 R• 8 An• " per Village — —	252 0 0			
	——	——	2,611 0 9	
" Increaſe on old Aboabs, and new ones, " eſtabliſhed ſince 1187 Fuſſilee.				
" Increaſe on the Batta Aboab —	——	1,117 4 6		
" Do. on Hyſab-Anna and Bulkatty	——	295 11 6		
" Chundah, at 4 An• per Cubooleit —	——	30 5 0		
" Khurtch-Dehee, at various Rates per Vil- " lage — — —	——	51 10 9		
" Hooley-Bez-deſume, at 2 R• per 1000 " Rupees — —	——	1,773 11 0		
" Treaſury Fees, at 1 R•• per ⅌ —	——	893 8 9		
" Sezawuleé, at 2 R• per ⅌ —	——	1,206 5 6		
" Bhete, at 1 R•• per ⅌ — —	——	874 8 0		
" Bereé Ghuttah, at various Rates —	——	179 8 9		
" Ruſſeed Ana and Hyſabana, at 1 10 An• " per ⅌ — —	——	5,516 11 0		
" The Mutſuddies Ruſſooms, at 12 An• per ⅌	——	666 14 3		
" Khurtch-Durbar, or for Durbar Expences " at 6 An• per ⅌ — —	——	488 13 0		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An• per ⅌	——	444 13 3		
" Moherana (for the Kazies Ruſſoom), at " 1 R•• per Cubooleet —	——	50 0 0		
" Bereát, at various Rates —	——	83 1 6		
			13,472 14 9	
				16,083 15 6
" Khanpoor.				
" Batta-Muttana, at 4 An• per ⅌ —	——	62 11 0		
" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An• per ⅌ —	——	62 11 9		
" Hooley-Bezdeſume, at 4 3 Rice per ⅌ —	——	52 14 0		
" Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 An• per ⅌ —	——	131 12 3		
" Ruſſoom Khuzana, or Treaſury Fees, at " 1 R•• per C• — —	——	264 4 3		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An• per ⅌ —	——	148 14 6		
			723 3 9	
				723 3 9

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.	Annual Amount of each particular Aboab in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſilee.
" Sirkar of Ghazepoor, continued.	Brought over	
" Shadeabad.		
" Surf-Yek-Annee (or Batta of 1 Anna per Rupee) at 6 R' 4 An' per ℅	5,956 11 9	
" Batta on Gonhuſhahey Rupees, at 4 R' 11 An' per ℅	2,931 5 9	
		8,888 1 6
" Putchowlur.		
" Batta Muttana, at 1 R" 9 An' per ℅ — —	1,060 13 0	
		1,060 13 0
" Zehoorabad.		
" Behdanwn.		
" Batta Multana, at 2 An' per ℅ — —	32 15 6	
		32 15 6
" Gurrah.		
" Batta (or Difference between Gouhuzſhahey and Treſſooley Rupees, at 2 R' 9 An' per ℅ — — —	217 12 0	
" Batta (between Gonhuzſhahey Rupees and Siccas, at 4 R' 11 An' per ℅ —	2,580 0 6	
		2,797 12 6

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.	Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fussilee, in each Purgunnah.	Amount of new Aboabs, established since 1187, and existing 1194 Fussilee, in each Purgunnah.	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they existed in 1194 Fussilee	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they existed in 1194.
		Brought over		
" Sirkar of Ghazepoor.				
" Shadeabad.				
" Surf-Yek-Annee, at 6 R' 4 An' per ⅌				
" continued from 1187 — —	4,625 9 0			
" Batta on Gonhurshahey Rupees, D° at				
" 4 R' 11 An' per ⅌ — —	2,931 5 9			
" New Aboabs since 1187, and Increase			7,554 14 9	
" on old Ones.				
" Increase on the Batta on Gonhurshahey				
" Rupees — —				
" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An' per ⅌ —		947 12 0		
" Kota Batta, at 4 8 per ⅌ — —		20 0 0		
" Hooley-Bezdesumée, at 2 R' per Village		409 12 0		
" Treasury Fees, at 1 Ree — —		204 12 0		
" Kurtch Sezawul (or for the Sezawul's Ex-		713 13 6		
" pences) at 1 Ree per ⅌ — —		660 3 6		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' per ⅌ }		476 6 0		
" Fussulaeyne for D°, at 2 R' per Village }				
			3,433 8 0	
				10,988 6 9
" Putchoutur.				
" Batta Muttana, at 1 9 per ⅌, continued				
" from 1187 — —	4 9			
" New Aboabs since 1187 Fussilee.			689 4 9	
" Batta on Gonhuzshahey Rupees, at 6 4				
" An' per ⅌ — —		3,032 10 0		
" Chitteeawun, at 8 An' per ⅌ —		121 8 0		
" Batta for the Sepoys, at 1 2 An' per ⅌		318 3 6		
" Treasury Fees, at 1 per ⅌ — —		613 5 6		
" The Canongoes Nankar and other vari-				
" ous Aboabs, at 2 R' pet ⅌ —		1,235 9 9		
			5,321 4 9	
				6,010 9 6
" Zehoorabad.				
" Chitteeawun, at 2 R' per 1,000 Rupees		280 5 9		
" Batta on Gouhuzshahey Rupees, at 4 11				
" An' per ⅌ — —		4,893 13 3		
" Treasury Fees, at 1 Ree per ⅌ —		982 0 6		
" Khurtch Sezawul (or for the Sezawul's				
" Expences) at 1 Ree per ⅌ —		1,038 2 3		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' per ⅌		135 7 9		
			7,329 13 6	
				7,329 13 6
" Behidanwn.				
" New Aboabs since 1187.				
" Batta on Gonhuzshahey Rupees, at 4 R'				
" 11 An' per ⅌ — —		1,195 6 6		
" Chitteeawun, at 4 An' per ⅌ —		55 7 0		
" Treasury Fees, at 1 Ree per ⅌ —		237 4 3		
" Bhete (or Fees) per Village, at various				
" Rates — — —		257 2 0		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' per ⅌		149 6 6		
			1,894 10 3	
				1,894 10 3
" Gurrah.				
" Batta, at 2 R' 9 An' continued from 1187	217 12 0			
" Batta, or Gonhuzshahey Rupees, at 4 R'				
" 11 An' per ⅌ Do. — —	1,431 8 0	—	1,649 4 0	
			" Carry over	

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.	Annual Amount of each particular Aboab in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſilee.
" Sirkar of Ghazepoor, continued. Brought over		
" Dehmah.		
" Surf Gonhuzſhahey (or Batta between Gohuzſhahey Rupees and Siccas) at		
" 6 Rupees 4 An' per ⅌ — — —	1,072 2 0	
" Batta, at 2 R' 9 An' per ⅌ — — —	42 1 0	
		1,114 3
" Kopah.		
" Batta on Gunhuzſhahey Rupees, at 4 R' 11 An' per ⅌ — —	2,858 11 9	
		2,858 11
" Talook of Abdhullah Gunge.		
" Sirkar of Juanpoor.		
" Havelee Juanpoor.		
" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An' per ⅌ —	519 9 6	
" Tekreer and Bhete, at 3 R' per ⅌ — —	3,227 10 0	
" Burraye, at 3 2 An' per ⅌ — —	663 0 0	
" Batta Alumgaree, at 4 3 An' per ⅌ —	4,196 9 3	
8		8,606 12
	" Carry over	

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.	Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Amount of new Aboabs, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187, and exiſting 1194 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194 Fuſſilee	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah as they exiſted in 1194.
" Sirkar of Ghazepoor, continued.		Brought over		
" Gurrah, continued.				
" Increaſe of old Aboabs, and new ones " eſtabliſhed ſince 1187.				
" Increaſe on the Batta on Gonhuzhahey " Rupees — —		634 6 3		
" Hooley Bez-deſumé, at 3 An' 3 Pice per ⅌		82 2 0		
" Treaſury Fees, at 1 R^ee per ⅌ —		328 13 6		
" Bhete (or Fees) at 2 R^s per Village —		76 0 0		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' per ⅌		166 4 0		
			1,287 9 9	
				2,936 13 9
" Dehmah.				
" Surf-Gonhuzſhahey, at 6 4 An^s per ⅌ " continued from 1187 — —	146 2 0			
" Batta, at 2 9 per ⅌ Do. Do. —	42 1 0			
			188 3 0	
" Increaſe on old Aboabs, and new ones " eſtabliſhed ſince 1187.				
" Increaſe on the old Aboab — —		234 1 6		
" Chitteeawun, at 5 R^s 8 An^s per Cubbooleet		57 0 0		
" Beree Sha Gird Peſha (or Fees for the " Aumils Duſtoor) at 8 An' per Village		41 3 6		
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' per ⅌ —		20 9 0		
" Treaſury Fees, at 1 per ⅌ — —		82 6 0		
" Cubboolut-Anna, at 1 R^s per Village —		23 0 0		
" Khurcth Sezawul (or for the Sezawuls " Expences) at 1 R^ee per ⅌ —		82 6 0		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' per ⅌		150 0 0		
			690 10 0	
				878 13 0
" Kopah.				
" Batta on Gonhuzſhahey Rupees, continued from 1187, at 4 R^s 11 An^s per ⅌	2,858 11 9			
			2,858 11 9	
" Increaſe on the Batta Aboab —		2,638 6 0		
" New Aboabs.				
" Sezawulee, at 1 R^ee per ⅌ — —		527 3 6		
" Batta between Treſſooley and Gonhuzſha- " hey Rupees, at 2 9 per ⅌ —		981 6 3		
" Mehmaney, at 1 R^ee per ⅌ —		527 3 6		
" Khurtch Dehee, at various Rates —		35 0 9		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' per ⅌		286 14 0		
			4,996 2 0	
				7,854 13 9
" Talook of Abdullah Gunge.				
" Cubbooleit-Anna and Chitteawun, at 5 " R^s 8 An^s per Cubbooleit		11 12 0		
" Batta, at 2 R^s 9 An^s per ⅌		212 9 0		
" Treaſury Fees, at 1 R^ee per Cent.		59 8 0		
" Sezawulee, at 1 R^ee per Do.		39 8 0		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^s per ⅌		5 14 0		
			308 10 9	
				308 10 9
" Sirkar of Juanpoor.				
" Havelee Juanpoor.				
" Batta-Alumgee, at 4 R^s 3 An' per ⅌ from " 1187 —	3,366 5 6			
			3,366 5 6	

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.	Annual Amount of each particular Aboab in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſilee.
" Sircar of Juanpoor, continued. Brought over		
" Raree.		
" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An' per ⅌	92 11 6	
" Tekreer and Bhete, at 1 Rec per ⅌	134 0 0	
" Hyſabana, at 2 R' per Cuboot	86 0 0	
" Shanheghee, at 2 R' per Village	84 0 0	
" Suré-Sudié, or per Cent. 1 Rec	365 14 0	
" Kum Urizun num-Anne, i. e. Burraye at 3 R' 2 An' per ⅌	1,851 7 6	
" Taleeka, or an Aboab collected from the Ryotts per each Dakhilla or Payment of Revenue of 2½ An'	126 8 9	
" Purkhahey, at 6 Pice per Dakhilla	25 8 0	2,766 1 9
" Angolee.		
" Wakaye-Negaree, at 8 An' per	360 5 0	
" Hyſabanna, at 5 R' per Village	506 8 0	
" Shanneghee, at 2 R' per Do.	127 4 0	
" Batta Alumgureé, and Kum-Wuzun, or for Deficiency in the Weight of Rupees, at 12 R' 8 An' per ⅌	3,318 12 0	
" Taleeka, at 2½ An' per Dakhilla	196 14 6	
" Purkhahey, at 6 Pice per Do.	29 0 3	
" Bhete Rajah Sahib (for Rajah's Fees) at 5 R' per Village	401 2 0	
" Sha-Gird-Peſha (or for the Amils Accounts) at 8 An' per ⅌	229 14 6	
" Surf-Kotee, at 8 An' per ⅌	366 14 0	
" Chitteeawun Bulkutty, at 7 R' 8 An' per Village	616 9 0	
" Hooley Bez-deſume, at various Rates	160 0 0	
" Chundah, at 4 An' Cubboot	37 12 0	
" Bhete Khan Sahib (or the Amils Fees) at 5 R' 8 An' per Village	377 4 0	6,723 3
" Zufferabad.		

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.	Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Amount of new Aboabs, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187, and exiſting 1194 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Pergunnah, as they exiſted in 1194 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194.
" Sirkar of Juanpoor, continued.		Brought over		
" Havelee Juanpoor, continued.				
" Treaſury Fees eſtabliſhed in 1192, at 1 R" " per ⅌ —	———	1,115 9 3		
" Canongoes Ruſſoom, at 8 An" per ⅌	———	760 3 3		
			1,875 12 6	
				5,242 2 0
" Raree.				
" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An" per ⅌, continued from 1178 —	73 11 9			
" Bhete and Pehreer, at 1 R" per Village, " Do. —	128 2 0			
" Hyſabanna, at 2 R" per Village, Do.	64 12 0			
" Shaneghee, at 2 Do. per Do. Do.	64 5 0			
" Kum-Wuzun, or Burraye, at 3 R" 2 An" " per ⅌, Do. —	1,395 11 0			
" Suré Suddee, or per ⅌ 1 Rupee, Do.	284 4 9			
" Taleeka, at 2½ An" per Dakhilla, Do.	118 7 6			
" Purkhahey, at 6 Pice per Do. Do.	23 8 6			
			2,148 14 6	
" New Aboabs ſince 1187.				
" Treaſury Fees eſtabliſhed in 1192, 1 Rupee " per ⅌ —	———	858 11 9		
" Newta, at 8 An" per ⅌	———	217 12 6		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An" per ⅌	———	476 6 0		
" Fugowee (or Hooley Fees) at 10 Do. per " Do. —	———	255 13 9		
			1,806 11 0	
				3,955 9 6
" Angolee.				
" Wakaye Negaree, at 8 An" per ⅌ from " 1187 —	155 9 0			
" Hyſabanna, at 5 R" per Village, Do.	207 10 9			
" Shahunghee, at 2 R" per Do. Do.	46 4 0			
" Taleeka, at 2½ An" per Dakhilla, Do.	136 0 0			
" Purkhahey, at 6 Pice per Do. Do.	27 2 0			
" Behete Raja Sahib, at 5 R" per Village, " Do. —	188 3 9			
" Beree Shaquid Peſha, at 8 An" per ⅌ Do.	132 1 0			
" Surf-Cotee, at 8 An" per ⅌, Do.	133 13 0			
" Chitteeawun, at 7 8 An" per Village, Do.	271 7 6			
" Chundah, at 4 An" per Cubbooleit, Do.	29 4 0			
" Bhete Amil, at 8 An" per ⅌, Do.	181 13 9			
			1,489 4 9	
" New Aboabs ſince 1187.				
" Treaſury Fees, at 1 per ⅌	———	973 10 0		
" Burraye, at 3 R" 2 An" per ⅌	———	1,415 0 3		
" Neuta, at 8 An" per ⅌ —	———	250 0 9		
" Hooley Bezdeſumee, at 4 An" per ⅌	———	128 1 6		
" Sezawalee, at various Rates	———	174 7 3		
" Ruſſoom Dewanny, at 8 An" per ⅌	———	348 10 3		
" Buramut Kela (or for repairing the Fort) " at various Rates —	———	36 4 0		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at various Rates	———	468 4 6		
			3,794 6 6	
				5,283 14 3
" Zufferabad				
" Treaſury Fees, at 8 An" per ⅌	———	33 5 9		
" Newta, at Do. Do. —	———	69 3 0		
" Ruſſoom Dewanny, at 8 Do. Do.	———	33 5 9		

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.	Annual Amount of each particular Abwab in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſlee.	Total Amount of Abwabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſlee.
" Sirkar of Juanpoor, continued. Brought over		
" Mereeahoo.		
" Wakaye-Negaree, at 4 An' per ⅌	65 5 3	
" Shagerd Peſha, in ſome Villages, at 2 An' per ⅌	61 8 3	
" Hooley-Bez-deſumé, at 1 R^ee per Do.	237 2 6	
" Notchowna, at Do. Do.	748 0 0	
" Khurtch, at 2 An' per Do.	34 10 9	
		1,146 10 9
" Gopalapoor.		
" Yek-Anneé, at 6 R. 4 An' per ⅌	1,076 9 6	
" Hooley Bez-deſumée, at 1 R^ee per ⅌	245 10 0	
		1,322 3 6
" Talook of Burſutty.		
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 per ⅌	42 10 6	
" Bhete, at 1 R^ee per Do.	339 4 6	
		381 15 0
" Mongrah.		
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' per ⅌	189 15 6	
" Hyſabanna, at 1 R^ee per Village	95 15 0	
" Purkhahey, at 8 An' per ⅌	380 0 0	
" Num Annee, or ¼ An^a per Rupee, collected from ſome Villages only	95 15 0	
		761 13

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.	Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Amount of new Aboabs, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187, and exiſting 1194 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194.
" Sirkar of Juanpoor, continued.	Brought over			
" Zufferabad, continued.				
" The Canongoes Nankar, at Do.	——	79 7 6		
" Batta Alumgury, at 3 R' 2 An' per ⅌	——	54 10 3		
			270 0 3	
" Mereeahoo.				270 0 3
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' per ⅌ from 1187 —	65 5 3			
" Shagird Peſha, at 2 An' per ⅌ Do.	61 8 3		126 13 6	
" Increaſe of old Aboabs, and new ones, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187.				
" Wakaye Negaree —	——	118 12 3		
" Shagird Peſha —	——	120 12 3		
" New Aboabs.				
" Treaſury Fees, at 1 per ⅌	——	788 6 6		
" Ruſſoom Dewanny, at 1 per ⅌	——	759 3 9		
" Hooley Bezdeſume, at 3 An' 3 Pice per ⅌	——	148 7 9		
" Hyſabanna, at 2 R' per Village	——	154 3 6		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' per ⅌	——	956 7 9		
			3,046 5 0	
" Gopalapoor.				3,173 2 6
" Yek Anna, at 6 R' 4 An' per ⅌ from 1187	732 1 0		732 1 0	
" New Aboabs.				
" Treaſury Fees, at 1 per ⅌	——	225 13 0		
" Hyſabanna, at 2 per Cubboolut	——	24 4 0		
" Shahunghee, at 1 Do. per Village	——	21 4 0		
" Bhete Rajah Shaib, at 5 Do. per Cubboolut —	——	41 0 0		
" Hooley Bezdeſumee, at 2 Do. per Do.	——	63 3 9		
" Chundah, at 1 Do. per Do.	——	8 0 0		
" Sufe Sudee, or per ⅌ 1 Do.	——	144 11 9		
" Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 An' per ⅌	——	123 13 6		
" Canongoes Ruſſoom, at Do. Do.	——	306 4 0		
			958 6 0	
				1,690 7 9
" Talook of Burſutty				
" The Aboabs of 1187 were in 1190 annexed to the Land Revenue.				
" New Aboabs.				
" Treaſury Fees, at 1 Rce per ⅌ —	——	692 6 6		
" Duſtoor Dewanny, at 8 An' per ⅌ —	——	322 14 6		
" Hooley Bezdeſume, at 8 D° D° —	——	307 3 6		
" Burraye, at 3 R' 2 An' per Do. —	——	1,627 5 9		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' per Do.	——	436 11 0		
			3,386 9 3	
				3,386 9 3
" Mongrah.				
" The Aboabs of 1187 were in 1190 annexed to the Land Revenue.				
" New Aboabs.				
" Kuſſetat Moradee, at 14 R' 1 An' per ⅌	——	2,721 8 3		
" Burraye, at 3 2 per Do. — —	——	968 11 9		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' per ⅌	——	569 5 9		
			4,259 9 9	
				4,259 9 9

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.	Annual Amount of each particular Abwaub, &c. in each Purgunnah, in the Province.	Total Amount of Abwaubs, &c. in each Purgunnah, in the Province.
" Sirkar of Juanpoor, continued. Brought over		
" Gurwarrah.		
" Sure Sudee, or per ⅀ 3 R' 8 An'	4,682 15 3	
" Sure Dehee, or per Village 2 Do.	504 14 6	
" Menhahey Batta, at 8 An' per ⅀	508 5 9	
" Kufferant Moradee, at 14 R' 1 An' per ⅀	16,703 14 0	
		22,401 1
" Bukhfheat.		
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' per ⅀	287 15 9	
" Hyfabanna, at 1 R^ee per ⅀	124 0 3	
" Purkhahee, at 4 An' per ⅀	30 11 6	
" Murumut Kela (or for repairing the Fort) at 8 An' per ⅀	61 6 6	
" Burkutty, at 2 8 An' per Cubboot	35 12 6	
" Hooley Bezdefumee, at 8 An' per ⅀	57 2 3	
		597 0

arry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.	Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Amount of new Aboabs, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187, and exiſting 1194 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194.
" Sirkar of Juanpoor, continued.		Brought over		
" Gurwarrah.				
" Sure Suddie and Sure Dehee, or Aboabs " per Cent. and per Village (from 1187)	1,909 1 9			
" The remaining Part of theſe Two Aboabs " were in 1190 annexed to the Land Re- " venue.				
" Menhahey Batta, at 8 An" per ℅ Do.	417 0 9			
" Kuſerat Moradie (the Revenue in this " Purgunnah is paid in Tunghees, 15 of " which make a Rupee, but the Aumil " takes 17 Tunghees per Rupee from " the Ryots, ſo that he gains 2 Tunghees " per Rupee) or per ℅ 14 R" 1 An" —	16,703 14 0			
			19,030 6 0	
" Increaſe of old Aboabs ſince 1187, and " new ones eſtabliſhed.				
" Increaſe of the Kuſſerat-Moradie Aboab " ſince 1187 — —	———	2,584 15 0		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An" per ℅ " Fuſſulaeyne for Do. per Village, the " Amount not inſerted on the Records, " as the Canongoes themſelves collect it " in this Purgunnah.	———	650 10 0		
			3,235 9 0	
				22,265 9 6
" Bukhſheat.				
" Wakaye Negareet, at 4 An" per ℅ con- " tinued from 1187 — —	287 15 9			
" Hyſabanna, at 1 R" per ℅ Do. —	30 11 6			
" Purkhahey, at 4 An" per ℅ Do. —	30 11 6			
" Murumut Kela, at 8 An" per ℅ Do. —	61 6 6			
" Bulkutty, at 2 8 An" per ℅ Cubboot Do.	35 12 6			
			466 9 9	
" Increaſe of old Aboabs, and new " ones eſtabliſhed ſince 1187.				
" Fuſſilly Increaſe on the Wakaye Negaree " Aboab —	———	50 11 0		
" Hooley Bezdeſumee, at 4 An" per ℅, " eſtabliſhed in 1192 —	———	88 7 0		
" Burraye, at 3 2 An" per ℅, Do.	———	506 7 3		
" Sarud Warud, at 8 An" per ℅, Do.	———	29 7 0		
" Meeangée (this Aboab was eſtabliſhed by " Baboo Ajaib Sing in 1192, to defray " the Allowances he gave to a Mollavey " whom he had employed to inſtruct his " Children in the Perſian Language) at 1 " R" per ℅ —	———	123 2 9		
" Bhete Baboo Sahib (or Fees for Ajaib " Sing), at 1 Do. Do.	———	35 12 6		
" Beheete Choota Baboo (or Fees for one of " Ajaib Sing's Sons) at 2 R" per Village	———	27 8 0		
" Ruſſoom Khazanah (or Treaſury Fees) at " 1 per ℅ —	———	50 7 0		
" Do. Dewanny, at 1 Do.	———	50 7 0		
" Newta, at 1 R" per ℅	———	596 5 9		
" Treaſury Fees (from Sha Gunge, depen- " dent on Bukhſheat) at 1 R" per ℅	———	35 12 3		
" Chundah, at 1 R" per Cubboot	———	14 12 0		
" Batta Multana, at 1 Do. per ℅	———	624 14 9		
		" Carry over		

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.				Annual Amount of each particular Abwab in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſlee.			Total Amount of bosbs, &c. in a Purgunnah, in 1 Fuſlees.
" Sirkar Juanpoor, continued.			Brought over				
" Kola Aſlah.							
" Kola Batta, at 1 R^ee 8 An^a per ⅌	—		—	345	14	3	
" Mehmanée, at 8 An^a per ⅌	—		—	96	2	0	
" Khurtch Mutſuddian, at 4 R^s per Cubboo^t			—	83	0	0	
" Suggoon, at 2 R^s per Village	—		—	40	0	0	
" Wakaye Negaree, at 8 An^a per ⅌		—		195	9	3	
							760 9
" Kurreat Doſt.							
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An^a per ⅌		—	—	19	9	0	
" Tehreer Bhete, at 1 R^ee per ⅌		—	—	61	0	0	
" Hyſabanna, at 4 An^a per ⅌	—		—	51	3	6	
" Shaneghee, at 1 R^ee per Village		—	—	15	0	0	
" Sure Suddie, or per ⅌, at 1 R^ee		—	—	78	5	6	
" Kum Wugum, at 3 R^s 4 An^a per ⅌			—	255	3	6	
" Taleeka, at 2½ An^a per Dakhilla		—	—	13	14	6	
" Purkhahey, at ¼ An^a Do.	—		—	29	18	0	
							524 3 6

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.	Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Amount of new Aboabs, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187, and exiſting 1194 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194.
" Sirkar of Juanpoor, continued.		Brought over		
" Bukhſhear, continued.				
" Hyſabanna, at 1 9 An' per ⅌	—	130 3 9		
" Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 An' per ⅌	—	124 0 3		
" Mehmanee, at 4 R' collected from ſome " Villages only —	—	155 14 3		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' per ⅌	—	140 9 0		
" Fuſſulaneyne for Do. at 2 R' per ⅌	—	50 0 0		
			2,834 13 6	
				3,281 7 3
" Kolah Aſlah.				
" Kola Batta, at 1 R^ee 8 An' per ⅌, from " 1187 —	—	345 14 3		
" Mehamanee, at various Rates, Do.	—	96 2 0		
" Khurtch Mutſuddian, or for the Mutſud- " dies Expences, at 4 R' per Cubboo' Do.	—	83 0 0		
" Suggoon, at 1 R^ee per Do. Do.	—	40 0 0		
" Wakaye Negarree, at 8 An' per Do.	—	195 9 3		
			760 9 6	
" Aboabs eſtabliſhed ſince the Beginning " of 1192.				
" Treaſury Fees, at 1 per ⅌	—	463 12 0		
" Hooley-bez-deſumé, at 4 An' per ⅌	—	93 3 0		
" Mullana, at 1 R^ee per ⅌	—	513 12 0		
" Batta for the Sepoys, at 1 Do. per ⅌	—	584 0 6		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An' per ⅌	—	433 10 6		
" Fuſſulayene for Do. at 2 R per Village	—	190 15 6		
" Kurreat Doſt.				
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' per ⅌ from " 1187 —	9 10 6			
" Tehreer Bhete, at 1 R^ee per ⅌ Do.	46 1 0			
" Hyſabanna, at 4 An' per ⅌, Do.	7 0 0			
" Shaneghee —	2 0 0			
" Sure Suddee (collected only from one " Village) —	3 11 0			
" Taleeka, at 2 An' 6 Pice per Dakilla	4 11 0			
" Purkhahey, at 6 Pice per Do.	29 11 0			
			102 12 6	
" New Aboabs ſince 1187.				
" Treaſury Fees, at 1 per ⅌	—	44 12 9		
" Duſtoor Dewanny, at 1 R^ee per ⅌	—	26 9 0		
" Shagird Peſha, at 4 An' per ⅌	—	5 7 6		
" Newta, at 1 R^ee per ⅌	—	87 15 3		
" Chundah, at various and fixed Rates	—	15 0 0		
" Batta Mum Annee, at 3 R' 2 An' per ⅌	—	262 10 6		
" Hooley-bez-deſume, at 3 An' 3 Pice per " ⅌ R' —	—	6 11 3		
" Burraye, collected from one Village only, " at 3 2 per ⅌ —	—	12 8 9		
" The Canongoes Ruſſoom; at 8 An' per ⅌	—	158 15 6		
" Fuſſulaeyne for Do. at 2 R' per Village	—	145 8 0		
			766 2 6	
				868 15 0

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d, October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.	Annual Amount of each particular Aboab in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſilee.
" Sirkar of Juanpoor, continued. Brought over		
" Kurreeat Mehda.		
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' per ⅝	13 9 3	
" Tehreer Bhete, at 1 R" per Village	21 0 0	
" Hyſabanna, at 5 An' per ⅝	17 8 0	
" Shanegheé, at 1 R" per Village	16 8 0	
" Sure Suddee, or per ⅝, at 1 Do.	52 10 6	
" Kum Wuzum, at 3 2 An' per ⅝	271 6 0	
		392 9 9
" Kerakut.		
" Sure Suddee, or per ⅝ 4 R' 4 An', and Sure Dehee, or per Village, 3 R.	2,016 9 6	
		2,016 9 6
" Ghiſſowah.		
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An' per ⅝	110 2 9	
" Shagud Peſha, at 1 R" per ⅝	436 13 9	
" Duſtoor Dewanny, at Dº.	445 13 9	
" Singramow.		
" Sirkar of Terhar.		
" Kuntil.		

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.	Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Amount of new Aboabs, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187, and exiſting 1194 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194.
" Sirkar of Juanpoor, continued.		Brought over		
" Kurreeat Mehda.				
" The Aboabs of 1187 were in 1190 " annexed to the Land Revenue in " this Purgunnah.				
" New Aboabs ſince 1187, viz.				
Treaſury Fees, at 1 R^ee per ⅌	——	143 3 0		
Newta, at Do. Do. —	——	66 11 0		
Burraye, at 3 R^s 2 An^s per ⅌	——	304 9 0		
Talceka, at 2½ An^s per Dakilla	——	41 8 6		
Purkhahey, at 6 Pice per Do.	——	8 8 3		
The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^s per ⅌	——	103 8 0		
Batta Multana, at 8 Do. Do.	——	155 5 6		
			822 13 0	822 13 0
" Kerakut.				
Sure Sudee, or per Cent. 4 R^s 4 An^s, and " Suree Dehee, or per Village 3 R^s, con- " tinued from 1187 —	459 11 3			
			459 11 3	
Burraye, at 3 R^s 2 An^s per ⅌	——	1,140 9 9		
Saneghee, at 1 R^ee per Village	——	113 15 6		
Treaſury Fees, at Do. per ⅌	——	639 14 0		
Duſtoor Dewanny, at Do. per ⅌	——	268 11 9		
Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 An^s per ⅌	——	439 6 0		
Hooley-bez-deſumee, at 3 3 Pice per ⅌	——	155 0 0		
Purkhahey, at ¼ An^s per ⅌ Dakalla	——	70 7 6		
Hyſabanna, at 1 R^ee per ⅌	——	157 8 0		
Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An^s per ⅌	——	21 13 6		
Pown Anna (¼ An^s per Rupee) at 4 R^s 11 " An^s per ⅌ —	——	282 1 0		
The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^s per ⅌	——	512 2 6		
Fuſſulayene for Do. at 2 R^s per Village	——	365 0 0		
Batta Muttana, at various undefined Rates	——	91 5 0		
			4,257 14 6	4,717 9 9
" Ghiſſowah.				
" Wakaye Negaree, at 4 An^s per ⅌ from " 1187 — — —	81 13 3			
" Shagud Peſha, at 1 R^ee per ⅌ Do. —	219 13 0			
" Duſtoor Dewanny, at Do. — —	228 12 3			
			530 6 6	
" New Aboabs.				
" Hooley Bez-deſumeé, at 3 An^s 3 Pice " per ⅌ — — —	——	264 13 3		
" Nuzzeranna, at 1 R^ee per ⅌ —	——	309 13 3		
" Mehmaneé, at Do. — —	——	271 14 0		
" Hyſabanna, at Do. per Village —	——	92 4 0		
" Burrage, at 3 R^s 2 An^s per ⅌ —	——	1,620 0 6		
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^s per ⅌	——	403 9 3		
			2,962 6 3	3,492 12 9
" Singramow.				
" The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An^s per ⅌	——	100 11 0		
			100 11 0	100 11 0
" Sirkar of Terhar.				
" Kuntit.				
" Tres^r Fees eſtabliſhed in 1192, Fuſs^y —	——	782 15 9		
" Burray, at 3 R^s 2 An^s per ⅌ —	——	1,547 3 0		

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Names of the Purgunnahs, &c.	Annual Amount of each particular Aboab in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſilee.
" Sirkar of Terhar, continued.	Brought over	
" Sukteſs Ghurr.		
" Total Aboabs of 1187, during Cheyte Sing's Time	—	— Rupees 1,33,310 15 9

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" Different Aboabs, &c.	Amount of old Aboabs, &c. continued from 1187 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Amount of new Aboabs, eſtabliſhed ſince 1187, and exiſting 1194 Fuſſilee, in each Purgunnah.	Annual Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194 Fuſſilee.	Total Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, as they exiſted in 1194.
" Sirkar of Terhar, continued.				
" Kuntit, continued.		Brought over		
Tehreer-Mutſuddean (or Docours to the " Mutſuddies for their Labour) at 4 An" " per ℅ — — —	—			
Shagird Peſha, at 8 An" per ℅ —	—	270 1 0		
The Kaze's Ruſſoom, at 4 An" per ℅ —	—	416 13 6		
Bhete-Raja-Sahib, at various indefinite " Rates —	—	187 2 9		
Duſtoor Dewanny, at 1 Re" per ℅ —	—	1,525 11 0		
Batta for the Sepoys, at 8 An" per ℅ —	—	275 0 0		
Hooley-Bez-deſumeé, at 3 3 Pice per ℅	—	426 14 0		
Fie-Suddie, or per Cent. at 1 Re" per ℅	—	35 0 0		
Batta Multana, at 1 Do. per ℅ —	—	413 7 0		
The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An" per ℅	—	2,218 15 9		
Fuſſulanye for Do. at 2 R" per Village	—	1,397 3 9		
	—	1,380 5 0		
			10,876 12 6	
				10,876 12 6
" Sukteſs Ghurr.				
Bhete (or Fees) at various undefined " Rates —	—			
The Canongoes Nankar, at 8 An" per ℅	—	150 0 0		
Fuſſulaeyne for Do. at 2 R" per Village	—	105 0 0		
	—	162 0 0		
			417 0 0	
				417 0 0
" Total Aboabs of 1194, including " that Proportion of the Old " Aboabs of 1187, which were " continued till that Period, as " alſo the Amount of thoſe newly " eſtabliſhed ſince 1187. Vide " Abſtract, No. 2 —	—	—	Rupees 2,31,584 8 0	

" E. E.

" Per

" Benares,
the 12th September 1788.

(Signed) " Jon" Duncan,
" Reſident."

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

No. 13. Accompanying Letter from the Resident at Benares.

" ABSTRACT of the Comparative Statement (No. 12.) exhibiting, 1ſt, The Amount of " each Sirkar in 1187. 3dly, The Amount of the Aboabs of 1187 continued in each " Increaſe on old Aboabs of 1187 continued, and that of the new ones eſtabliſhed " The Total Amount of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah for 1194; and

" 1187 Fuſſilee. " Names of Purgunnahs.	Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſilee, during Rajah Cheyte Sing's Time.	Total Amount of Aboabs in 1187, in each Sirkar
" Sirkar of Benares.		
" Havelee-Benares		
" Havelee-Sheupoor		
" Talook of Llohtah		
" Kuſwar	185 4 6	
" Talook of Korownah	450 11 6	
" Do. of Jackence	693 5 3	
" Kutchor	1,721 12 6	
" Mujivah	508 4 3	
" Afrāad		
" Kurhoha-Atgawan	485 0 9	
" Bhileſeh	677 2 6	
" Pundrah	969 2 6	
		5,690 11
" Sirkar of Chunar.		
" Havelee-Chunar	623 4 6	
" Bhugguit	600 6 9	
" Rhalloopoor	444 4 9	
" Bhocēlee	1,772 12 9	
" Agouree-Burhur	1,524 1 0	
" Bijy-Ghur	431 3 0	
" Ahurowrah	83 8 0	
" Moyaye	383 2 9	
" Mowarēē	567 12 3	
" Kurreat-Sekun	272 13 9	
" Burwul	475 13 6	
" Dhooſs	1,388 15 9	
" Nirwan	1,669 0 3	
" Mujwar	680 7 6	
" Mehaēje	467 2 0	
" Burrah	413 8 0	
		11,788 4
" Sirkar of Ghazeepoor.		
" Havelee Ghazeepoor	946 4 3	
" Mahomedabad	3,259 11 3	
" Zemaneeah	20,673 8 6	
" Chowſah	14,822 6 3	
" Kundah	102 14 0	
" Khanpoor		
" Shadeabad	8,888 1 6	
" Putchouter	1,060 13 0	
" Zehoorabad		
" Behdawn (Talook of)	32 15 6	
" Sekunderpoor	932 11 6	
" Khureed	4,427 3 6	
" Bepleeah	4,520 15 3	
" Gurrah	2,797 12 6	
" Dehmah	1,114 3 0	
" Kopa	2,858 11 9	
" Abdulla Gunge (Talook of)		
		66,438 3

" Carry over

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

Aboabs in each Purgunnah in 1187, during Cheyte Sing's Time. 2dly, The Amount of Aboabs in Purgunnah till 1194. 4thly, The Amount of such Aboabs in each Sirkar. 5thly, The Amount of in each Purgunnah since that Year till 1194. 6thly, The Amount of Ditto in each Sirkar. 7thly, 8thly, The Amount of Ditto in each Sirkar.

" 1194 Fusilee. " Names of the Pur- " gunnahs.	No. 1. Amount of Aboabs of 1187, continued in each Purgunnah, till 1194 Fusilee.	2. Amount of the Aboabs, &c. of 1187, continued till 1194 in each Sirkar of the Zemindarry of Benares.	3. Amount of Increase of old Aboabs since 1187 continued, and of new ones established since that Period, as per the Records of 1194 Fusilee.	4. Total Amount of Increase on old Aboabs of 1187, and of new ones since established in each Sirkar.	5. Total of Nos 1 and 2, or amot of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, per the Records of the Canoongoes for 1194 Fusilee.	6. Total of old and new Aboads in each Sirkar for 1194.
" Sirkar of Benares.						
Havelee Benares —			294 3 9		294 3 9	
Havelee Sheapoor —			926 7 6		926 7 6	
Talook of Llohtah —			1,895 7 6		1,895 7 6	
Kuswar — —	185 4 6		1,619 12 9		1,805 1 3	
Talook of Korownah —	73 15 6		821 12 9		895 12 3	
Do. of Jackenee —	389 1 9		517 14 3		907 0 0	
Kukcher — —			2,522 0 9		2,522 0 9	
Mujwah — —	232 2 3		679 7 6		911 9 9	
Afiaad — —			1,106 8 9		1,106 8 9	
Hurhohæ Atgawan —	52 8 0		2,329 5 3		2,381 13 3	
Bhilesch — —	544 1 6		1,844 5 0		2,388 6 6	
Pundrah — —	390 2 6		3,146 12 6		3,536 15 0	
		1,867 4 0		17,704 2 3		19,571 6 3
" Sirkar of Chunar.						
Havelee Chunar —	387 4 6		2,049 8 3		2,436 12 9	
Bhugguit — —			1,529 3 3		1,529 3 3	
Rhalloopoor —	236 7 0		1,546 15 6		1,783 6 6	
Bheeclee — —	1,668 2 6		4,232 11 9		5 900 14 3	
Agowree Burhur —			7,700 6 3		7,700 6 3	
Bijy Ghurr — —			1,081 14 0		1,081 14 0	
Ahurowra — —			1,656 14 3		1,656 14 3	
Mowaye — —			352 5 0		352 5 0	
Mowaree — —	104 0 0		336 11 0		440 11 0	
Kureeat Sekhun —	110 7 0		549 14 6		660 5 6	
Buruub — —	475 13 6		1,473 7 6		1,949 5 0	
Dhoofs — —	164 4 3		1,212 9 6		1,376 13 9	
Nirwan — —	1,578 15 3		1,730 14 9		3,309 14 0	
Mujwar — —	32 1 6		1,008 5 9		1,040 7 3	
Mehaëje — —	467 2 0		927 8 3		1,394 10 3	
Burrah — —	165 4 0		653 13 0		819 1 0	
		5,389 13 6		28,043 2 6		33,433 0 0
" Sirkar of Ghazeepoor.						
Havelee Ghazeepoor	108 12 0		1,820 0 6		1,928 12 6	
Mahommedabad —	1,353 8 9		7,512 14 6		8,866 7 3	
Zemaneeah — —	1,239 8 9		9,013 15 0		10,253 7 9	
Chowsah — —	220 9 0		7,484 15 0		7,705 8 0	
Kundah — —	97 12 6		2,909 14 3		3,007 10 9	
Khanpoor — —			723 3 9		723 3 9	
Shadeabad — —	7,554 14 9		3,423 8 0		10,088 6 9	
Putchowter — —	689 4 9		5,321 4 9		6,010 9 6	
Zehoorabad — —			7,329 13 6		7,329 13 6	
Behdawn — —			1,894 10 3		1,894 10 3	
Sekunderpoor —	465 13 0		10,529 9 3		10,995 6 3	
Khureed — —	1,505 4 3		2,163 4 3		3,668 8 6	
Behdeead — —	2,611 0 9		13,472 14 9		16,085 15 6	
Ghurrah — —	1,649 4 0		1,287 9 9		2,936 13 9	
Dehmah — —	188 3 0		690 10 0		873 13 0	
Kopa — —	2,858 11 9		4,996 2 0		7,854 13 9	
Abdulla Gunge —			308 10 9		308 10 9	
		20,542 11 3		80,893 0 3		1,01,435 11 6

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" 1187 Fuſſilee. " Names of Purgunnahs.	Amount of Aboabs, &c. in each Purgunnah, in 1187 Fuſſilee, during Rajah Cheyte Sing's Time.	Total Amount of Aboabs in 1187, in each Sirkar
" Sirkar of Juanpoor.		
" Havelee Juanpoor	8,606 12 9	
" Raricc	2,766 1 9	
" Angöölee	6,723 3 3	
" Zufferabad		
" Mereeahoo	1,146 10 9	
" Gopalapoor	1,322 3 6	
" Burſutty	381 15 0	
" Mongrah	761 13 6	
" Gerwarrah	22,401 1 6	
" Bukhſheat	597 0 9	
" Hola-Aſlah	760 9 6	
" Kureeat-Doſt	524 2 0	
" Kureeat Medha	392 9 9	
" Kerakut	2,016 9 6	
" Ghiſſooah	992 14 3	
" Singramow (Talook of)		
		49,393 11
" Sirkar of Terhar.		
" Kuntit		
" Sukleſs Ghurr		
" Aboabs of 1187 Fuſſilee		1,33,310 15

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

" 1194 Fuſſilee. " Names of the Purgunnahs.	No. 1. Amount of Aboabs of 1187, continued in each Purgunnah, till 1194 Fuſſilee.	2. Amount of the Aboabs, &c. of 1187, continued till 1194 in each Sirkar of the Zemindarry of Benares.	3. Amount of Increaſe of old Aboabs ſince 1187 continued, and of new ones eſtabliſhed ſince that Period, as per the Records of 1194 Fuſſilee.	4. Total Amount of Increaſe on old Aboabs of 1187, and of new ones ſince eſtabliſhed in each Sirkar.	5. Total of Nos. 1 and 2, or anot of old and new Aboabs in each Purgunnah, per the Records of the Canongoes for 1194 Fuſſilee.	6. Total of old and new Aboabs in each Sirkar for 1194.
" Sirkar of Juanpoor						
" Havelee Juanpoor —	3,366 5 6		1,875 12 6		5,242 2 0	
" Rasree — —	2,148 14 6		1,806 11 0		3,955 9 6	
" Angooley — —	1,489 4 9		3,794 6 6		5,283 11 3	
" Zufferabad — —			270 0 3		270 0 3	
" Mereahoo — —	126 13 6		3,046 5 0		3,173 2 6	
" Gopalapoor — —	731 1 0		958 6 0		1,690 7 0	
" Burſutty — —			3,386 9 0		3,386 9 3	
" Mongrah — —			4,259 9 9		4,259 9 9	
" Gurwarah — —	19,030 0 6		3,235 9 0		22,265 9 6	
" Bukhſheat — —	446 9 9		2,834 13 6		3,281 7 3	
" Kola-Aſlap — —	760 9 6		2,278 14 6		3,039 8 0	
" Kureeat Doſt —	102 12 6		766 2 6		869 15 0	
" Kureeat Medha —			822 13 0		822 13 0	
" Kerakut — —	459 11 3		4,257 14 6		3,717 9 9	
" Ghiſſooah — —	530 6 6		2,969 6 3		3,492 12 9	
" Singramow — —			100 11 0		100 11 0	
		29,193 9 3		36,657 9 6		65,850 9 9
" Sirkar of Terhar						
" Kumtil — —			10,876 12 6		10,876 12 6	
" Sukleſs Ghurr —			417 0 0		417 0 0	
				11,293 12 6		11,293 12 6
" Aboabs of 1194 Fuſſilee —		56,993 6 0		1,74,591 2 0		2,31,584 8 0

Obſervations, 1ſt.

" By the above Abſtract it appears that the Aboabs of 1187, in the Zemindarry of Benares, " during Cheyte Sing's Time, amounted to — — — —	Rupees	1,33,310 15 3
" Of that Amount, or of the Aboabs of 1187, the Amount continued till 1194, appears " alſo by this Account to have been — — — — —		56,993 6 0
" Remains to be accounted for, of the Aboabs of 1187 — —		76,317 9 9
" Of this Balance of Rupees 76,317 9 9, it appears by the Records of the Canon- " goes, that the Sum of Rupees 21,663 9 0 was annexed to or incorporated with " the Land Revenue in the Fuſſilee Years 1189 and 1190 — — —		21,663 9 0
" Balance or Amount of the Aboabs of 1187, which have been either aboliſhed or diſcon- " tinued from that Year till 1194 Fuſſilee — — — —		54,654 0 9
2dly.		
" It likewiſe appears (as above obſerved) that the Proportion of the Aboads of 1187, which " were continued till 1194, was — — — —		56,993 6 0
" And that the Total of Increaſe on ſeveral of the Old Aboabs of 1187, and that of many " newly eſtabliſhed ones from that Year till the End of 1194, amounted to Rupees " 1,74,591 2 0, all eſtabliſhed within the Space of 7 Years, or from the Beginning " of 1188 till 1194 Fuſſilee — — — — —		1,74,591 2 0
" Total Aboabs of 1194, as extracted from the Records of the Canongoes — —		2,31,584 8 0
" If to this Amount be added that Proportion of the Aboabs of 1187, which was in the " Years 1189 and 1190 annexed to the Land Revenue, the real Increaſe ſince 1187 will " thereby be defined with Accuracy — — — —		21,663 9 0
" Total — —		2,53,258 1 0
" From this Total of 2,53,258 1 0 let the Amount of the Aboabs of 1187 be deducted, " and the exact Increaſe from that Year till 1194 will appear — —		1,33,310 15 9
" Amount of real Increaſe ſince 1187 — — —	Rupees	1,19,947 1 3

" E. E.

" Benares
" 12th September 1788.

(Signed) " Per
" Jon[n] Duncan, Reſident.

No. 14. Accompanying Letter from Resident at Benares.

" Tranſlation of the Groſs Mofuſſil Collections and Balances for the Fuſſilee Year 1194, according to the Canongoes Records and Reconcilement " thereof, with the real Revenue Funds of the Country, according to the corrected State thereof, made from Mr. James Grant's Narrative on the " Revenues of Benares.

		Jumma, or Rental.	Wuſſool, or Collections.	Baukee, or Balance.
" Firſt, according to the Canongoes Papers.				
" 1ſt, Sircar of Benares		7,05,762 9 0	6,67,123 9 9	38,638 15 3
" 2d, Ditto of Chunar		7,17,325 12 9	6,44,144 9 0	73,181 3 9
" 3d, Ditto of Ghazepoor		14,03,622 2 9	12,99,849 8 3	1,13,772 10 6
" 4th, Ditto of Juanpoor		13,80,251 11 6	13,09,988 6 3	78,263 5 3
" 5th, Ditto of Terhar		3,60,345 8 3	3,37,877 10 0	22,467 14 3
" 6th, Purgunnah of Budhove		1,75,659 0 0	1,75,659 0 0	
	" Total —	47,50,966 12 3	44,24,642 11 3	3,26,324 1 0
Secondly, excluſive of the Canongoes Papers.				
" 1ſt, Sayer Permit, or Cuſtom Houſe Duties (excluſive of Eſtabliſhment) —	—	4,49,273 2 3	4,49,273 2 3	
" 2d, Jaghires.				
" Thoſe of the Rajah; viz.				
" Half of Budovee				
" According as the ſame is rated and allowed by Government, in the Settlement Accounts " of 1181 — — — —	1,58,358 0 0			
" Kyfayet, or Surplus Profit reaped by the Rajah — — —	70,000 0 0			
	2,28,358 0 0			
" Mungroſe, or Kera Mungroſe — — —	84,000 0 0			
" Total Amount of Rajah's Jaghires	3,12,358 0 0			
" Oſwaun Sing's Jaguire in the Pergunnah of Syedpoor Beetry, excluſive of that Part " payable by him to Government, which amounts to 20,704 11, and which is included " in the Canongoes Records) Amount, at which the Jaguir was alienated to him 54,300 0 0				
" Profit (Towfeer) — — — 30,000 0 0				
	84,300 0 0			
" Purgunnah of Beelhreabad, the Jaguir of Bemy Ram Pundit — —	30,000 0 0			
" Total of Jaguirs —		4,26,658 0 0	4,26,658 0 0	
" 3d, Deductions taken by the Rajah, from the Company, for the Mint, &c. excluſive of the Canongoes Records, and which may " therefore be conſidered as a Receipt, having been a productive Part of the Groſs Revenue, before the Period of Mihipnarain's " Acceſſion — — — — —		74,038 3 0	74,038 3 0	
" 4th, Pergunnah of Kheyra Ghier, now placed under the Vizier — — —		2,23,046 14 0	2,23,046 14 0	
" Total of the above Articles, which are excluſive of the Canongoes Papers —		11,73,016 3 3	11,73,016 3 3	according to the Sudder Papers.
" Add Total of the Canongoes Papers, as above — —		47,50,966 12 3	44,24,642 11 3	3,26,324 1 0
Total —		59,23,982 15 6	55,97,658 14 6	3,26,324 1 0
" Add Burhay — — —		42,000 0 0	42,000 0 0	
" Total, agreeing, within a few Hundred Rupees, with the 2d Column of the Account N° 1 —		59,65,982 15 6	56,39,650 14 6	3,26,324 1 0

" Benares,
" 12th September 1788.

" Errors excepted.
(Signed) " Jon" Duncan, Reſident.

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" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

No. 15. Accompanying Letter from Resident at Benares.

" Particulars of the Mofuffil Settlement Collections and Balances, and of General " Produce of the Zemindarry, from 1188 to 1194 Fuffilee.

" Names of the Sirkars.	Amils Jumma, Mofuffil Jurkhut.	Waufil, or Collections.	Baukee, or Balance.
" In the Year 1188 Fuffilee.			
" Sirkar of Benares Land Revenue —	6,57,283 0 3	5,87,412 12 9	69,870 3 6
" Do. Chunar Do. — —	7,34,824 14 3	6,26,318 1 9	98,506 12 6
" Do. Ghazeepoor Do. — —	14,19,620 3 6	12,83,852 10 0	1,35,767 9 6
" Do. Juanpoor Do. — —	12,68,572 1 9	11,38,235 9 9	1,30,336 8 0
" Do. Terhaur Pergunnah Kuntit Do.	3,03,086 3 6	2,95,471 3 9	7,614 15 9
" Purgunnah Bhadoee, including Sooreeawaun	1,75,659 0 0	1,75,659 0 0	—
" Total of Land Revenue applicable to " the Company's Revenue —	45,59,045 7 3	41,16,949 6 0	4,42,096 1 3
" Sewae, or exclusive of the above.			
" Sayer, or Customs — —	3,45,405 8 0	3,45,405 8 0	—
" Total Collections applicable to the Pay- " ment of the Publick Revenue	49,04,450 15 3	44,62,354 14 0	4,42,096 1 3
" Jaghiers — —	4,26,658 0 0	4,26,658 0 0	—
" Mojrahee, or Deductions granted to the Renters " exclusive of the Maaly Mamooly	74,038 3 0	74,038 3 0	—
" Khyree Ghur, Collections paid the Nabob " Vizier — — —	2,23,046 14 0	2,23,046 14 0	—
" Total —	56,28,194 0 3	51,86,097 15 0	4,42,096 1 3
" In the Year 1189 Fuffilee.			
" Sirkar of Benares — —	6,66,656 0 6	6,17,805 9 3	48,850 7 3
" Do. Chunar — —	7,15,716 4 9	6,09,557 2 6	1,06,159 2 3
" Do. Ghazeepoor — —	14,64,476 8 9	11,76,918 12 0	2,87,557 12 9
" Do. Juanpoor — —	12,64,997 1 6	11,42,293 6 3	1,22,703 11 3
" Do. Terhaur Purgunnah Kuntit —	2,99,919 5 3	2,92,483 10 6	7,435 10 9
" Purgunnah Bhadoee — —	1,75,659 0 0	1,75,659 0 0	—
	45,87,424 4 9	40,14,717 8 6	5,72,706 12 3
" Sewae.			
" Sayer — — —	3,65,990 8 0	3,65,990 8 0	—
	49,53,414 12 9	43,80,708 0 6	5,72,706 12 3
" Jaghiers — — —	4,26,658 0 0	4,26,658 0 0	—
" Mojerahee or Moujrahee —	74,038 3 0	74,038 3 0	—
" Khyra-Ghur, Collection paid the Nabob " Vizier — — —	2,23,046 14 0	2,23,046 14 0	—
Total —	56,77,157 13 9	51,04,451 1 6	5,72,706 12 3
" In the Year 1190 Fuffilee.			
" Sirkar Benares — —	6,73,274 3 4	6,28,734 0 9	44,540 3 0
" Do. Chunar — —	6,79,719 9 6	6,16,454 2 9	63,265 6 9
" Do. Ghazeepoor — —	14,02,574 8 0	12,68,556 7 0	1,34,018 1 0
" Do. Juanpoor — —	12,81,969 1 3	12,20,350 13 0	61,618 4 3
" Do. Terhaur Purgunnah Kuntit —	3 02,153 9 9	2,89,023 12 3	13129 13 6
" Purgunnah Bhadoee — —	1,75,659 0 0	1,75,659 0 0	—
" Total Rupees —	45,15,350 0 3	41,98,778 3 9	3,16,571 12 6
" Carried over —			

" Names of the Sirkars.	Amils Jumma, or Mofuſſil Tuſkhuls.	Wauſil, or Collections.	Baukee, or Balance.
" Brought forward —			
" Sewae.			
" Sayer — — —	4,70,575 7 3	4,70,575 7 3	—
	49,85,925 7 6	46,69,353 11 9	3,16,571 12 6
" Jaghiers — — —	4,26,658 0 0	4,26,658 0 0	—
" Mozerahee — —	74,038 3 0	74,038 3 0	—
" Khyra-Ghur, Collection paid to the Nabob			
" Vizier — — —	2,23,046 14 0	2,23,046 14 0	—
" Total —	57,09,668 8 6	53,93,096 12 0	3,16,571 12 6
" In the Year 1191 Fuſſilee.			
" Sirkar Benares — —	7,05,121 15 6	6,77,736 15 9	27,384 15 9
" Do. Chunar — —	7,20,350 2 6	6,20,613 12 0	99,736 6 6
" Do. Ghazeepoor — —	15,20,051 11 3	13,51,963 14 6	1,68,087 12 9
" Do. Juanpoor — —	13,29,919 1 6	12,45,973 14 6	83,945 3 0
" Do. Terhar Purgunnah Kuntit —	3,21,003 5 0	3,01,620 1 6	19,383 3 6
" Purgunnah Bhadoee — —	1,75,659 0 0	1,76,659 0 0	—
	47,72,105 3 9	43,73,567 10 3	3,98,537 9 6
" Sewae.			
" Sayer — — —	3,40,691 1 6	3,40,691 1 6	—
	51,12,796 5 3	47,14,258 11 9	3,98,537 4 6
" Jaghiers — — —	4,26,658 0 0	4,26,658 0 0	—
" Mozerahee — —	74,038 3 0	74,938 3 0	—
" Khyra Ghur, Collection paid the Nabob			
" Vizier — — —	2,23,046 14 0	2,23,046 14 0	—
" Total —	58,36,539 6 3	54,38,001 12 9	3,98,537 9 6
" In the Year 1192 Fuſſilee.			
" Sirkar Benares — —	6,92,148 4 0	6,57,545 8 3	34,602 11 9
" Do. Chunar — —	7,71,383 9 0	7,03,634 4 3	67,749 4 9
" Do. Ghazeepoor — —	14,87,880 14 9	13,66,287 12 3	1,21,593 2 6
" Do. Juanpoor — —	1,34,345 14 0	12,43,493 8 6	99,962 5 6
" Do, Terhaur Purgunnah Kuntit —	3,35,474 10 6	3,23,148 9 6	12,326 1 0
" Purgunnah Bhadoee — —	1,75,659 0 0	1,75,659 0 0	—
	48,06,002 4 3	44,69,768 10 9	3,36,233 9 6
" Sewae.			
" Sayer — — —	4,61,820 8 3	4,61,820 8 3	—
	52,67,822 12 6	49,31,589 3 0	3,36,233 9 6
" Jaghier — — —	4,26,658 0 0	4,26,658 0 0	—
" Mozerahee — —	74,038 3 0	74,038 3 0	—
" Khyra Ghur, Collection paid the Nabob			
" Vizier — — —	2,23,046 14 0	2,23,046 14 0	—
" Total —	59,91,565 13 6	56,55,332 4 0	3,36,233 9 6
" In the Year 1193 Fuſſilee.			
" Sirkar Benares — —	6,14,434 4 6	6,40,370 3 9	34,064 0 9
" Do. Chunar — —	7,12,864 3 3	6,38,858 3 0	74,006 0 3
" Do, Ghazeepoor — —	13,03,189 11 0	11,94,602 13 3	1,08,586 13 9
" Carried over —			

" Names of the Sirkars.	Amils Jumma, or Mofuſſil Tuſkhuls.	Wauſil, or Collections.	Baukee, or Balance.
" Brought forward —			
" Do. Juanpoor — —	13,10,125 1 9	12,33,686 12 3	76,486 5 6
" Do. Terhaur Purgunnah Kuntit —	3,29,673 4 6	3,18,883 9 9	10,789 10 9
" Purgunnah Bhadoee — —	1,75,659 0 0	1,75,659 0 0	———
	45,05,945 9 0	42,02,012 10 0	3,03,932 15 0
" Sewae.			
" Sayer — — —	4,03,122 1 3	4,03,122 1 3	———
	49,09,069 10 3	46,05,134 11 3	3,03,932 15 0
" Jaghiers — — —	4,26,658 0 0	4,26,658 0 0	———
" Mozerahee — —	74,038 3 0	74,038 3 0	———
" Khyra Ghur, Collection paid the Nabob " Vizier — — —	2,23,046 14 0	2,23,046 14 0	———
" Total —	56,32,810 11 3	53,28,877 12 3	3,03,932 15 0
" In the Year 1194 Fuſſilee.			
" Sirkar Benares — —	7,05,762 9 0	66,67,123 9 9	38,638 15 3
" Do. Chunar — —	7,17,325 12 9	6,44,144 9 0	73,181 3 9
" Do. Ghazeepoor — —	14,03,622 2 9	12,89,849 8 3	1,13,772 10 6
" Do. Juanpoor — —	13,88,251 11 6	13,09,988 6 3	78,263 5 3
" Do. Terhawe Purgunnah Kuntil —	8,60,345 8 3	3,37,877 10 0	22,467 14 3
" Purgunnah Bhadoee — —	1,75,659 0 0	1,75,659 0 0	———
	47,50,966 12 3	44,24,642 11 3	3,26,324 1 0
" Sewae.			
" Sayer — — —	4,49,273 2 3	4,49,273 2 3	———
	52,00,239 14 6	48,73,915 13 6	3,26,324 1 0
" Jaghiers — — —	4,26,658 0 0	4,26,658 0 0	———
" Mozerahee — —	74,038 3 0	74,038 3 0	———
" Khyra Ghur, Collection paid the Nabob " Vizier — — —	2,23,046 14 0	2,23,046 14 0	———
" Total —	59,23,982 15 6	55,97,658 14 6	3,26,324 1 0
" Deduct Khyra Ghur, alienated from the " Zemindarry — —	2,23,046 14 0	2,23,046 14 0	———
	57,00,736 1 6	53,74,612 0 6	———
" Add Bevehey, paid by the Bankers to the " Rajah, about — —	42,000 0 0	42,000 0 0	———
" Total Means —	57,42,936 1 6	54,16,612 0 6	3,26,324 1 0

" N. B. Khyra Ghur ſhould have been deducted each Year ſince its Alienation, and the Burhay added; but the above Degree of Accuracy is deemed ſufficient for a general Account.

" Benares,
" 12th September, 1788.

(Signed) " Jon" Duncan, Reſident.

No 16. Accompanying Letter to the Resident of Benares.

" STATEMENT of the Decreaſe and Increaſe in the Sudder Bundabuſts (or Settlements) of the Mehals of the Zemindarry of Benares, (calculated from the Standard Jumma " of 1188 Fuſſilee, the Year of Cheyt Sing's Expulſion), for 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, and 1194, Fuſſilee, excluſive of the Cuſtoms, Jaghires, Kharije, Jumma, Lands, " &c. &c.

1. Sudder Aſſil Jumma of 1188 Fuſſilee.	2. Decreaſe in the Sudder Aſſil Jumma of 1189 from that of 1188 Fuſſilee.	3. Decreaſe in the Sudder Aſſil Jumma of 1190 from that of 1188 Fuſſilee.	4. Decreaſe in the Sudder Aſſil Jumma of 1191 from that of 1188 Fuſſilee.	5. Decreaſe in the Sudder Aſſil Jumma of 1192 from that of 1188 Fuſſilee.	6. Decreaſe in the Sudder Aſſil Jumma of 1193 from that of 1188 Fuſſilee.	7. Decreaſe in the Sudder Aſſil Jumma of 1194 from that of 1188 Fuſſilee.	8. Total Decreaſe in the Sudder Jumma of 1189, 90, 91, 92, 93, & 94, from the Sudder Aſſil Jumma of 1188.	9. Baukee, or Balance, after deducting the Amount Decreaſe in the Sudder Aſſil Jumma in 1189, 90, 91, 92, 93, & 94, from the Sudder Aſſil Jumma of 1188, No. 1.	10. Increaſe in the Aſſil Sudder Jumma of 1189 from that of 1188 Fuſſilee.	11. Increaſe in the Sudder Aſſil Jumma of 1190 from that of 1188 Fuſſilee	12. Increaſe in the Sudder Aſſil Jumma of 1191 from that of 1188 Fuſſilee.	13. Increaſe in the Sudder Aſſil Jumma of 1192 from that of 1188 Fuſſilee.	14. Increaſe in the Sudder Aſſil Jumma of 1193 from that of 1188 Fuſſilee.	15. Increaſe in the Sudder Aſſil Jumma of 1194 from that of 1188 Fuſſilee.	16. Total Increaſe in the Sudder Aſſil Jumma of 1189, 90, 91, 92, 93, & 94, from that of 1188, in Column No. 1.	17. Mal, or Land Revenue, as per Sudder Settlement in 1194, excluſive of Aboabs (being the Balance in Column 9 added to the Total of Increaſe, in Column 16.	18. Sudder Aboabs of 1194.	19. Total of the Sudder Bundabuſt 1194.
40,83,926 2	1,11,320 3 9	5,12,445 10 3	44,112 14	69,949 3	1,35,882 8	21,936 3 6	8,95,606 10 6	31,88,279 7 6	4,61,445 6 3	41,314 4 6	32,018 10 3	28,646 6 9	26,634 6 6	23,579	6,13,638 2 3	38,01,917 1 9	15,719 15 3	38,17,637 9

" N. B. By the above Statement it appears that the Total Decreaſe (per Column 8) in ſome Mehals, from the Sudder Jumma
" of 1188 in 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, and 1194, has been — — — 8,95,646 10 6
" And alſo that the Total Increaſe (per Column 16) in D° (D° D°) in D° D° D° D°, has been — — 6,13,638 2 3

" Remains the Amount of Decreaſe of the Sudder Jumma in 6 Years after deducting the Total Amount of Increaſe 2,82,008 8 3

" Errors excepted.

" Benares,
" 12th Sept. 1788.

(Signed) " Jon° Duncan, Reſident.

" Fort William, the 3d October 1798.

" STATEMENT, shewing the Decreafe and Encreafe on the Sudder Jumma of each Purgunna, in the Zemindary of Benares, from 1188 to 1194, both inclufive.

Purgunnahs.	1188.	1189. Eumnee.	1190.	1191.	1192.	1193.	1194.	Jummulla Kummee, from 1189 to 1194.	Baukee.	Enfoh. 1189.	1190.	1191.	1192.	1193.	1194.	Jummulla Enfoh, from 1189 to 1194.	Mehal.	Abwab.	Jummulla Jumma.
[illegible] Bhagwat	91,364 12 0	12,652 0 0	7,147 12 0	—	—	—	—	19,799 12 0	71,565 0 0	2,154 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	2,154 12 0	73,719 12 0	975 0 0	74,694 12 0
[illegible] Jhunsy	41,436 0 0	—	17,356 6 9	—	—	—	—	17,356 6 9	24,079 9 3	17,870 8 9	—	—	—	—	—	17,870 8 9	41,950 2 0	518 7 0	4,24,689 0 0
[illegible]	79,678 12 0	12,770 8 9	15,308 13 3	5,100 6 0	—	—	5589 0 0	38,778 12 0	40,900 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,900 0 0	—	40,900 0 0
[illegible]	53,119 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,119 3 0	1,525 9 0	5 4 0	—	—	—	—	1,530 13 0	54,650 0 0	625 0 0	55,275 0 0
[illegible]gunah	47,807 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,807 3 0	3,831 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	3,831 5 0	51,638 8 0	—	51,638 8 0
[illegible]Burwell	28,681 5 0	—	14,761 12 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	—	15,761 12 0	12,919 9 0	13,753 11 0	—	—	1,000 0 0	—	—	14,753 11 0	27,673 4 0	345 15 0	28,019 3 0
[illegible]mah	76,491 10 0	—	7,196 9 0	—	54,00 0 0	—	—	12,196 9 0	64,295 1 0	705 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	705 15 0	65,001 0 0	812 8 0	65,813 8 0
[illegible]rah	37,553 5 0	—	8,715 0 0	—	—	—	—	8,715 0 0	28,823 5 0	15,086 11 0	—	—	—	—	1,000 0 0	14,086 11 0	42,910 0 0	506 13 6	43,150 13 6
[illegible] Purgunnahs [illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
[illegible] Purgunnahs [illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
[illegible] Purgunnahs [illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
[illegible]ufsulpoor	2,82,976 15 0	—	58,630 14 6	—	270 0 0	—	—	3,41,876 14 6	3,24,906 0 6	50,653 15 0	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	50,654 15 0	3,75,561 0 0	—	3,74,651 0 0
[illegible]ah Bhat	19,556 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,556 0 0	337 12 0	106 4 0	—	—	—	—	444 0 0	20,000 0 0	—	20,000 0 0
[illegible]ghchah	39,432 11 6	—	4,001 0 0	—	—	—	—	4,001 0 0	35,431 11 6	8,503 4 6	—	2,001 0 0	—	—	—	8,503 4 6	44,001 0 0	534 6 0	44,535 6 0
[illegible]Dhurabee	6,157 15 0	—	3,514 5 6	145 4 0	—	—	—	3,659 9 6	2,498 5 6	9,028 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	9,028 10 6	11,527 0 0	177 0 0	12,204 0 0
[illegible]Chunuk	22,557 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,557 4 0	1,885 7 3	354 4 9	—	—	—	—	1,442 12 0	24,000 0 0	—	24,000 0 0
[illegible]ah	88,315 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88,315 1 0	—	11,685 15 0	—	—	—	—	11,685 15 0	10,001 0 0	1,250 0 0	1,01,151 0 0
[illegible]ah	75,106 10 0	—	937 8 0	—	—	—	—	937 8 0	74,249 2 0	751 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	751 14 0	75,001 0 0	—	75,001 0 0
[illegible]	1,814 3 7	—	11,777 5 6	—	—	—	—	11,777 5 6	1,03,036 14 6	10,310 14 6	—	—	—	—	—	10,310 14 6	1,13,347 0 0	—	1,13,001 0 0
[illegible]ah	8,5,690 8 9	—	—	6,286 0 0	7,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	15,286 0 0	73,404 8 9	876 0 9	20 9 6	—	—	—	—	896 7 3	74,301 0 0	—	74,301 0 0
[illegible]Chowr	53,258 15 0	—	687 0 8	—	—	—	—	687 0 8	52,571 7 0	2,429 9 0	—	—	—	—	—	2,429 9 0	55,001 0 0	687 8 0	55,683 8 0
[illegible]Purmanah	7,518 8 0	—	—	—	—	2,000 0 0	—	2,000 0 0	5,518 8 0	—	481 8 0	—	—	—	—	481 8 0	10,001 0 0	125 0 0	10,126 0 0
[illegible]Sirsee	1,53,341 0 9	—	2,041 12 0	—	—	—	—	2,041 12 0	1,51,299 4 9	19,359 11 3	—	—	—	—	—	19,359 11 3	1,75,659 0 0	—	1,75,659 0 0
[illegible]Chundeer	21,160 14 0	—	1,460 2 6	—	1,000 0 0	—	—	2,460 2 6	19,140 11 6	878 4 6	—	—	—	—	—	878 4 6	20,001 0 0	50 0 0	20,051 0 0
[illegible]Jalgaon	301 0 0	—	33 12 0	—	—	—	—	33 12 0	267 4 0	37 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	31 0 0	301 4 0	3 12 0	305 0 0
[illegible]Tirw	853 2 0	200 8 0	51 10 0	—	—	—	—	252 2 2	601 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	601 0 0	—	601 0 0
[illegible]Kuttapoor	1,26,056 13 3	—	9,728 11 0	—	—	260 0 0	—	9,988 11 0	1,16,068 2 3	9,050 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	9,050 3 0	1,25,118 5 3	—	1,25,118 5 3
[illegible]Pur and Pur [illegible]	90,123 11 9	—	11,445 1 0	—	—	—	—	11,445 1 0	78,678 10 9	33,022 5 3	—	—	—	—	—	33,022 5 3	1,12,001 0 0	—	1,12,001 0 0
[illegible]Chowgong	82,913 15 0	—	18,756 6 9	8,254 12 9	—	—	—	27,071 3 6	55,842 11 6	6,554 9 6	—	—	203 12 0	—	—	6,758 4 6	62,001 0 0	—	62,001 0 0
[illegible]mah	14,186 5 0	—	14,407 2 3	—	—	—	—	12,407 2 3	1,779 2 9	11,221 13 3	—	—	—	—	—	11,221 13 3	13,001 0 0	168 15 0	13,169 15 0
[illegible]Sewer	12,348 11 0	—	10,652 0 0	—	6,000 0 0	—	—	24,652 0 0	23,652 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,652 5 0	12,001 0 0	—	12,001 0 0
[illegible] Shikkul	65,449 13 0	—	6,950 0 0	—	—	—	—	6,950 0 0	58,549 13 0	11,451 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	11,451 3 0	70,001 0 0	875 0 0	70,876 0 0
[illegible]Sirsee	22,536 0 0	—	2,257 8 0	4,450 1 3	549 14 9	—	—	7,257 8 0	14,728 8 3	1,272 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	1,272 8 0	16,001 0 0	200 0 0	16,201 0 0
[illegible]Pundah	25,556 0 0	981 4 0	—	96,312 12 0	3,000 0 0	—	—	4,945 0 0	23,001 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,001 0 0	2,878 8 0	23,288 8 0
[illegible]Chunbeer	11,001 0 0	—	2,175 0 0	—	—	—	—	2,175 0 0	8,826 0 0	3,175 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	3,176 0 0	12,002 0 0	425 0 0	12,152 0 0
Carry over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

" Fort William, the 3d October 1788.

…mahals.	1188.	1189. Kunmee.	1190.	1191.	1192.	1193.	1194.	Jummulla Kunmee, from 1189 to 1194.	Baukee.	Ezafah. 1189.	1190.	1191.	1192.	1193.	1194.	Jummulla Ezafah, from 1189 to 1194.	Mehal.	Abwab.	Jummulla Jumma.
h -	32,582 4 -	—	4,475 - -	—	—	—	—	4,475 - -	28,107 4 -	5,893 12 -	—	—	—	—	—	5,893 12 -	34,001 -	425 - -	34,426 - -
-	41,106 - -	—	525 - -	—	—	—	—	525 - -	40,581 - -	420 - -	—	—	—	—	—	420 -	41,001 - -	—	41,001 - -
-	88,221 - -	—	—	—	6,400 - -	10,000 - -	—	16,400 - -	71,821 - -	880 - -	—	—	—	—	—	880 - -	72,701 - -	—	72,701 - -
-	31,734 5 3	345 13 3	—	—	—	1,779 6 0	—	2,135 3 3	29,599 2 -	—	612 8 -	—	—	—	1,279 6 -	1,891 14 -	31,491 -	400 - -	31,891 - -
-	79,000 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79,000 - -	1,890 8 -	4,110 8 -	—	—	—	—	6,001 - -	85,001 - -	1,062 8 -	86,063 8 -
-	18,547 4 -	6,359 1 -	—	—	—	—	—	6,359 1 -	12,188 3 -	500 - -	4,312 13 -	—	—	—	—	4,812 13 -	17,001 - -	110 4	17,111 4 0
i -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,001 - -	—	—	—	—	3,001 - -	3,001 - -	—	3,001 - -
…ghur	69,624 - -	—	3,937 8 -	13,000 - -	—	5,500 - 6	—	22,437 8 -	47,186 8 -	6,314 8 0	—	—	13,000 - -	—	—	19,314 8 -	66,501 - -	831 4 -	67,332 4 -
-	59,001 - -	—	5,000 15 3	2,471 15 9	4,979 - 3	—	—	12,451 15 3	36,549 - 9	1,451 15 3	—	—	—	—	—	1,451 15 3	38,001 - -	—	38,001 - -
-	2,31,636 8 3	—	10,585 6 9	—	—	—	—	10,585 6 9	2,21,051 1 6	2,451 15 9	—	—	—	—	—	2,451 15 9	2,23,503 1 3	—	2,23,503 1 3
-	99,480 - 6	1,464 7 9	18,014 8 9	—	—	—	—	19,479 - 6	80,001 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,001 - -	—	80,001 - -
…attery	20,724 11 -	950 - -	—	—	—	—	—	950 - -	19,774 11 -	950 - -	—	—	—	—	—	950 - -	20,724 11 -	—	20,724 11 -
-	90,236 3 -	—	29,200 - -	—	—	—	—	29,200 - -	61,036 3 -	33,964 13 -	—	—	—	15,000 - -	—	48,964 13 -	1,10,001 - -	—	1,10,001 - -
-	1,65,946 12 6	—	1,776 - 3	—	10,000 - -	39,330 - 6	8,494 1 9	69,600 2 6	96,396 11 -	7,830 2 9	—	—	—	1,093 9 6	16,730 8 9	25,654 5 0	1,22,051 - -	1,524 12 -	1,23,575 12 -
-	1,13,945 6 -	—	3,735 2 -	—	12,087 1 -	46,855 7 6	6,667 4 9	69,344 15 3	44,600 6 9	1,116 8 -	—	—	—	1,839 - -	2,455 1 3	5,410 9 3	50,011 - -	625 4 -	50,636 4 -
-	56,376 - -	—	18,485 - -	—	—	15,000 - -	—	33,485 - -	22,891 - -	17,110 - -	—	—	—	—	—	17,110 - -	40,001 - -	500 - -	40,501 - -
…al -	1,12,751 - -	—	9,999 - -	—	1,000 - -	—	—	10,999 - -	92,752 - -	7,249 - -	—	10,000 - -	—	—	—	17,249 - -	1,10,001 - -	—	1,10,001 - -
-	1,63,527 7 6	23,358 8 0	15,167 15 6	—	—	—	—	38,526 7 6	1,25,001 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,25,001 - -	—	1,25,001 - -
…an -	1,01,493 1 -	—	50,791 5 -	—	—	—	—	50,791 5 -	50,701 12 -	54,299 4 -	—	—	—	—	—	54,299 4	1,05,001 - -	—	1,05,001 - -
-	1,16,153 1 -	—	40,516 3 9	—	—	—	—	40,516 3 9	75,636 13 3	26,483 2 9	—	5,881 - -	—	—	—	32,364 2 9	1,08,001 - -	—	1,08,001 - -
-	73,300 13 3	12,361 13 3	938 - -	—	—	—	—	13,299 13 3	60,001 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,001 - -	—	60,001 - -
-	69,608 6 9	—	9,164 - -	—	—	—	—	9,164 - -	60,494 6 9	556 9	—	—	—	—	—	556 9 3	61,001 - -	—	61,001 - -
r -	19,735 9 9	—	1,764 - -	—	—	—	—	1,796 - -	17,939 9 9	561 6 3	—	—	—	—	—	2,561 6 3	20,501 - -	—	20,501 - -
…or -	10,746 15 6	744 15 6	—	1 - -	—	—	—	745 15 6	10,001 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,001 - -	—	10,005 - -
-	52,788 8 -	—	27,565 - -	435 - -	—	—	—	28,000 - -	24,788 8 -	12,212 8 -	—	—	—	—	—	12,212 8 -	37,001 - -	—	37,001 - -
…mmah	41,001 - -	—	12,680 - -	—	—	—	—	12,680 - -	28,321 - -	8,680 - -	—	3,000 - -	—	—	—	11,680 - -	40,001 - -	—	40,001 - -
-	21,572 15 9	—	245 2 -	—	—	—	—	245 2 -	21,327 13 9	195 12 3	—	—	—	—	—	195 12 3	21,523 10 -	—	21,523 10 -
-	25,308 4 -	—	1,021 - -	999 - -	—	2,191 - -	—	4,211 - -	21,097 4 -	7,185 12 -	—	—	—	—	52 -	7,185 12 -	28,283 - -	329 9 9	28,612 9 9
-	10,290 7 6	—	36 9 3	—	—	—	—	36 9 3	10,253 14 3	29 6 9	—	—	- - 6	—	—	29 7 3	10,083 5 6	147 1 6	10,230 7 -
…ath -	60,000 - -	—	9,874 - -	—	—	—	—	9,874 - -	50,126 - -	—	—	9,875 - -	—	—	—	9,875 - -	60,001 - -	750 - -	60,751 - -
-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,001 - -	—	—	—	—	2,001 - -	2,001 - -	—	2,001 - -
…ecot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,001 - -	—	1,001 - -	8,001 - -	8,001 - -	100 - -	8,101 - -
-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,001 - 0	1,001 - -	—	1,001 - -
…ad -	64,473 9 6	39,131 4 3	1,574 13 9	325 10 3	3,683 3 -	11,956 10 -	1,185 13 -	57,857 6 3	16,616 3 3	5,702 8 9	10,121 13 3	1,260 10 3	6,441 10 9	8,211 13 -	551 - -	32,738 7 6	49,354 10 9	537 7 6	49,892 2 3
-	40,83,926 2 -	1,11,320 3 9	5,12,445 10 3	44,112 14 -	69,949 3 -	1,45,882 8 -	21,936 3 6	8,95,646 10 6	31,88,279 7 6	4,61,445 6 3	41,314 4 6	32,018 10 3	28,646 6 9	26,624 6 6	23,579 - -	6,13,638 2 3	38,01,917 9 9	15,719 15 3	38,17,637 9 -

" Benares,
" the 12th Septr 1788.

Er. Er.

(Signed) " Jon^a Duncan, Resident."

No. 17. Accompanying Letter from Resident at Benares.

" STATEMENT and Particulars of the Bundabuſt (or Settlement) of the Mehals of the Zemindarry " of Benares for Seven Years; or, for 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, and 1194 Fuſſilee, " excluſive of Cuſtoms, Jaghires, and Kharijee, Jumma Lands.

" Fuſſilee Years.	N° 1. Aſſil Jumma.	2. Kummee, or Decreaſe.	3. Baukee, or Balce, after the Decreaſe.	4. Ezaffah, or Increaſe.	5. Jumlah, or Total Amot of Bundabuſt.
" 1188 { The Aſſil Jumma of this Year was the ſame with that of 1187 — }	40,83,926 2 0	———	4,08,396 2 0	———	4,08,396 2 0
" 1189 — — —	40,83,926 2 0	1,11,320 3 9	39,72,605 14 3	4,61,445 6 3	44,34,051 4 6
" 1190 — — —	44,34,051 4 6	5,12,445 10 3	39,21,605 10 3	41,314 4 6	39,62,919 14 9
" 1191 — — —	39,52,919 14 9	44,112 14 0	39,18,807 0 9	32,018 10 3	39,50,825 11 0
" 1192 — — —	39,50,825 11 0	69,949 3 0	38,80,876 8 0	28,646 6 9	39,09,522 14 9
" 1193 — — —	39,09,522 14 9	1,35,882 8 0	37,73,640 6 9	26,634 6 6	38,00,274 13 3
" 1194 — — —	38,00,274 13 3	21,936 3 6	37,78,338 9 9	23,579 0 0	38,01,917 9 9

" Benares, 12th Sept. 1788.

" Errors excepted.

(Signed) " Jon" Duncan, Reſident.

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N° 181

No. 18. Accompany-Letter from Resident at Benares.

" SUDDER Jumma Wassil Baukee of the Mehals of the Zemindarry of Benares for Seven Years; or,
" for 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, and 1194 Fussilee, exclusive of Customs and Jaghires, &c.

" Fussilee Years.	1. Jumma, or Total Amo' of Sudder payable Settlement.	2. Wassool, or Amount Collections.	3. Baukee, or Balance, concluding the Moneree, or Deductions to the Renters.	4. Moneree, or Deduction to the Renters, deducted from the Balance, No. 3.	5. Baukee for Balance incurred by and consequently due from the Renters.
" 1188 { The Wassil Baukee of this Year cannot be fully or exactly ascertained, as most of the Sudder Records of 1188 were either carried away or destroyed about the Time of Cheyt Sing's Expulsion, which happened at this Period — — }	40,83,026 2 0	———	———	———	———
" 1189 — — —	44,34,051 4 6	32,07,698 7 6	12,26,352 13 0	3,14,604 14 9	9,11,746 15 3
" 1190 — — —	39,82,925 1 6	38,07,201 7 0	1,75,723 10 6	1,63,831 0 3	11,852 10 3
" 1191 — — —	39,89,614 9 9	35,20,129 2 9	4,59,485 7 0	1,31,109 11 6	3,28,375 11 6
" 1192 — — —	39,31,645 15 6	36,85,239 6 0	2,46,406 9 6	1,95,109 5 9	51,217 3 9
" 1193 — — —	38,25,227 4 9	36,20,924 5 9	2,04,302 15 0	1,62,074 15 6	42,227 15 6
" 1194 — — —	38,17,637 9 0	36,00,689 9 9	2,16,947 15 3	1,63,853 14 3	53,094 1 0

" Benares, 12th Sept. 1788.

" Errors excepted,

(Signed) " Jon" Duncan, Resident.

" Trans-

No. 19. Accompanying Letter from the Reſident of Benares.

" Tranſlation of the Rajah's Anſwer to the Letter of the Reſident, under Date the 19th " November 1787.

" Your Letter of the 19th November 1787, mentioning that, excluſive of Buhary and Ruſſoom " Khazanna, there was no Notice in the Draught of the Caboleat approved of by you of any " other Aboab, wherefore you deſire to know the Reaſon of other Aboabs in the Amils Cabo- " leat, ſuch as Duſtoor Dewanny and Waka Negary, and from what Year the Articles of Ruſ- " ſoom Khazanna, Burkay, Waka Negary, and Duſtoor Dewanny, &c. have become annexed " to the Malguzzarry or Publick Revenue, and at what Rates each of theſe Articles are ſet- " tled; and if the ſaid Aboabs be not included in the annual Settlement tranſmitted to you, " that I ſhould ſend you a ſeparate Account of each of them, ſo that the Particulars and Total of " each may thence appear. You further deſire me to ſtate from what Year the Cutcherry and " Khangui Nuzeranah have been annexed to the Revenue, and to ſtate the Amount in which " both theſe Nuzeranahs exceed, in each ſeparate Mehal, the Amount of the laſt Year's Set- " tlement.

" Sir,

" The Aboabs or Taxes of Bhurray and Ruſſoom Khazannah are prevalent everywhere, ex- " cept that there may be ſome Places where they are excuſed by way of Favor to the Aumil; " but the other Aboabs are not everywhere current, ſome of them prevailing in ſome Places, " and others not in other Places; whilſt again, in certain Places, all the Aboabs are current: " On this Account all the Aboabs were not ſpecified in the Caboleat ſent to you; and in that " which you returned, only the Two Articles of Bhurray and Ruſſoom Khazanna were ſpecified, " but not the others; wherefore in thoſe Places where all the Aboabs are current and uſual, they " were inſerted in the Pottah and Caboleat. The Particulars of the Ruſſoom Khazana and other " Aboabs, and how much of each has been taken, and from what Time, will appear in the ſe- " parate accompanying Account.

" As to the Nuzzeranah in the Time of my Predeceſſors, who were themſelves the entire Maſters and " Managers, there was no Neceſſity to divide the Mal, or Land Revenue, and the Nuzeranah; " and in the Year 1189 alſo, according to former Cuſtom, there was no Diſtinction between the " Mal and Nuzeranah; but when Jugger Deo Sing became Naib, he reduced the Jumma in a " certain Amount, and eſtabliſhed the Nuzeranah; and as Mr. Anderſon took and carried away " Tranſlations of both the Mal and Nuzeranah, it became, in the Fuſſilee Year 1192, annexed " to the Bundabuſt or Settlement, which Nuzeranah is named the Cutcherry Nuzeranah, and the " Khangier Nuzeranah, which the Perſon poſſeſſing the ruling Power for the Time being ſecretly ſettled " for himſelf with the Aumils. It had not, till the End of laſt Year, any Connexion with the Bun- " dabuſt, and has, in this Year's Settlement, been everywhere annexed to the general Settlement, " in Proportion to the former uſual Amount of it, and now the eſtabliſhed Amount of it may " thence be underſtood; wherefore, whatever Cutcherry and Khangui Nuzzeranah have become " annexed to and included in the preſent Year's Settlement, the ſame is according to the former " Amount thereof, and not exceeding it, excepting that in ſome Places where, in Conſideration " of the abundant Produce there, and of the Defalcation of ſundry other Places, ſomething has " been ſettled in the Way of Encreaſe which will appear from the ſeparate Statement.

" Four Encloſures in the above.

" 1ſt, The Articles of Duſtoor Dewanny, and of Wakee Negary, have been eſtabliſhed from " the Time of the late Bulwant Sing, and of Rajah Cheyt Sing; they are included in the general " Collections, and according to the Accounts of the Year 1194, they amount to Rupees 15,718 15 6.

" The Rates thereof being One ℘ Cent. for the Duſtoor Dewanny, and Four Annas, or ¼ ℘ Cent. for the Waka Negary Duſtoor Dewanny, at 1 ℘ Cent. on the Jumma	R^{s} 12,242	8	6
" Waka Nagary, at 4 Annas, or ¼ ℘ C^{t} — —	3,111	6	9
" Shaengee, or for the Watchmen over the Crops in the Mutfureeka, or " independent Villages, according to the former Eſtabliſhment —	365	0	3
" Total Rupees	15,718	15	6

" 2d, Bhurray. This Article is eſtabliſhed from the Time of the late Bulwant Sing till the " preſent Time. In the Merchants Accounts Half was given up to them and the other Half " paid to the Rajah, which Cuſtom is alſo now obſerved. The whole Amount thereof according " to the Fuſſilee Year 1194 was Rupees 43,744 15 9.

" The Rates of it, that is, of the Rajah's Moiety, is as follows:

	R^{s}	A^{s}
" 1ſt, On Sicca Rupees, — —	1	9 ℘ Cent.
" 2d, Gowerſhakhey, D^{o} — —	1	4 D^{o}

" And in the Time of Rajah Cheyt Sing, and of the late Maha Rajah Bulwant Sing, in many " Places it was eſtabliſhed at the Rate of 4 per Cent.: It is now equally ſhared in all Caſes.

" 3d, Ruſſoom

" 3d, Ruſſoom Kherannah. This is eſtabliſhed at the Rate of 1 per Cent. on Siccas and " Gowerſhakeys reſpectively; and from the Permit or Cuſtoms on the Receipts therefrom (excluſive " of Benares) it is taken at the Rate of Three Rupees Two Annas. This Article has been " eſtabliſhed ſince the Year 1192. In many Purgunnahs it is not introduced, and the whole " Amount thereof is per Annum Rupees 26,237 3 3 according to the Receipts of the laſt " Fuſſilee Year 1194, viz.

" 1ſt, From the Land Revenue in ſuch Places as the ſame ſtood " included in the Cabooleats, at 1 ℘ Cent. R'	21,048	12	3
" 2d, From the Cuſtoms, excluſive of Benares, at 3R' 2A' ℘ Cent.	5,188	7	0
" Total as above, Rupees	26,237	3	3

" 4th, As in this Year's Settlement Reductions have in ſundry Parts taken place, and that in ſeveral " other Places ſome Encreaſe has been laid on, in view to the Ability of the Country, the " following are the Particulars:

" 1ſt, From the Pergunnah of Bowlee, Pendera, Gurwara, excluſive " of Nuzeranah an Encreaſe of R' —	5,000	0	0
" 2d, From the Mehals dependent on Sheo Perſun Sing	7,000	0	0
" 3d, From the Pergunnah of Kuntit, many Perſons having offered for " it on Terms of Encreaſe, which I repreſented to you; upon " that Ground an Encreaſe (incluſive of Khazanah Nuze- " ranah) was made to the Amount of —	14,000	0	0
" 4th, In the Pergunnahs of the Sircar of Juanpore the Sum of " 15,000R' which had become ſettled in 1192 for Khanjee " Nuzerana has been taken this Year, and nothing additional " has taken place — —	15,000	0	0
" Total Rupees	41,000	0	0

" Benares,
" 12th Sept. 1788. (Signed) " Jon" Duncan, Reſident.

" Tranſlation of the Caboleat of the Farmers and Aumils of the Diviſion of Benares for the " Fuſſelly Year 1195.

" I Farmer of the Purgunnah of
" in the Sircar of
" Whereas the above Purgunnah has, in Conſideration of the groſs Sum of
" excluſive of Buray and Reſſoom Khezana (Treaſurer's Fees), been, on Account of the Rental
" of the whole Year of 1195, agreed to of my own free Will and Conſent to be paid by me
" according to the Tuſhkhur, or Account of Particulars of the Officers of the Circar; I do
* S c in Orig. " therefore ſtipulate and give in Writing that keeping the Ryots and Cultivations * happy, and
" thankful from my laudable Deportment towards them, and obſerving a faithful, truſt-worthy,
" and rightful Conduct, I will (excluſive of the Meyray or Deductions on Account of Kiſhnarpun
" (Charity Lands to Bramins) and the Maufy Mamooly, or eſtabliſhed Exemptions, and the Khary
" Jumma, or that which does appertain to the publick Rental) collect the Revenue of Government
" according to the uſual and eſtabliſhed Mode from thoſe from whom it is in Demand at the
" proper Periods, and duly account for each Kiſt or Inſtalment thereof in ſuch Manner as that
" by the Term of Bhadoon Soody Poommauſhy (or End of Bhadoon), I ſhall have paid up
" the Whole whereof; nor will I make a ſingle Demand over and above the written Tuſhkhur, the
" Particulars of which are endorſed on my Pottah, but take only the lawful and eſtabliſhed
" Revenue; and in caſe thoſe who pay it, complain either to the Zemindar or Reſident of over
" Exactions, and that the ſame be eſtabliſhed in Proof, I will without Objection pay a Fine of
" Three Times the Amount to Government. I do further promiſe to exert myſelf in ſuch
" Manner as that the Mark of Cultivation may be greater than heretofore, and the Regiſtry of
* S c in Orig. " the Canongoe, which has been eſtabliſhed by Government: I will entertain to * keep Check
" Accounts of my own Collections, nor will I in any the ſmalleſt Reſpect conceal from the
" Canongoes any One Article either of Mal (that is, Land Revenue), or of Sayr (that is, of the
" Collections ariſing from Duties), or any other Article; I will alſo cauſe to be prepared and
" delivered to the Canongoes a Statement of the Amount of waſte Lands in each Village,
" together with the Particulars of the Crops and of the Lands in Cultivation, and of the woody
" and deſert Parts thereof, and of the Ponds and Water Courſes; cauſing the Canongoes alſo
" punctually to receive through my Officers the Nancar, or Allowance ſettled on them by Govern-
" ment according to the Orders of the Reſident; and making thoſe who pay the Revenue, account
" to the Canongoes for the Fiſlana or Harveſt Fee of each Village, and tranſmitting the ſaid
" Canongoes Receipts for their Nancar, One to the Zemindary Regiſtry, and One to the Sudder

" Canongoes

" Canongoes Dufter, dependent on the Office of the Reſident: And as the Duties which were " collected along with the Land Revenue at the Raddary Crowkes on the Tranſportation of Grain " and other Articles, excluſive of the Cuſtom Houſe Duties, are very prejudicial to the Publick, " and contrary to the Orders of the Honble. Company, whoſe Views are always directed to the " *Eaſt and Advantage of all the Ryots and Traders in general; therefore, from the Beginning of " the preſent Fuſlilly Year 1195, the Collection of the ſaid Duties by the Chowkies in Queſtion is " ſtopped and prohibited; and if, on the Complaint of any Perſon, it be proved that any Perſon " within my Limits ſhall have taken any Thing from any Body on Account of the ſaid prohibited " Articles, I will without Objection pay a Fine of Three Times the Amount thereof; nor will I " in reſpect to the Articles aforeſaid, which bear but a very inconſiderable Proportion to the whole " Year's Rental, get any Deduction from Government or from the Zemindar. I do further " promiſe not to ſuffer any Thieves or Robbers to remain in my Dependencies; and that if any " ſuch ſhould be found therein, I will ſeize and deliver them up to Government; and if (which " God forbid) any Perſon's Property or Goods ſhould be ſtolen or robbed, I will, having " diſcovered the Thieves with the Property, reſtore the latter to the Owner, and deliver up the " Thieves or Robbers to Government for Puniſhment; and in caſe I ſhall be unable to diſcover " the Goods, or to trace out the Thief or Robber, I will conſider it as incumbent on me to be " anſwerable for the Amount thus loſt or plundered, and pay the ſame without Objection. " Whereas I have given in Writing theſe Lines by Way of Caboleat or Agreement, Particulars of " the Tuſkees referred to in the above, the one here tranſlated being for the Purgunnah of " Zehoorabad.

* Sic in Orig.

" Aſſil, or Original Rental, according to the Year 1194 — —		1,10,000
" Deduct for Mogray, or Exemptions — — —		5,350
" Remains —		1,04,651
" Encreaſe —		5,350
		1,10,001
" Nuzerana —		8,000
" Total Rupees —		1,18,001

" A True Tranſlation.

(Signed) " Jon[n] Duncan, Re[s]".

" Extracts from the Proceedings of the Reſident at Benares, about Mehudy Ali Khan, Farmer of Shadaabad, &c.

" This being the 13th of Kantuck, or One Day previous to the Period for the Raja's paying " in his Kiſt for the preceding Month of Roar, or Aſſin, the Reſident deſired Gour Rukeh, " the Rajah's Agent, this Forenoon to wait on him in the Evening, with a Statement of how much " was received, and what remained. He came about Eight o'Clock; and, after mentioning the " Particulars, he obſerved, that Mehudy Ali Khan, the Renter of Ghazepore, had not yet delivered " in his Dakhula, or Merchant's Certificate, for his Kiſt, amounting to 10,000 Rupees, proving " unable to get any Merchant to deliver it in; and having been To-day (which was the firſt " Intimation the Reſident had of his having come back from Ghazepore) in ſearch of Credit to " that Effect, and that having been unſucceſsful, and afraid, as he ſaid, of his Diſhonor, he " had declared that he had rather ſwallow a Potion, and put himſelf out of the World, than run " that Riſk; and Gour Rukah added, that it was ſaid he had or would take it. The Reſident, " alarmed at this Intelligence, but uncertain whether there might not be ſome Artifice in it on " the Part of Mehudy Ali Khan to avoid the Payment of his Kiſt, ſent immediately his Jemadar to " go to the ſaid Khan's Houſe in Benares, and tell him that the Reſident wiſhed on the Morrow " to ſee him, thinking that this Kind of Intimation would ſerve to aſcertain the real State he was " in, and alſo prevent his taking any violent Reſolution, if he had not already done ſo. In a ſhort " Time the Jumadar returned with Notice, that Mehudy Ali Khan had in the Evening ſwallowed " a Poorea or Potion; but that Reza Koolikhoor, a native Doctor, had been immediately ſent " for, and had adminiſtered to him ſomething to make him vomit, and that he had vomited once " before the Jemadar got there, and twice in his Preſence, and that the aforeſaid Doctor and the " others there had very good Hopes of his Recovery. The Jemadar added, that having ſpoken to " Mehudy Ali Khan, and repreſented to him the Raſhneſs of ſuch an Act, and aſked him, Why he " had not firſt made his Appeal to the Reſident? Mehudy Ali Khan had anſwered him, that the " Raja had moleſted him with Peons for ſeveral Days; and that, preferring Death to Diſhonor, he " had taken the Potion, but that, if he were better To-morrow, he would come and ſee the " Reſident. The Jemadar added, that Mehudy Ali Khan aſked him, Whether the Reſident had " not received a Repreſentation from him; and that, being anſwered in the Negative, he (Mehudy) " obſerved, that the Rajah's People muſt have kept it back. The Jemadar obſerved, that there " ſeemed to him ſome Suſpicion of a Degree of Deception on the Part of Mehudy Ali Khan, from " this, that when the Rajah's People were preſent he ſeemed not able to ſpeak; whereas he ſpoke

" well enough to him (the Jemadar) when they were not preſent. Upon this Intelligence, the " Reſident ſent immediately the Jemadar again to Mahudy Ali Khan, with Expreſſions of En- " couragement, and an Order to take away the Rajah's Peons; the Jemadar again returned from " this Second Viſit, with further Notice, that he had done as deſired; and that Mehudy Ali " Khan had on the Whole ſeveral Motions by Vomit and Stool, and was, when he came away, " (between 10 and 11) laid down to repoſe; and that the Doctor had fair Hopes of his Recovery: " But the Jemadar further adding on this Occaſion, that Mehady Ali Khan told him the Potion " he had taken was Semel Khar, which means Arinie; and that he ſtill complained of a Heat " and burning about his Stomach. The Reſident, on this very alarming Part of this Intelligence, " thought proper to ſend Doctor Boyd (who happened to be at his Houſe) to adminiſter all the " Aſſiſtance in his Power to Mehudy Ali Khan; and he was accompanied at the Reſident's Deſire " by Mr. Grant, who is an old Acquaintance of this ſaid Khan's. Thoſe Gentlemen returned " about Two in the Morning with Intelligence, that, when they went in, Mehudy Ali Khan ſeemed " very low, had the Pain in his Stomach, and a great Difficulty of Breathing; to eaſe which laſt, " Doctor Boyd took ſome Blood from him, which gave him great Relief, and procured for him " ſome Kid's Broth, as (he ſaid) he on this Occaſion complained that he had not been allowed " to take Suſtenance for Three Days by the Rajah's Peons, which did him alſo great good, both " as Suſtenance, and proving, when mixed with Oil, as an Emetic when the Pain came on him; ſo " that, when they (Meſſrs. Boyd and Grant) left him, he declared the Pain in his Stomach quite " gone; and they left there the Reſident's Jemadar, with Orders to come to Doctor Boyd if " Mehudy Ali Khan ſhould be taken worſe in the Remainder of the Night, and with In- " ſtructions, as well as to the People of the Houſe, to adminiſter the Medicine of the Broth " with Oil, he having already ſwallowed a great Quantity of Milk before they went in as often " as the Pain returned after; and ſeeing again the Jemadar, and hearing that the Pain had not " returned, the Reſident retired for the Remainder of the Night. It is here proper to mention that " when his Jemadar, returning from his firſt Viſit to Mehudy Ali Khan about Supper Time, the " Reſident, in conſequence of the ſaid Khan's having queſtioned the Jemadar whether no Repre- " ſentation of his had been received, was led alſo to enquire of Gopee Kunt, One of the publick " Native Officers then in attendance, whether he knew of any? whereupon Gopee anſwered in " the Negative; but ſaid, he had juſt learnt that Mahudy Ali Khan had that Day written to Mr. " Grant, who now lies in the Reſident's Houſe; and to whom the Reſident, having accordingly " immediately applied, then for the firſt Time learnt, that Mehudy Ali Khan had in Fact applied " by a Letter to Mr. Grant, of which the following is a Tranſlation.") §

☞ [" Tranſlation of Mehudy Ali Khan's Letter to Mr. Grant.

" 7th November.

" On the Night of the 3d of Moburrim, the Maharaja Saheb called on me to give a Cabooleit for the Part of laſt Year's Concern. It ſtruck me, that in the ſame Manner as the Buſineſs was laſt Year tranſacted with the Ryots, during which I had paid a Loſs of 4,000, I was this Year to take it in the ſame Way from the Ryots, and to pay it to Government; therefore I gave the Caboolcit. It is now 7 or 8 Days ago that a Regulation was iſſued by the Reſident, from a Conſideration to the Welfare of the Ryots, and the Cultivation of the Country, that every Aumil who ſhould exact from the Ryots any Thing over and above Amil Mamool, or eſtabliſhed Practice, ſhould be conſidered as puniſhable by Government. In this Way the Amil Mamool, for 500 Years, of that Pergunnah is 55,000 Rupees, and the Guziſhlapeywiſtake, or Settlement Two Years ago, only 40,000 Rupees, whilſt it is neceſſary for me to collect One Lack of Rupees, incluſive of the Aboabs of Government, the Intereſt to Merchants, Ryots, Nuncar, and Charges of Eſtabliſhment; how, therefore, can I find Funds for 30,000 or 40,000 Rupees Deficiency, being helpleſs? I have now tranſmitted to the Maha Raja, ſetting forth that I cannot this Year make good the Revenue, and deſiring him to commit the Charge thereof to whomſoever he pleaſes, becauſe this Regulation has been iſſued after the Writing of my Caboleit; and I alſo wrote, that if he thought I had, during the laſt Year, collected more than I had paid to Government, I was ready to deliver in the original groſs Accounts; beſides which, I have written that To-day my only Object is my Honor, and that whatever ready Money and Goods of every Kind I poſſeſſed in this Country from this to Calcutta and to Dehli, that could be found out by any one, and ſhewn to be my Property, I would make the Whole a Preſent to the Maha Raja, and would enter into written Engagements accordingly, begging only to be allowed to depart with my Life, my Son of Four Years old, and my Family, with the old Clothes that might ſerve them for a Covering, and that all my Property ſhould be that of the Sircar; further ſpecifying, that till the preſent Time I had not touched upon the Country, and that he might therefore give his own Country to whomſoever he pleaſed. This Petition has been ſent: If he ſhews Compaſſion to my Situation, and approves thereof, it is good; otherwiſe your Friend will not be diſhonored. Now the Anſwer is arrived, and Diſhonour is again impending. This Day I will take a Doſe of Poiſon, and ſet my Soul at Liberty. From you I have Two Requeſts to make; the Firſt, that now, whilſt I am yet alive, you ſhould apprize the Reſident of all the above Circumſtances, or of the Purport thereof, that Diſtreſs drives me to part with my Life; and I ſay that I will give him his Dakhula, on Condition,

dition, that in the ſame Manner as I am to make the Collections from the Ryots, according to the Amil Mamool, or eſtabliſhed Practice, he alſo ſhall make his Demands on me according to the Amil Mamool, or eſtabliſhed Rental in that Pergunnah, for theſe 500 Years paſt. If not liſtening to this, and that I, reſigning my Life, ſhall die, my Second Requeſt to you is, to ſhew Tenderneſs to my infant Son, that no Perſon may ſay improper Things of him; otherwiſe, they alſo having ſtrewed Powder on the Ground, are ready to blow themſelves all up."]

§ (" Mr. Grant obſerves, in reſpect to his not having made any Mention of the above Letter, that " he had received it about One o'Clock in the Afternoon, had believed it came from Ghazepore, " not knowing that Mehudy Ali Khan had returned to Benares; and that partly from an Idea that " the Matter was not ſo ſerious as the ſaid Khan might wiſh to make it appear, and partly from a " Determination he had laid down, not to interfere in Matters of publick Buſineſs, it had not " occurred to him to mention any Thing on the Subject to the Reſident, but that he had meant " to have written back an Anſwer to Mehudy Ali Khan (as he thought) at Gazapoor, diſſuading " him from taking Poiſon, and adviſing him to repreſent his Grievances to the Reſident directly, " who would moſt certainly, if they were found to be well grounded, do him Juſtice, without the " intermediate Agency of any other Perſon, that being quite unneceſſary. It may be here added, " that after Mahudy Ali Khan had, by Dr. Boyd's Viſit, procured Relief, he mentioned to the " Reſident's Jemadar his Deſire to be favored with One of his Badge Peons, to bring his Fa- " mily up from Ghazepoor, which he was told ſhould of courſe be given to him; and the Jemadar " reports himſelf to have been in every other Reſpect profuſe in his Aſſurance of the Reſident's " Regard to him.

" Benares, the 8th November 1787.

" This Morning early the Reſident's Jemadar returned from Mehudy Ali Khan with Notice, " that he had continued much better, and indeed very eaſy ever ſince he had been bled in the Night " by Dr. Boyd, who again went to viſit him this Morning, and found him in as favourable a " State as reported by the Jemadar, as will appear by the following Letter from that Gentleman to " the Reſident.

" Benares, the 8th Novembet 1787.

" Dear Sir,

" Agreeable to your Deſire, I ſend you a Narrative of the State in which I found Mehudy " Ali Khan when I viſited him laſt Night, and To-day early in the Morning. When I firſt vi- " ſited him, about Midnight, he was ſitting on a Cott, wreathing his Body; and ſeemingly in " great Pain; his Pulſe was very weak and very frequent; he complained much of Thirſt, and " of an acute Pain in his Loins, of Pain in his Stomach and in the Nape of his Neck; but " moſt of all he complained of a great Difficulty of breathing, which greatly interrupted his " Speech in attempting to tell me that he had ſwallowed Four Maſha of Simulear (or Arſnic) " about an Hour after Sun-ſet; and that although he had followed his Doctor's Preſcription, and " drank a Quantity of Milk with Ghee in it, and had vomited Four or Five Times, he was not in the " ſmalleſt Degree relieved by the Operations. In this Condition I gave him a Bowl of warm " Water mixed with Sweet Oil to drink. He took a large Draught, and immediately after vomited " very freely. I had Hopes this would give him ſome Relief, but I was diſappointed. You " know Mehudy Ali Khan, he is a young, and when in Health, an active, vigorous, little " Man; therefore, although his Pulſe was now very quick, and ſo weak I could ſcarcely feel it, " his Hands were growing cold, and his Feet likewiſe, although wrapped in Plenty of warm Bed " Cloaths, the Pain in his Stomach not abated, and the Difficulty of breathing continuing to en- " creaſe, to relieve him from theſe alarming Symptoms, I reſolved to bleed him. By the Time " he had loſt Twelve Ounces of Blood he became giddy and faint, and was laid on his Back; " his Pulſe ſoon beat faſter and * leſs frequent, and whenever he was able to ſpeak, he told me * Sic in Orig. " the Pain in his Stomach was greatly abated, and that he breathed with Eaſe. When I viſited him " in the Morning, I found him pretty well; he had followed my Inſtructions, and drank warm " Water mixed with Sweet Oil, likewiſe a Quantity of Soup through the Night; and that, after " having vomited twice or thrice, he had ſlept towards the Morning. He complains a little of " Head-ach, of Pain in the Nape of the Neck and Loins, and of a Twitching in his Legs and " Arms: To remove theſe I have ordered him to drink an Infuſion of Caſſia Fiſtulions, and di- " late freely with weak Soup. It affords me great Satisfaction to ſee the Khan in a fair Way of " Recovery; and I know this Account will be highly pleaſing to you.

" I am,

" Dear Sir,

" Your's ſincerely,

(Signed) " George Boyd."

" The Reſident's Jemadar having, on his Arrival this Morning from Mehudy Ali Khan, " intimated the ſaid Khan's Requeſt that a public Radgepeon might proceed to bring up his " Family from Ghazepoor, Orders were immediately given accordingly, and the Reſident's Peon " was diſpatched with a ſealed Letter which Mehudy Ali Khan had written and tranſmitted for the

" ſaid

" ſaid Peon to carry on this Occaſion; but although it was thus ſent ſealed, yet conſidering the " Situation in which Mehudy Ali Khan appeared, from his Letter of Yeſterday to Mr. Grant, " to have left his Family in, and the Danger of their being perhaps ſtimulated to ſome raſh " Reſolution by the Narrative which Mehudy Ali Khan was now ſending them, the Reſident " thought it his Duty, under ſuch Circumſtances, to get the Letter withdrawn by his own People " from its Cover, and a Copy thereof taken, that he might inſpect the Contents before it was " ſent, of which Copy the following is a Tranſlation:

" Tranſlation of Mahudy Ali Khan's Letter to his Family.

" To my dear Mezza Jaun, and to Aka Mahomed Shuffer. After wiſhing you a long Life, " and expreſſing my Deſire of ſeeing you, I have to repreſent that heretofore I wrote to you " concerning the Rajah's Requiſition for the Dakhela. Yeſterday, which was Wedneſday, when " Four Gurries of the Night had paſſed (about 7 P. M.) his preſſing roſe to a ſupreme Degree, ſo " that not ſeeing any Advantage from any Pleas or Entreaty, I took Poiſon, that I might deliver " myſelf from this Evil immediately. This Intelligence got to the Reſident, who graciouſly, and " from a Deſire to preſerve my Life, ſent Mr. Auguſtus Grant with a Doctor to me, with the " kindeſt Enquiries how all theſe Difficulties had occurred to me, and why I had not given Notice " that he might have ſtopped the Severities of the Maha Raja. The ſaid Gentleman exerted " himſelf in every Reſpect with the Doctor in giving me Medicine to expel the Poiſon, and they " thought it neceſſary for the Situation I was then in to draw Blood from me; ſo that, by the Grace " of God, and the Guardianſhip and Attention of the Reſident, the Poiſon has been expelled, and " my bodily Diſorders cured, and I declare to God that I am now in perfect Health; ſo that
* Sic in Orig. " * you are ſet Reſpect to be objected or diſquieted, a Calamity indeed fell on me, but it has " paſſed off in Happineſs; be thankful therefore to God that my Honor has been preſerved in the " World. The Reſident has declared that I am not to be attendant on the Rajah's Officers, and " that he will do all that may be neceſſary to ſettle my Affairs. By the Favour of the Almighty, " my Mind is in every Reſpect at Eaſe, ſo let no Diſquietude attend on you. To-day, which is " Thurſday in the Morning, the Doctor was again ſent, and ordered a Doſe of Phyſic, which I " have taken.

" P. S. In Mehudy Ali Khan's own Hand-writing. Having before this intended to ſend for the " Light of my Eyes Mirza Jaun with his Mother, you will ſend him on a Carriage with his " Mother, and diſpatch ſome People along with them, to guard and take Care of them on " the Road, and to bring them here. You will no Doubt have acted as I write you by Nazer " Hircarra; and now, through the Favor of God, every Thing will be proſperous. But you will " bring Aree Kenant to ſerve for the reſting Place at Syedpore, and the neceſſary Clothes and " Eatables for the Road, all which you will throw into a Cart and come away with the Carriage. " Aka Mahomed will come on the large Horſe, and Mahomed Ali Beg will mount the Tattoo, " and you, my Brother, will take Care of every Thing; and I alſo, having, in Ten Days Time, " ſettled all my Buſineſs in a proper Manner, am coming.

" On further Enquiries into the Particulars of the unfortunate Attempt made by Mahudy Ali " Khan on his own Life, it now appears that he had alſo intimated ſuch a Deſign to Mr. Neave, " as ſtated in that Gentleman's Declaration here recorded.

" Benares, 8th Nov. 1787.

" On the 4th November 1787, I received an Arzee from Mehudy Ali Khan, repreſenting the " diſtreſſed Situation he was in, owing to the exceſſive high Rent he had farmed of the Pergun- " nah of Shudrabad, and declaring, that if he did not meet with Relief, he ſhould deſtroy himſelf " with Poiſon. On the 5th, he ſent me Three Engliſh Petitions, addreſſed to Lord Cornwallis, " Mr. Duncan, and myſelf. The Contents were to the ſame Purport as above-mentioned. I re- " turned for Anſwer, that his Amanuenſis had been ſo incorrect in his Style, Contents, and Spel- " ling of the Engliſh, that I could not poſſibly preſent them as directed, and earneſtly recom- " mended him to give up the Purgunnah in Queſtion, and by that Means to avoid all future Oc- " caſion of Diſguſt to himſelf, and what he conſidered as Oppreſſion from the Rajah, who, in all " Caſes which concerned the Revenue, was the Maſter.

" Not conceiving Mirza Mehudy to be of the reſolute Diſpoſition he has ſince proved, and " knowing how commonly uſed theſe Aſſertions were by the Natives, my Foreſight never could " have anticipated the Calamity he has brought upon himſelf; and I was flattered with the Hopes " of having given the beſt and only Advice poſſible.

(Signed) " J. Neave,
" Head Aſſiſt', Benares.

" The Nabob Ali Ibrahim Khan having alſo, this Morning, waited on the Reſident, and hear- " ing of what had happened to Mehudy Ali Khan, he ſaid, he (the Nabob) had many Apolo- " gies to offer to the Reſident, for not having Yeſterday given him Notice of a Letter written " to him too, on this Subject, by Mehudy Ali, of which Letter, and of the Nabob's Anſwer " thereto, the following Tranſlations are here recorded:

" Tranſlation

" Tranſlation of a Letter from Mahudy Ali Khan, to the Nabob Ibrahim Ali Khan.

" After the uſual Compliments this Year, the Maha Raja gave me Sheadeabad, at the Rent " of 80,000 Rupees, and the Jumma was never more than 55,000; the Reſident ordered, that " any Amil exacting beyond that which was cuſtomary (Amlnamool), ſhould, for every Rupee " be fined Three. If I ſhould collect for Aboabs, Nankar, Sebundy, &c. a Lack of Rupees, " I ſhould be eaſy. I am now fallen into Difficulty, and not a Cowrie is received from the " Country. I have no other Protection than your Kindneſs, and the Bounty of Heaven. I have " no Dependance elſewhere: My Hands are ſtrengthened from all Quarters; and I have neither " Means in myſelf, nor Credit with the Money Dealers. If it were poſſible through you, I could " wiſh to reſign to the Raja all my Appointments collectively. If the Nizamut Mutſuddies inſiſt " that I have received more than the Government Jumma for laſt Year, let them take the Cutcha " Papers from me; and if this cannot be effected, it were better to die at once. Whatever is my " Deſtiny, it will arrive; when, having eaten ſomething, I ſhall be freed from all Embarraſſ- " ments: But I have a Son of Four Years of Age, with a Family, at Ghazepoor; and, after my " Death, I hope you will take him under your Protection, ſince it was my Fate to travel into this " Country, and reſign my Life, to rid me of my Trouble.

" Ali Ibrahim Khan's Anſwer, dated the 25th of Mohurrum, or 6th November 1787.

" I underſtand, Sir, the Contents of your Letter, ſince they appertain to the Government. " If the Raja does not liſten to you, ſpeak to the Reſident. I have no Interviews with him. " No one from the Raja comes to me, or does any from me go to him. To deſtroy yourſelf " by eating any Thing, is according to the Mahomedan Law, and the Engliſh Cuſtoms exceed- " ingly improper, particularly in a Renter. May God preſerve you and your Children. Since " the Raja has had the Authority, I have never interfered; and I am in Friendſhip with the Reſi- " dent, and can ſpeak to him if you pleaſe.

" A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) " J. Neaves,
" Head Aſſ', Benares.

" Mr. Treaves, the Reſident's 2d Aſſiſtant, delivers in the following Relation of a Circumſtance " that happened between himſelf and Mehudy Ali Khan, when Mr. Treaves was Acting Reſident " here in Auguſt laſt:

" Mem. When I was Acting Reſident, a Diſpute ariſing between Mirza Mehudy and Rajah " Mehipnarain, concerning the Payment of the Sewan Kiſt, the Rajah placed a Soontabunder on " him, upon which Mirza Mehy came out to me, like a Madman, and ſaid he would not bear " it; but that, unleſs I made the Raja take the Man off, he would deſtroy himſelf. I argued " with him for ſome Time, but he became more enraged, till, at laſt, I got the Raja to take off " the Soontabunder, and then ſent Mirza Mehudy to Ghazepoor, but firſt intreated him to wait " upon the Rajah, and make Friends with him, as I would not ſupport him if he continued at " variance, and that if he was ever aggrieved, I would do him Juſtice. This he would not " agree to, but paid the Kiſt, and went to Ghazepoor.

(Signed) " P. Treaves,
" 2d Aſſiſtant.

" The following is a Tranſlation of a Petition this Day ſent to the Reſident, by Mehudy Ali Khan, by the Hands of his Dewan.

" Since your Kindneſs and Care of me have Twice ſaved my Life, I am in Hopes that, in " like Manner as you have ſaved my Life, and * extricate me alſo with Honor from the preſent * Sic in Orig.
" Diſpute. My Reaſon for deſtroying my own Life is this, that the Maha Raja demanded my " Kiſt, my Reaſon was, that the Money I had paid laſt Year for Shadeabad, exceeded what I had " collected, deducting the Charges. This preſent Year, to ſave my Reputation, I rented it at " 80,000 Rupees, in this Idea, that, as I then loſt 5,000 Rupees, ſo I ſhould now at the moſt. " Ten Days after executing the Cabooleat for this Year, an Order from the Preſence, relative to " the Protection of the Ryots, and the Cultivation of the Country, was iſſued, that nothing more " ſhould be taken beyond the ancient Uſage, and former Precedent. How could I act in Oppo- " ſition to this? All I wanted was, for the Raja to rent the Country at what it had been fixed at " for the laſt 500 Years, and take his own Kiſts; in conſequence I wrote an Arzee, and intended " my Dewan Wakeel ſhould preſent it to the Maha Raja; but his People who came in, forcing the " Demand, would not permit them. I deſired in the Evening to be allowed to pray, and was " not allowed; and when I found my Honor and Religion attacked, having no Remedy, I took " Poiſon; and the Chuproſſey alſo added ſuch further Diſcourſe as is improper to be repeated.

" Since your Kindneſs has induced you to ſay that you would ſettle my Buſineſs in your own " Preſence, I am now in Hopes that whatever Country is under my Management, whether in " Amanee or rented, it may be taken from me and put under the Sirkar, on Condition that, in " reſpect to my having, beyond the former * Preſedent, laſt Year paid for the Purgunnah of Shade- * Sic in Orig.
" abad, 80,000 Rupees to Government, and realized only, beyond the former and ancient Pre- " cedent,

" cedent, 5,000 Rupees from the Ryots, who have nevertheleſs lodged a Complaint againſt me,
" and wiſh to have the ſaid Sum reſtored. I hope therefore, that with regard to the Sum of
" 4,000 Rupees, which conſtituted the Galiſhtah and Peywiſtah, or uſual Rental of the Pergun-
" nah, or the 25,000 Rupees which I have paid into Government, over and above the ancient
" Amount for 500 Years back of that Pergunnah, I may, according to Juſtice, attain to my
* Sic in Orig. " Right, to enable me alſo to deliver in the Ryots written Deeds of Satisfaction; and * of this
* Sic in Orig. " Requeſt * not be granted, I deſire that, whatever my Balance may now be, according to the Ac-
" count of the Chowdries and Canongoes, it may be given from Government, in order that I may
" pay off my Debts to the Bankers.

" I wiſh that whatever Claim the Mutſuddies place to my Account from Enmity, may be ſet-
* Sic in Orig. " tled by you, that my Soul may be eaſy, and retired from worldly * Caſes—Shall pray for
" your Proſperity, and never engage in any Concern, unleſs under the Engliſh Government, and
" not in thoſe where Natives of India hold the Management.

" A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) " J. Neave,
" Head Aſſiſt Benares.

" As Mehudy Ali Khan appears in his preceding Correſpondence with Mr. Grant, Ibrahim
" Alikhan, and in his Petition laſt recorded, to have in different Ways made Alluſion at ſeveral
" Times to the Order ſaid to have been iſſued by the Reſident ſome Days after the ſigning of his
" Cabooleat, that whoever ſhould exact more than what the ſaid Khan ſometimes calls the Amb
" Mamool, or uſual Revenue, and at other the Amb Mamool Keedum, or Revenue eſtabliſhed
" from ancient Times, ſhould be liable to a Fine; it is proper here to recapitulate, that in the
" Purwannah to the Raja, of the 5th of October, when he was firſt veſted with the Management,
" the 3d Article, relative to the then enſuing Settlement, directed that a Blaine ſhould be inſerted
" in the Engagements of the Amil, that in whatſoever Caſes it ſhould, on Complaint, be proved
" either before the Raja or the Reſident, that they had exacted any Thing above the lawful Jaiz,
" and appointed Mohurrer Rates of Revenue, and not as Mehudi Ali Khan unaccountably ſtates
" it, the Amb Mamool, and far leſs the ancient Amb Mamool, as he terms it, for 500 Years
" back, they ſhould pay, for every ſuch Offence, a Fine of Three Times the Amount of the over
" Exaction. This Order was iſſued long before Mehudy Ali Khan's Engagements, which bear
" Date on the 4th of Mohurruu, or 17th of October; and in the Firſt Draft of the ſeparate
" Mochulka, to be ſigned by all the Renters which the Raja delivered to the Reſident for his
" Correction or Approbation (as noted in the Proceedings of the 26th ultimo), the very ſame
" Terms Jaiz and Mohurrer lawful and eſtabliſhed Rates are preſerved, as may be ſeen by the
" Tranſlation of ſuch propoſed Draught, entered in the Proceedings of the 26th Inſtant, when
" both the Rajah's ſeparate Draughts of Cabooleet and Mochulka (Agreement or Penalty Bond)
* Sic in Orig. " were reduced into One with no Alteration in or Addition to the * Since whatever, except a little
" more Strictneſs in regard to the Aumil's Reſponſibility for Robberies, and as far as regarded the
" Duties; on the ſingle Article of the Tranſportation of Grain, which was in the Reſident's corrected
" and conſolidated Draft, added to all the Reſt of the Rahdarry Duties, that the Raja had agreed
" with the Reſidents, and ſtipulated with the Renters in his own Draft of the ſeparate Mochulka,
" to aboliſh; yet, in Conſideration of theſe Two ſmall Additions, the Reſident (although accord-
" ing to an expreſs Clauſe of the Purwannah to the Raja of the 5th of October, no Part of the
" Settlement he was to proceed on was binding till it had received his official Approbation) de-
" ſired the Raja, as recorded in the Proceedings of the 26th of October, to report to him thoſe
" among the Renters who might ſtate any Objections to exchange the Cabooleet, which the
" Raja then, for the firſt Time, informed him, they had already ſome of them ſigned, for the
" One corrected by the Reſident; and he never heard of any Objection whatever being ſtated: The
" Raja and his Officers, on the contrary, declaring, that all thoſe at Benares had readily ſigned the
* Sic in Orig. " amended * from of the Deed of Settlement, and that to thoſe who had gone into the Country,
" Copies had been ſent; and it appears, that at preſent, all the Renters whatever have ſigned the
" new Form of Engagement, except Mehudy Ali Khan and the Renter of Ghiſſorah, who were
" both gone into the Mofuſſil, the former having ſet off for Ghazepoor in a Hurry, to aſſiſt in
" quelling the Diſturbances there, on the 18th of October, the very Day after ſigning the firſt
" Draught of the Cabooleet, as propoſed by the Raja, without, as now appears, executing the ſe-
" parate Mochulka, according to the propoſed Draught thereof, propoſed and delivered by the Raja
" himſelf; to underſtand the Cauſe of which, the Reſident wrote to the Raja this Day the follow-
" ing Letter:

" Be it known to Raja Mehip Narain Sing,

" At the Time that Mehudy Ali Khan ſigned his Cabooleet, according to the Draft thereof pro-
* Sic in Orig. " poſed by you, why did you not * came him alſo, to execute the accompanying Mochulka, the
" Draught of which you had alſo yourſelf propoſed; the more eſpecially, as according to the Cuſ-
" tom of this Country, theſe Two Papers or Deeds are of equal Uſe and Neceſſity in Practice;
" therefore, what was your Reaſon for getting One ſigned, and leaving the other unſigned? You

" are

" are alſo deſired to ſtate, whether Mehudy Ali Khan was at that Time acquainted with the Sub-
" ſtance of the Mochulka you had drawn out, particularly, in as much as reſpects the Fine to be
" levied upon all Exactions of Revenue above the Jaiz and Mohurrer Rates, which, according to
" my firſt Inſtructions to you of the 5th of October, you were directed to take, in Writing,
" from all the Amil, at the Time of making the Settlement. Whatever you or your Officers know
" to be the Truth in this Reſpect, ſend a written Account of.

" Ordered, That a Space be left in this Part of the Proceedings for the Rajah's Anſwer, to be
" entered, whenever received, immediately after this in the Record, that the whole Matter relative
" to Mehudy Ali Khan may appear in One connected Series.

" Rajah's Anſwer, dated the 28th Mohurrer, or 10th November 1787.

" After quoting the Queries in the Reſident's Letter, altho' a Mochulka too was ready, yet
" on your Inſpection of it you had ſignified, that another Draft of it would be committed by
" you to me, which would be the one to be uſed; therefore for the Sake of the Diſpatch of the
" Buſineſs, the Pottahs were iſſued on the Aumils ſigning the Cabooleets, and the Mochulkas were
" kept back till the Draught thereof ſhould be received from you, before which the Pottahs and
" Cabooleets of many Mahals were paſſed at the Time of enterchanging, which the Conditions
" of the Mochulka were ſpoken of to each of the Amils, that, after the Receipt of the Draught
" thereof from the Preſence, a Mochulka, containing ſundry Conditions, ſhould be taken as the
" ſame ſhould be received; and accordingly, upon the Draught, was received all the Pottahs,
" and Cabooleets that had paſſed were taken back and new ones taken, including the Subſtance
" of the Mochulka; nor had any one of the Aumils the Means, according to the firſt Condition,
" to make any Objection in that Reſpect; wherefore, as Mehudy Ali Khan was acquainted with
" the Circumſtance of writing the Mochulka, as being the * other, he muſt be conſidered as having
" been aware of its Contents, whatever they might be.

* Sic in Orig.

" Extract of the Proceedings of the Reſident of Benares, dated 12th November 1787.

" Mehudy Ali Khan waited Yeſterday of his own Accord on the Reſident, and ſeemed to have
" recovered his Looks and Health to a ſurprizing Degree. On converſing with him on the Sub-
" ject of his raſh Attempt on his own Life, he obſerved, that being from former Times on bad
" Terms with the Raja, he did not like to make a direct Appeal, or to come to viſit the Reſident
" under his Difficulties relative to the Kiſt's Liſt; the Raja might thereby be ſtill more aggravated
" againſt him; his preſent Requeſts are as follows:

" 1ſt, That the Rent he had entered this Year into Engagements to pay for the Purgunnahs
" of Havailee Ghazepoor might be reduced from (81,000); One thouſand of which, he ſays, is an
" Encreaſe on that of laſt Year, S[a] R[s] to 80,000 Ghonoſhaw R[s], thoſe being the Currency of
" Ghazepoor.

" 2d, That the Rent which he had in like Manner engaged to pay this Year for the Pergun-
" nah of Shadnabad might be reduced from 80,000 to 55,000, at which it has, he ſays, ſtood for
" many Years before the laſt, or 1194; when, from his Ignorance of the Country, he was in-
" duced to engage for 80,000 R[s], in the Hopes however which he then (as he arrived to the
" Reſident) entertained, that a reaſonable Allowance in Deduction would be made to him if
" neceſſary.

" 3d, That, if theſe Terms be not agreed to, he be allowed to give up his ſaid Farm, on the
" Rajah's making good to him about 12,000 Rupees of Balance on account of laſt Year, which
" he has, he ſays, outſtanding in the Two Pergunnahs; a Conſideration to the Recovery of which,
" and the Rajah's giving him to underſtand that if he did not engage for the preſent Year he
" would bring him into Difficulties, were, he ſays, his Motives for acceding this Year to Terms
" which he at the Time knew to be too high.

" 4th, That he may pay his Revenue to the Reſident, or to his Officers, and not to the
" Raja.

" With regard to the laſt Requeſt, the Reſident replies to Mehudy Ali Khan, that it cannot
" be granted, as it would be a Precedent for other Amils to prefer a ſimilar Application, and is
" otherwiſe inconſiſtent with the preſent Syſtem for the Revenues; but that he may depend on
" the Reſident's preventing the Raja, or his Officers, from unduly moleſting him in any Reſpect,
" provided he will either apply in Perſon or by Writing directly to the Reſident when any Thing
" diſagreeable occurs to him, in like Manner as all the other Aumils know they may do, and do
" actually practiſe, having for that Purpoſe by themſelves, or their Vakeels, free Acceſs to the
" Reſident at all Times. With regard to the other Articles of his Requeſt, he is informed by the
" Reſident, that he will adviſe concerning them with the Raja, and let him know whether he
" can hold his Two * Terms on the reduced Terms he ſolicits, or how his Buſineſs can be ad-
" juſted; meanwhile he is deſired to make himſelf eaſy, and to perfect his Recovery, by obſerving
" ſuch Diet and Regimen as may be recommended to him by Dr. Boyd, whoſe Aid he gratefully
" and fervently acknowledged to have alone ſaved his Life. He further declared in the Courſe of
" the Converſation, that the immediate Cauſe of his ſwallowing the Poiſon was to avoid being (as he
" expreſſed it) carried along through the Streets to the Raja's Cutcherry, whither he was ſummoned

* Sic in Orig.

" in the Evening by the Raja's Peons, on failing totally in the Payment of his Kiſt. The Reſident " reaſoned a little on this Occaſion with Mehudy Ali Khan on the very prepoſterous Interpretation, " he appeared, by his Letter to Mr. Grant, to have given to the Regulation about not taking " more from the Ryots than the Saiz (lawful) and (Mohurrer) appointed Rates of Revenue, as " if ſuch Words could in any Senſe, or by any Violence, imply a Retroſpect to 500 Years back; " and altho', in the Reſident's own Opinion, Mehudy Ali Khan has, in this Attempt to deſtroy " himſelf, on the Whole acted very unwiſely with regard to himſelf, and without any ſufficient or " even adequate Cauſe, according to the Sentiments of Mankind in general, yet, as the peculiar " Temper and Violence of his Mind, and his being (as he himſelf expreſſed it) impelled to ſuch " an Act by the native Spirit of a Moghul; the Reſident has, on the Whole, ſpoken to, and " means to treat him with the greateſt poſſible Tenderneſs, in conſideration of the apparent un- " common Niceneſs of his Feelings, and in Pity to the Act which they appear thus to have driven " him to.

" Mehudy Ali Khan, ſoon after his Departure, ſent a written Repreſentation to the Reſident, " of which the following is a Tranſlation:

" Tranſlation of a Paper of Requeſts from Mehudy Ali Khan.

" As you have been pleaſed, from your Deſire of making a Proviſion for me, to ſignify that I " ſhould continue to hold the Concerns in queſtion, and as I am not beyond your Orders, therefore, " notwithſtanding that I ſet forth to you in Perſon the Points I was deſirous of obtaining, ſtill I " do not think it proper to ſend my Officers into the Country, or to interfere with or touch upon " the Collections of the Country, until thoſe Articles be paſſed; wherefore I wait for whatever " you are pleaſed to order.

" 1ſt, In the Manner as I requeſted that my Revenue Doklullas may be paid to Roy Sucker " Pundit, and that the Maharaja may have no Connection with me.

" 2d, That the Pottah may be granted me for the Pergunnah of Shaduabad for the Foſſily " Year 1195, at 55,000 R' of Gaurſhaiy Currency on all Accounts, and that a Pottah may be in " like Manner granted me for the Purgunnahs of the Havillee Ghazepoor for 1195 Fuſſily at " 80,000 Gourſhaiy Rupees on all Accounts, in order that I may then ſend my Officers into the " Pergunnah and carry on the Collection, and tranſmit the Paper of the Dakhilla now to Sucker " Pundit, without quitting ſuch Pottahs: If I were to give a Dakhilla and to touch upon the " Country, the Officers of the Raja would form ſome Plea [illegible] me.

" 3d, I beg to have a Farukutty or Releaſe for the laſt Y[illegible] more Money having been taken " from me than even the Amount of my written Engagement.

" 4th, If the Raja's Officers do not agree to the Article above requeſted, let them pay me " now in ready Money the Amount of my Balances in both Pergunnahs, that I may be relieved " from my Debts to the Money Lenders, and then let him look to his own Country; for, with " regard to myſelf, I approve of no other Service than that of being attached to the Huzzoor or " Preſence.

" To enable the Reſident to decide on the above Requeſt, Ordered, That Sunker Pundit do, as " ſpeedily as poſſible, procure from the Cannongoes of Ghazipore and Shaduabad a Statement of " the groſs Collections from thoſe Purgunnahs for the laſt Five Years. Gour Ruhkſh, the Raja's " Agent, being this Day preſent, is deſired alſo to aſcertain and report what are the beſt Terms he " can let the ſaid Two Pergunnahs on, provided Mehudy Ali Khan gives them up.

" Extract from the Proceedings of the 16th November.

" Mehudy Ali Khan paying a Viſit this Day to the Reſident, it is ſettled between them in " Converſation as the beſt Means of adjuſting all the Difficulties attending either his giving up or
* So in Orig. " *containing his preſent Leaſes.

" 1ſt, That he ſurrenders his Leaſe of Havaily Ghazapoor to the Raja, leaving him to let it to " whom he pleaſes, and being only accountable for ſuch Collections as his People may have this " Year made from it, deducting the Expences of One Month's Eſtabliſhment, but making no " Claim for the Balances real or alledged of laſt Year.

" 2dly, That he obtain from the Raja a new Leaſe of Shaduabad, fixing its Sudder Jumma at " 55,000 R', the Sum at which it ſtood before 1194.

" The Raja being himſelf ill, and confined to his Houſe, the Reſident did this Morning explain " theſe Terms to Gour Bukſh his Agent, and deſired him to recommend their immediate Accep- " tance to the Raja, as being what appear to the Reſident the beſt adopted both to the Circum- " ſtances in which Mehudy Ali Khan now ſtands, and the State alſo of the Pergunnah of " Shaduabad, which the Raja himſelf admits to be, in its preſent State, too high-rented at its firſt " propoſed Jumma of R' 80,000, out of which he had in conſequence himſelf promiſed to " Mehudy Ali Khan, at the Time of his ſigning his Cabooleets, to admit ſome Abatements.

" Gour Bekhſh promiſed to bring the Raja's Anſwer in the Evening, but then ſent an Excuſe " that his neceſſary Attendance on the Raja's Perſon would not admit of his coming till To-morrow " Morning.

" To

" To ſhew that the Advice given as above by the Reſident to the Raja cannot be very erroneous,
" the following Tranſlation of the Rental payable by the Pergunnah of Shaduabad for theſe Six
" Years back is here recorded :

" Jumma, or Rental, payable to the Raja from the Pergunnah of Shaduabad from September
" 1781 to September 1786-7.

" 1781——1189, Bujwunt Roy, Farmer	—		73,486
" N. B. The above Year's Revenue not collected.			
" 1782-3——1190, Roop Sing	—	—	55,000
" 1783-4——1191, D° D°	—	—	55,001
" 1784-5——1192, Aka Mehendy	—	—	55,001
" 1785-6——1193, Sheoperſhand, on the Part of Kaſhmury Mull			40,001
" 1786-7——1194, Mehudy Ali Khan, on Account of the current			
" Year's Revenue	—	40,001	80,001
" As found for the Balances		40,000	

" As from the above Account it appears that the Raja has reſerved and appropriated ſeparate
" Funds for his raiſing the Balance he has agreed to be anſwerable for 1191 ;
" Ordered, That he be written to for a Copy of his Agreement on that Occaſion with the late
" Reſident, and deſired to ſpecify in his Anſwer all the Funds then or ſince reſerved for the
" Liquidation thereof.

" The following Statements of the groſs Collections from the Pergunnah of Ghazepoor and
" Shaduabad have been delivered in by the Canongoes, annexed to each of which is Mehudy Ali
" Khan's own Statement of Receipt and Diſburſement thereon for the laſt Fuſſily Year 1194.

" ACCOUNT of Moſuſſil Rental Receipts and Balances of the Pergunnah of Ghazepoor.

	Mal, or Land Rent.	Aboab, or Taxes.	Total of Mal or Aboab.	Deduct Manſy and Chooſe or Deductions.	Remains of Jumma.	Collected in Torſooly.	Balance Torſooly Species.	Remains Collections in Sicca Rupees.	Balances.
Fullee Year 1187.	91,469 6 0	946 4 3	92,415 10 3	2,255 12 0	90,159 14 3	90,739 3 0	2,754 5 0	87,984 14 0	2,175 0 3
" 1188.	94,573 11 9	791 9 3	95,365 5 0	1,436 10 0	93,928 11 0	87,706 5 9	2,954 11 9	84,781 10 0	9,167 1 0
" 1189.	90,523 7 6	1,357 8 6	91,881 0 0	5,476 1 3	86,404 14 9	82,932 13 6	3,106 9 9	79,826 4 9	6,578 10 0
" 1190.	The Papers not to be found.								
" 1191.	86,979 15 3	3,806 6 9	90,786 6 0	1,573 3 6	89,213 2 6	84,421 13 6	11,339 6 0	83,288 3 6	5,924 15 0
" 1192.	91,644 2 0	999 7 9	92,643 9 9	2,130 4 3	90,513 5 6	90,939 8 6	806 10 3	90,132 14 3	380 7 3
" 1193.	87,511 5 9	2,473 6 9	89,984 12 6	941 10 3	89,043 2 3	85,477 13 9	491 12 6	85,186 1 3	3,857 1 0
" 1194	90,575 1 3	——	90,575 1 3	534 9 3	90,040 8 0	86,968 12 9	441 2 3	86,527 10 6	3,512 13 6

" Mehendy Ali Khan's State of Pergunnahs on Account of Ghazepoor for 1194.

" Paid to the Raja, Mal or Revenue —	—		80,000 0 0
" Aboab, D° —	—	—	1,960 0 0
" Taken by the Raja, above written Agreements		—	1,000 0 0
" Buray —	—	—	2,558 8 0
" Sood and Batta —	—	—	1,360 9 3
" Eſtabliſhment —	—	—	5,182 10 2
" Kirchor paid to the Raja's Durbar and Tulbanna	—	—	932 14 2
" Vakeel's Wages, &c. preſent at getting the Khelaut		—	211 2 0
	" Total —		93,606 12 3
	" Collection —		86,937 14 1
	" Exceſs —		6,668 14 2
" Deduct extra Collections made by Mehudy :			
" Alekhan Gunge, Duty on Grain —		1,352 3 1	
" Rale, or Preſent —	—	281 0 0	
" Tulbana and Nazee Anna —	—	1,587 14 0	
			3,268 14 2
	" Loſs in S' R' —		3,400 0 0

" ACCOUNT of Mofuſſil Rental Receipts and Balances of the Purgunnah of Shauduabad in the Sircar of Ghazipoor.

		Mal, or Land Revenue.	Suf 1 Anna on S[a] Rupees, according to the Cuſtom there.	Aboab, or Taxes.	Syer, &c. or Duties.	Nugerana.	Total Jumma.	Deduct Nangurt Choote.	Remainder of Jumma.	Collected in Torſolie Rupees.	Deduct Batta, or Torſolies.	Remains in Sicca Rupees.	Remains uncollected.
" Fuſſely Year 1190	—	76,476 11 9	4,770 8 0	1,458 5 0	372 7 6	—	83,069 0 3	3,007 9 6	80,061 6 9	82,835 11 0	4,040 2 9	7,879 8 3	1,265 12 6
" 1191	1,265 14 6	82,899 12 6	4,661 6 6	1,574 9 6	980 15 6	—	91,382 10 6	3,455 10 3	87,927 0 3	88,822 2 0	3,442 2 6	85,379 15 6	2,547 0 9
" 1192	—	83,404 3 0	4,703 12 3	1,730 14 0	670 6 6	2,319 8 0	92,828 11 9	4,442 8 0	88,386 3 9	91,547 15 9	3,763 13 6	87,784 2 3	602 1 6
" 1193	—	82,223 15 3	4,360 2 6	2,437 13 0	179 4 3	—	89,201 3 0	5,735 9 9	83,465 9 3	85,266 10 9	3,100 15 6	82,165 11 3	1,299 14 0
" 1194	—	86,373 4 0	4,763 9 0	2,550 3 0	43 5 9	—	93,730 0 0	4,521 6 0	89,208 15 9	90,092 6 6	3,849 8 9	86,242 13 9	2,966 2 0

(2001)

" A true Tranſlation,

(Signed) " P. Treves.

" Mehudy Ali Khan's State of his Expenditures for 1194, on account of Shaduabad.

" Paid to the Raja Mal — — — —	—	80,000	0 0
" Aboab — — — —	—	1,360	0 0
" Buray — — — —	—	2,222	0 0
" On account of the Collections of Proceeding.			
" Amil 10th, and not allowed — —	—	2,807	14 0
" Sood and Batta of Mahajens — —	—	1,717	9 1
" Eſtabliſhment — — —	—	5,943	10 0
" Expended at the Raja's Durbar, and Vakeels.			
" Wages, and Anneral Talbanna, and Nazee for Khelaut —	—	865	12 0
" Total Gourher Shaey	—	95,118	2 0
" Collections, S[a] R[s]	—	86,473	2 0
" Exceſs	—	8,545	0 0
" Deduct Batta on Sicca Rupees to make them Gourſhahy, at the Rate of 4 " per Cent. — — —	—	3,598	0 0
" Loſs, or Exceſs, paid in S[a] R[s]	—	4,947	0 0
" Deduct Balay, or Exceſs collected in Shaduabad —	—	677	0 0
		4,270	0 0

" Proceedings relative to Mehunde Ali Khan's Leaſe of Shadurabad.

" Gour Bukhſh attending, ſaid, he had mentioned the Reſident's Recommendations in reſpect " of Mehundy Ali Khan to the Rajah, who, being on the Recovery, had ſaid that he would " conſider of them for a Day or Two, by which Time he would be well enough to pay his " Reſpects in Perſon, and would agree to what I might ſuggeſt.

" The Reſident thinking that the Raja ought not to have thus delayed without aſſigning any " adequate Reaſon in agreeing to what he (the Reſident) deemed a reaſonable Accommodation for " him with Mehendy Ali Khan, now contents himſelf with ordering, inſtead of recommending, " that the Rajah do this Day ſend to him a new Pottah in Favour of Mehendy Ali Khan for " Shadeabad, at the annual former Jumma of 55,000 R[s].

" The Reſident having ſent the above Intimation to the Raja verbally by Sanwul Sing, the " Perſon whom the Raja has ſtationed as his attending Vakeel at the Reſident's Cutcherry, the " ſaid Sing returned in about an Hour or leſs with the Pottah required, &c.

" Letter from the Raja, of which Letter the following is a Tranſlation.

" Tranſlation of a Letter from the Raja.

" Your Servant is at all Times ſubmiſſive to your Order and adherent to your Commands; and " I conſider Obedience to you as productive to me of all Good, and a Source of Bleſſings to me. " In the Cauſe of Mehendy Ali Khan, I have, according to whatever has been ordered, ſigned the " Pottah, and now ſend it to you; but as you have in your Goodneſs committed all Affairs great " and ſmall to your Servant, it is certainly neceſſary that I ſhould repreſent to you whatever " occurs to me as the moſt eligible. I do therefore repreſent that if you approve of giving him " a Deduction, if it were ſpecified and ſigned to on a ſeparate Paper of Requeſts, it would " be better: In future, whatever is your Pleaſure I ſhall conſider as the Summit of Expediency " and pure Road of Truth.

Dated 17th November.

" The Pottah mentioned in the above not having any official Seal to it, Sanwul Sing, on being " queſtioned thereon, ſaid it was not cuſtomary for Pottahs to have any Thing elſe the Rajah's " Mark or Signature affixed to them.

" Ordered, That Mehendy Ali Khan do attend To-morrow Morning, together with the Rajah's " Vakeel, to have this Buſineſs brought to a Concluſion. Mehendy Ali Khan having attended " Yeſterday according to the Order of Saturday, it was at firſt propoſed to him, as the Settlement " for Shaduabad had been made with him on eaſy Terms, to agree to pay 55,000 S[a] inſtead of " Gowſhahy R[s], which are 4 per Cent. inferior to Siccas. He ſaid he would agree if the Reſident " required it, but that it would make a Difference to him of 2,200 R[s], and that it would be a No- " velty, becauſe the Rent of Shoduabad always had been paid in Ghowerſhahys Rupees, which " the Reſident finds to be true. Mehendy Ali Khan further objects to the Converſion of his Ren- " tal into Siccas, on the Ground that the Rajah has inſerted in his Pottah Two new Articles of Aboab " which he had not before paid for Shaduabad, viz. the Articles called Duſtoor Dewanny, or " Dewanny Dues, which is collected at the Rate of 1 per Cent. and that of Wakanegary at 4 " Annas on every hundred Rupees on the Jumma, which Articles are over and above the Two al- " lowed ones of Roſſoom Khezanah at the Rate of 1 per Cent., and Beray at 2 R[s] 12 A[s] per $\frac{0}{0}$ " Rupees, that ſtand ſpecified in the approved* from of Cabuleet ſent from the Reſident for the

* Sic in Orig.

" Rajah's Guidance. On Conſideration of the above Circumſtances, the Reſident relinquiſhed the " Idea of fixing Mehendy Ali Khan's Rental in S[a] Rupees.

" The Reſident next propoſed to the ſaid Khan, in reference to the Idea of the Pergunnah, to take " the Deduction that was to be allowed him by the Rajah's ſigning to a ſeparate Paper of Requeſts, " and not by returning the former Deeds of Settlement, and taking out new ones; but " Mehendy Ali Khan ſtrongly objected to this Modeas propoſed by the Rajah; ſaying that, as long " as the Firſt Deeds of Settlement continued to exiſt, the Rajah or his Officers would not fail to " bring ſome freſh Trouble upon him, on the Plea they would afford. He farther remarked, that, " with reſpect to the new Pottah, it was not ſealed as it ought to be, to render it valid as all other " Pottahs were; upon which Information the Reſident ſent for Sanwed Sing, the Rajah's Vakeel, " and cauſed him to get the Seal immediately affixed to it, the ſaid Sing apologizing for his Miſin- " formation in that Reſpect of Saturday, on Plea of a Miſtake on his Part.

" The Pottah being thus ſigned and ſealed, was Yeſterday delivered to Mehendy Ali Khan, who " delivered his Counterpart Cabooleet and Kiſtbundy, the latter made out according to the Rate " of the Inſtallment ſent from the Rajah's Cutcherry. On the Whole, Mehendy Ali Khan's Settle- " ment will ſtand as follows:

" Jumma payable by him in Gourſhahy R[s]		55,000	0 0
" Ada Reſſoon Khezana		550	0 0
" Beray at 2 R[s] 12 Annas per Cent.		1,512	8 0
" Duſtoor Dewanny at 1 per Cent.		580	0 0
" Waka Nejary at 4 Annas ditto		137	8 0
Total Gourſhahy,		5,77,500	0 0
" Eſtabliſhment as per laſt Year		5,943	0 0
" Intereſt		1,500	0 0
		63,193	0 0
" Eſtimated Amount of Collections by the former	Terſooly 77,000		
" Deduct Batta to make them into Gourſhahy R[s] at 4 per Cent.	4,620	7,238	0 0
Remains Profit		7,187	0 0
" Deduct Amount of his Balances, which Mehendy Ali Khan claimed of the " Rajah, as due to him in the Pergunnah of Ghazepoor on Account of laſt " Year, and which he now gives up		3,600	0 0
Eſtimate of Net Profit		3,587	0 0
" Ade Bulay, or Exceſs of Collections as per laſt Year		677	0 0
Total Net Profit		4,264	0 0

" That the groſs Collections will not be more than 77,000 Terſoolee R[s], Mehendy Ali Khan ſays " will appear at the End of the Year by the Cannongoes Accounts, becauſe there are, he ſays, " Two, Tuppehwez Jellahabad and Chehtees, which are exceedingly waſte, which he muſt let at
ic in Orig. " an under Value, and * much exceeding one Half of what they let for laſt Year. He moreover " now promiſes, in Conſideration of the preſent Settlement made with him, to take on himſelf the " ſatisfying of the Ryots of Shaduabad, who are complaining againſt him in the Rajah's Cutcherry, " for having laſt Year made an exceſſive Collection from them, to the Amount of 5,000 R[s]; and " finally, he engages that the Pergunnah ſhall be by the End of the preſent Year reſtored to a State of " full Cultivation; on all which Conditions, the Reſident thinks that the preſent Settlement concluded " with Mehudy Ali Khan is, under all the Circumſtances of the Caſe, a proper and equitable one.

" Ordered, That a Perwannah be prepared and written to the Rajah, to know why he has " inſerted in any of his Pottahs and in the Counterpart Cabooleats taken by him from the Aumils, " any other Article of Aboab, &c. than the Two authorized in the corrected Draught of the " general Cabooleat delivered to him by the Reſident on the which contained only " thoſe of Keſſoom Khezana and Beray; as alſo to ſpecify from what Duties the ſaid Two Articles " of Keſſoom Khezana and Beray have been taken on the Revenue, and at what Rates they are " collected on the Jumma; and to point out what further Articles of Aboab he has cauſed to be " ſpecified in any or all of the Cabooleats, with the Date of their Origin and their Rates; and " whether ſuch ſeparate Articles be included in the Amount of the general Settlement of the " Year as concluded by him, which he has lately tranſmitted under his Seal for the Reſident's " Conſideration and Confirmation; and if they be not, that the Raja make out and tranſmit ſeparate " Calculations of their Amount.

" Ordered alſo, That the Raja be directed to ſpecify in like Manner the Date from which the " Articles of Nuzerana Cucherry and Nuzurana Khanjne have been collected, and deſired to ſpecify " whether in any and what Inſtances he has in the preſent Year's Settlement exceeded the Amount " taken on theſe Accounts in former Years.

" True Extract.

(Signed) " Jon[n] Duncan, Reſident.

" STATEMENT of the Farms taken in 1195 Fuſſuly, by Kubb Ato Beg, as delivered by the Canongoes.

	Moſuſſil Jumma of 1194.	Moſuſſil Collection of 1194.	Sudder Jumma of 1195.	Nuzerana.	Bheray and Sood.	Ruſſoom Kezana, at 1 per Ct.	Hooley and Dekſera Preſents.	Aboab, viz. Wathkneary, &c.	Battom Ghur Mahy Rs	Total.	Deductions granted by the Raja.	Nett Total payable.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
gunnah of Jumpoor	3,84,243 9 6	3,77,677 14 3	2,74,160 - -	27,000 - -	13,000 - -	2,750 - -	500 - -	—	—	3,17,410 - -	—	3,17,410 - -	—	60,267 14 3
gunnah of Guzwara, urt by laſt Year's Collections —	1,37,178 12 3	1,20,433 15 -	1,04,000 - -	17,000 - -	4,500 - -	1,040 - -	208 - -	1,300 - -	—	1,28,048 - -	—	1,28,048 - -	7,614 1 -	—
gunnah of Burſutee, urt by laſt Year's Collections —	89,900 8 6	84,863 7 3	74,321 - -	1,000 - -	3,000 - -	730 - -	150 - -	950 - -	—	80,131 - -	—	80,131 - -	—	4,732 7 3
gunnah of Gopaulapoor	65,960 - 9	63,304 14 9	55,000 - -	3,000 - -	2,150 - -	550 - -	100 - -	687 - -	—	61,497 - -	2,000 - -	59,497 - -	—	3,807 14 9
gunnah of Mengra, urt by laſt Year's Collections —	1,18,800 1 6	1,13,944 - -	85,000 - -	14,000 - -	3,450 - -	850 - -	170 - -	1,062 - -	—	1,04,562 - -	—	1,04,562 - -	—	9,382 - -
gunnah of Beleeah, ° Dº —	1,54,775 10 9	1,45,934 8 6	1,31,000 - -	3,000 - -	4,040 - -	1,310 - -	262 - -	1,600 - -	6,700 - -	1,47,912 - -	8,000 - -	1,39,912 - -	—	6,022 8-6
gunnah of Khereed ° Dº —	1,13,324 - 9	1,06,232 2 -	1,08,000 - -	3,000 - -	3,432 - -	1,080 - -	216 - -	1,350 - -	5,550 - -	1,22,596 - -	10,000 - -	1,12,596 - -	6,363 14 -	—
al — —	10,64,182 12 -	10,12,390 13 9	8,31,461 - -	68,000 - -	33,570 - -	8,310 - -	1,616 - -	6,949 - -	12,250 - -	9,62,156 - -	20,000 - -	9,42,156 - -	13,977 15 -	84,212 12 9

ections made to the ove by Kubb Ali Beg as itional Profits in Gurrah arising from the le of Pice —		11,000 - -		9,42,156 - -	84,961 15 3
		1,02,390 13 9	" Deduct Deficiency — — —	13,977 15 -	13,977 15 -
			" Remains — — — —		70,984 - 3
			" Deduct Charges of Collection :		
			" Canongoes Ruſſoom — — —	8,935 4 9	
			" Bezar Batta — — —	1,412 3 3	
uft from Juanpoor umma of Rauree, ought Twice to Acct	10,250 13 6	10,250 13 6	" Sebundy, at the Rate of 10 per Cent. on the groſs " Collections of laſt Year — —	1,01,094 11 -	
		10,13,140 - 3		1,11,442 3 -	
			" Deduct Surplus —	70,984 - 3	
			" Ultimate Deficiency —	40,458 2 9	

" Memorandence. For the clearer underſtanding of the Increaſe and Decreaſe of the Jummas " of thoſe Farms rented by Kubb Ali Beg in 1194, who, after giving in his Cabooleet for " 1195 Fuſſilie, gave in a Petition on Repreſentation to the Preſence, ſtating, that the Diſtricts " rented by him were unable to yield the Jumma at which he had taken them; and, if the " Mulſuddies of the Sircar did not yield him Juſtice and Support, he could not complete the " Revenues.

" Amount of Jumma per the Statements given in by the Canongoes of the " Moffuſſil Bundabuſt, or Settlement in 1194 Fuſſilee, —		B. S. R.	10,64,182 12 0
" Amount collected of the above Jumma, R. —	10,13,14,003 0 0		
" Amount collected, which remained as a Balance in " theſe Purgunnahs — —	5,10,42,119 0 0		

" Kubb Ali Beg's Statements of what he is reſponſible for to the Sirkar, including Aboab, " Sebundy Charges.

" Kabooliet Jumma, R. S. — —	8,31,461 0 0	
" Amount of Nazeranah which the Rajah formerly re- " ceived ſeparately, but which is now included in the " Bundabuſt — — —	68,000 0 0	
" Amount of Buſhahee and Intereſt to the Shroffs	33,570 0 0	
" Amount of the Treaſury Ruſſoom — —	8,310 0 0	
" Nezer Ruſſoom of the Hoolee and Deckſarah taken by the Rajah — — — —	1,616 0 0	
" Amount of Aboab at the Rate 1-4 per Cent. (excluſive of Juanpore) — — —	6,949 0 0	
" Batta on Gourſhake Rupees at 5 per Cent — " N. B. The Batta taken at the Rajah's Treaſury, is fixed " at 4-8 per Cent. perhaps the Shroffs took 5 per Cent. " from Mirza Kubb Ali Beg according to the Rate of " Bazar Exchange — — —	12,250 0 0	9,62,266 0 0

" Sebundy Charges according to the Cuſtom of the Bounty " at 10 per Cent. viz.

" Juanpoor — — —	36,745 0 0	
" Gunwarrah — —	13,143 0 0	
" Burſutty — —	8,486 0 6	
" Gopalarpoor — —	6,330 0 8	
" Mongrah — — —	11,394 6 6	
" Butnah — — —	14,593 8 0	
" Khureed — — —	10,623 3 0	
		1,01,315 15 6
		10,63,471 15 6

" Balance, or Account of Kubb Ali Beg's Profit (by the " Account of Moffuſil Jumma on the Whole of his Farms): " Whatever Balances remained in the Country is to be con- " ſidered as a Loſs — — — — 710 12 6

R. 10,64,182 12 0

" Account of the Pergunnah Balances in 1194.

" Balance in Juanpoor — — —	16,816 8 9	
" Ditto in Gurwarrah — — —	5,744 13 3	
" Ditto in Burſutty — — —	5,037 1 3	
" Ditto in Gopalapoor — — —	2,655 2 0	
" Ditto in Mongrah — — —	4,856 1 6	
" Ditto in Bulerah — — —	8,841 2 3	
" Ditto in Khurud — — —	7,091 14 9	
		51,042 11 9

" After the Canongoes gave in their Accounts for 1194, it is highly probable that Khubb Ali " Beg's Naib collected ſome Part of the above Balance; and it is requiſite and expedient that the ſaid " Khubb Ali Beg ſhould give in an Account thereof.

" Amount

" Amount of the Deficiency which aroſe in ſome Pergunnahs from the Cabooleet Jumma being " increaſed beyond the Reſources of ſuch Pergunnahs, which was alſo the principal Cauſe of " the above Balances * taken place, viz.

* Sic in Orig.

" In Gurrwarah — — —	4,012	3	9
" In Buſſutty — — —	5,037	1	3
" In Gopalapoor — — —	2,555	2	0
" In Mongerah — — —	1,982	6	6
" In Balnah — — — —	16,570	15	6
" In Khured — — —	19,925	2	3
	50,082	15	3
Deduct Profits of Juanpoor	13,272	9	9
" Amount of over-rated Jumma on the Whole of Kub Ali Beg's Farms in 1194 — — — — —	36,810	14	6

" In the Suppoſition that Kubb Ali Beg has not delivered in an Account of his Collections from " Koar to the preſent Time, on Account of his Balances for 1194, after the Canongoes Account " of Receipts and Balances for that Year were cloſed, at the End of Badoon, I am of Opinion that " if it be the Intention of the Engliſh Regulations to effect the Cultivation of the Country from " Principles of Juſtice, the Rajah may be told that it is highly adviſeable to ſettle this Complaint, " and to ſet the Ryots at eaſe, and to remit to the Renter the Amount of the Increaſe taken this " Year upon the Jumma of the laſt; but the Power of giving this Order or not, reſts with the " Ruler.

" * Memorandence.

* Sic in Orig.

" Kubb Ali Beg wiſhes to have a Deduction allowed to him for the Canongoes Nankar; and " Semker Pundit's Mutſuddies omitted to inſert in their Accounts R. 8,935 4 9.

" Anſwer by Omro Sing.

" In the Pergunnah of Gurwarah it is cuſtomary for the Ryots to pay their Revenue in Tunghas " at the Rate of 17 to the Rupee, and the Amil diſpoſes of theirs to the Shroffs at the Rate of 15 " Tunghees per R., ſo that he gains 2 on each Rupee; this Article the Mulſuddies of the Preſence " forget to inſert in their Accounts. It amounts in the Year to 10,700, ſo that theſe reſpective " Omiſſions balance each other.

" Tranſlated.

(Signed) " Jon" Duncan, Reſident.

Fort William, 3d October 1788.

"Rajah Mihipnarain's Moffuffil Settlement with his Renters for the Fuffuly Year 1195, to which is fubjoined the Eftimate Amount of the Cuftoms for that Year.

Names of the Pergunnahs and Mehals, &c.	Names of the Renters in 1194 Fuffilee.	1. Jumma Mal, or Amount of Land Revenue, in 1194 Fy.	2. Amount of the Cut Cherry Nuzzerana, in 1194 Fuffilee.	3. Amount of the Nuzzerana Khanaghee, in 1194.	4. Total Amount of the Nuzzerana, Cutcherry, and Khanaghee, in 1194.	5. Total Amount of the Bundabuft, or Settlement, in 1194.	6. Names of the Renters in 1195 Fuffuly.	7. Jumma Mal, or Amount of the Land Revenue, in 1195 Fy.	8. Total Amount of the Nuzzerana, Cutchery, and Khanaghee, in 1195 Fuffilee.	9. Total Amount of the Bundobuft, or Settlement, for 1195 Fuly.	10. Amount of Decreafe in the Settlement, for 1195 Fuffilee.	11. Amount of Increafe in the Settlement, for 1195 Fy.
* Sreepoor Cheluar	Kulub Alii Beg	1,25,118 5 3	——	——	——	1,25,118 5 3	Juggut Sing	1,25,118 5 3	——	1,25,118 5 3	——	——
* [illegible]	Dº	48,137 8 -	1,000 - -	——	1,000 - -	49,137 8 -	Dº	48,137 8 -	1,000 - -	49,137 8 -	——	——
* [illegible]	Dº	44,001 - -	2,000 - -	——	2,000 - -	46,001 - -	Dº	41,001 - -	——	41,001 - -	5,000 - -	——
* [illegible]	Amanee (or uncontracted for)	28,288 - -	1,000 - -	——	1,000 - -	29,288 - -	Dº	29,897 4 -	——	29,897 4 -	——	609 4 -
* Mungpoor (Talook)	Kulub Alii Beg	2,74,160 - -	12,000 - -	——	12,000 - -	2,86,160 - -	Kulub Alii Beg	2,74,160 - -	27,000 - -	3,01,160 - -	——	15,000 - -
* [illegible]	Dº	55,001 - -	3,000 - -	——	3,000 - -	58,001 - -	Dº	55,001 - -	3,000 - -	58,001 - -	——	——
* [illegible]	Dº	1,00,001 - -	12,000 - -	——	12,000 - -	1,12,001 - -	Sheu Deal	1,04,001 - -	17,000 - -	1,21,001 - -	——	4,000 - -
* [illegible]	Dº	85,001 - -	14,000 - -	——	14,000 - -	99,001 - -	Kulub Alii Beg	85,001 - -	14,000 - -	99,001 - -	——	——
* [illegible]	Dº	74,301 - -	1,000 - -	——	1,000 - -	75,301 - -	Dº	74,301 - -	1,000 - -	75,301 - -	——	——
* [illegible]	Dº	11,913 - -	1,500 - -	——	1,500 - -	13,413 - -	Munco Sing	11,913 - -	1,000 - -	12,913 - -	500 - -	——
* Bauli Dewary	Dº	1,12,001 - -	10,000 - -	5,000 - -	15,000 - -	1,27,001 - -	——	1,22,001 - -	10,000 - -	1,32,001 - -	——	5,000 - -
* [illegible]	Purtal Sing (Kulub Alii Beg being his Security)	1,72,002 - -	5,000 - -	2,000 - -	7,000 - -	1,79,002 - -	Coffim Beg	1,79,502 - -	7,000 - -	1,86,502 - -	——	7,500 - -
* Zemaitah and Chowfah	Coffim Beg	1,05,001 - -	——	8,000 - -	8,000 - -	1,13,001 - -	Alii Huffein Khan	1,10,001 - -	8,000 - -	1,18,001 - -	——	5,000 - -
* Zebunabad	Koohur Nunco Sing	61,001 - -	——	3,000 - -	3,000 - -	64,001 - -	Muftapha Kuli Khan	61,001 - -	3,000 -	64,001 - -	——	——
* Pyhuattah	Dº	2,33,002 - -	——	6,000 - -	6,000 - -	2,39,002 - -	Kulub Alii Beg	2,39,001 - -	6,000 - -	2,45,003 - -	——	12,000 - -
* Beah and Khweed	Dº	80,001 - -	——	1,000 - -	1,000 - -	81,001 - -	Mieendy Alii Khan	83,601 - 9	1,045 - -	84,646 - 9	——	3,645 - 9
* Hazee Ghazeepoor	Dº	40,001 - -	——	——	——	40,001 - -	Dº	40,001 - -	——	40,001 - -	——	——
* Shekabad	Mehndy Alii Khan	1,65,002 - -	——	7,000 - -	7,000 - -	1,72,002 - -	Buckfhoo Sing	1,60,002 - -	7,000 - -	1,67,002 - -	5,000 - -	——
* Sekunderpoor and Kopa	Koohur Nunco Sing	20,501 - -	——	——	——	20,501 - -	Dº	20,101 - -	——	20,101 - -	400 - -	——
* Sukrabur	Dº	37,001 - -	——	——	——	37,001 - -	Mahomed Azeem	39,711 - 9	——	39,711 - 9	——	2,710 - 9
* Kurrumbur	Dº	21,523 10 - -	——	——	——	21,523 10 -	Saheb Ram, Gomatta Bhoder Dobi	25,107 13 3	——	25,107 13 3	——	3,584 13 3
* Abgaon	Dº	75,001 - -	——	——	——	75,001 - -	Difurint Sing	75,001 - -	1,000 - -	76,001 - -	——	1,000 - -
* Gutsoah	Dilject Sing	1,80,001 - -	4,000 - -	5,000 - -	9,000 - -	1,89,001 - -	Thumun Sing	1,80,001 - -	13,000 - -	1,93,001 - -	——	4,000 - -
* Mundeahoo	Dº	23,001 - -	1,000 - -	500 - -	1,500 - -	24,501 - -	Shumboo Rutton and Sunker Rutton	23,001 - -	1,500 - -	24,501 - -	——	——
* Shillah	Shumboo Rutten and Sunker Rutten	8,001 - -	——	——	——	8,001 - -	Tickarom	8,001 - -	——	8,001 - -	——	——
* [illegible] Kurwrit	Tiekaram	66,001 - -	3,000 - -	——	3,000 - -	68,001 - -	Saduch Beg	65,001 - -	3,000 - -	68,001 - -	——	——
* Mowah	Saduch Beg	10,083 5 6	200 - -	——	200 - -	10,283 5 6	Birgoo Loll	10,083 5 6	200 - -	10,283 5 6	——	——
* Meher Gaoh	Birgoo Lall	13,501 - -	450 - -	——	450 - -	13,951 - -	Hookum Sing	13,501 - -	450 - -	13,951 - -	——	——
* Kurnalsunder	Hookum Sing	12,002 - -	——	——	——	12,002 - -	Pertab Rudda and Shewdeal	12,002 - -	——	12,002 - -	——	——
* Chittrepoor	Pertab Rutter and Sheu Deal	20,724 11 -	——	——	——	20,724 11 -	Cuffan Sing	20,724 11 -	——	20,724 11 -	——	——
* Sultanee Dhitteeree	Cufan Sing	94,002 - -	2,000 - -	2,000 - -	4,000 - -	98,002 - -	Abuiad Miffer	90,001 - -	——	90,000 - -	8,001 - -	——
* Bhurrah and Mahurje	Sheiul Perfaud	40,900 - -	4,100 - -	——	4,100 - -	45,000 - -	Sodamund the Gomalker of Herperfar Dde	36,001 - -	——	36,001 - -	7,999 - -	——
* Nemsa	Amanee (or uncontracted for)	41,475 - -	3,000 0 0	——	3,000 - -	44,475 - -	Cawn Dofs	34,001 - -	——	34,001 - -	10,474 - -	——
* Mouzy Mourarce	Jeet Meher ban	2,39,504 1 3	5,000 - -	——	5,000 - -	2,44,504 1 3	Saduk Beg	2,39,504 1 3	19,000 - -	2,58,504 1 3	——	14,000 - -
* Kantal and Sukkergher	Saduch Beg	20,001 - -	——	——	——	20,001 - -	Gunga Perfaud	20,001 - -	——	20,001 - -	——	——
* Cutcam Mahal	Kithew Row	10,001 - -	500 - -	500 - -	1,000 - -	11,001 - -	Shew Surn Sing	10,001 - -	1,000 - -	11,001 - -	——	——
* Dhurrumgaoh	Shew Surn Sing	2,001 - -	——	——	——	2,001 - -	Juggul Sing	2,001 - -	——	2,001 - -	——	——
* Gochola Gaoh	Juggut Sing	66,501 - -	4,000 - -	2,000 - -	6,000 - -	72,501 - -	Adil Sing	66,501 - -	6,000 - -	72,501 - -	——	——
* Jouhia Bijy Chur	Adie Sing	72,701 - -	——	——	——	72,701 - -	Shew Purfin Sing	72,701 - -	1,500 - -	74,201 - -	——	1,500 - -
* [illegible] Alkah	Shew Perfin Sing	85,141 - -	——	5,000 - -	5,000 - -	90,141 - -	Dº	85,141 - -	7,000 - -	92,141 - -	——	2,000 - -
* Bilfee and Chundwick, and Buckfheat	Dº	1,10,001 - -	——	5,000 - -	5,000 - -	1,15,001 - -	Dº	1,10,001 - -	8,500 - -	1,18,501 - -	——	3,500 - -
* Mhomdabad	Dº	57,651 - -	1,000 - -	——	1,000 - -	58,651 - -	Juggernaut	57,651 - -	6,000 - -	63,651 - -	——	5,000 - -
* Kowrooa, &c.	Dileeb Sing	90,723 12 -	2,000 - -	——	2,000 - -	92,723 12 -	Nur Rofhum Ali	90,720 12 0	2,000 - -	92,720 12 -	——	——
* Bogdeal, &c.	Dº	62,001 - -	——	——	——	62,001 - -	Gudjaram	62,001 - -	——	62,001 - -	——	——
* Kolwar	Gudjeram	38,001 - -	——	——	——	38,001 - -	Guzeaje Sing	38,001 - -	——	38,001 - -	——	——
* Rullepoor	Guzeaje Sing	12,001 - -	——	——	——	12,001 - -	Dilject Sing	12,001 - -	——	12,001 - -	——	——
* [illegible]	Dilject Sing	40,001 - -	——	——	——	40,001 - -	Amenee (uncontracted for)	40,001 - -	——	40,001 - -	——	——
* [illegible] Mirza	Koohur Nunco Sing	10,001 - -	——	——	——	10,001 - -	Dº Dº	10,001 - -	——	10,001 - -	——	——
* [illegible]	Dº	64,174 4 -	5,000 - -	5,000 - -	10,000 - -	64,174 4 -	Dº Dº	59,174 4 -	5,000 - -	64,174 4 -	——	——
* Bowrah and Dheofs	Kulub Alii Beg	71,001 - -	1,000 - -	1,000 - -	2,000 - -	71,001 - -	Dº Dº	70,001 - -	1,000 - -	71,001 - -	——	——
* Kooar Shubher	Dilject Sing	43,788 10 3	1,000 - -	1,000 - -	2,000 - -	43,788 10 3	Dº Dº	41,788 10 3	2,000 - -	43,788 10 3	——	——
* Mowa	Fulleh Sing	1,75,659 - -	——	——	——	1,75,659 - -	Dileeb Sing	1,75,659 - -	——	1,75,659 - -	——	——
* Bulkhie (Nuffer)	Dileeb Sing	3,501 - -	——	——	——	3,501 - -	Bholah Butt	3,501 - -	——	3,501 - -	——	——
* Hathnoha	Bholah Dutt	1,121 7 9	——	——	——	1,121 7 9	——	1,121 7 9	——	1,121 7 9	——	——
* Sekunderpoor, &c. Villages detached from Mojpur	Soodee Sing, Oufan Sing, and Randeal	1,001 - -	——	——	——	1,001 - -	Sail Ram, Bhodir Dobee Gomafto	3,001 - -	——	3,001 - -	——	2,000 - -
* Sirje Mehal	Kithen Row	601 - -	——	——	——	601 - -	This Mehal is abolifhed	——	——	——	601 - -	——
* Dehlee Zelah	Monololl	50,624 9 3	——	——	——	50,624 9 3	——	50,624 9 3	——	50,624 9 3	——	——
* Dehaul Mutufferaiaat, or detached Villages	Farmed by many petty Renters	16 6 -	——	——	——	16 6 -	——	——	——	——	16 6 -	——
* Error of Addition in the Settlement of Ch[illegible]												

"Fort William, 3d October 1788.

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
"Totals of the different Heads in the Settlements for 1194		37,96,367 10 3	99,750 0 0	56,000 0 0	1,57,750 0 0	33,54,117 0 3	In the Settlem^t for 95 —	1,84,636 13 0	1,84,195 0 0	46,01,175 13 0	56,990 6 0	91,049 2 9
"Bauars Remit Office — Net Am^t of Cultoms in 94		1,90,454 1 3	—	—	—	1,90,454 1 3	— — —	—	—	—	—	—
" Chittagong Ditto — Ditto Ditto —		1,03,327 14 6	—	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	1,07,327 14 6		—	—	—	—	—
" Murzapoor Ditto — Ditto Ditto —		1,38,600 10 3	—	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,39,800 10 3	Eſtimate Am^t of Cuſtoms for 95, being }	—	—	—	—	—
" Jaunpoor Ditto — Ditto Ditto —		10,506 11 0	—	—	—	10,506 11 0	" ſuppoſable to be realized in 1194, viz. }	449,273 3 3	—	449,273 3 3	5,200 0 0	—
" Ramnagur Ditto — Ditto Ditto —		6,383 13 3	—	—	—	6,383 13 3	— — —	—	—	—	—	—
		42,45,240 12 6	99,750 0 0	61,200 0 0	1,62,950 0 0	44,08,940 12 6	— — —	2,18,552 13 3	1,84,195 0 0	44,50,448 13 3	44,190 6 0	91,049 2 9

"Amount of Moujeres, or Deductions allowed to the Renters, &c. in the Settlement 1194 — — 1,44,482 13 9

"Amount of payable Balance from the Renters, &c. on Account of the Revenue per Jo Jo — 41,01,157 4 9

Amount Imperial, or Deductions allowed the Renters, &c. in the Settm^t for 1195 — 1,39,482 13 9

Am^t of gross Balance from the Renters, on Account of the Revenue per Do Do — 41,26,771 0 6

"Total Amount of Land Revenue in 1194 per Settlement — 42,45,240 12 6

Total Actual Land Revenue for 1195 per Settlement — — Rupees 42,66,722 13 9

"N. B. The Amount of Nuzzeana Cutcherry and Khangee not having been brought to publick Account in 1194, it is necessary to notice this here, to make this Account agree with the Account No. 17, between which, for 1194 and the preſent Account, there will then remain a Difference of only R^s 5,549 13 6, in which Sum the preſent Statement is deficient.

L.	Rajah Mehipnarain Sing.	S.

(Written in Nag^a.)

The Writing of Rajah Mehipnarain Sing, this Account, Particulars (of the Settlement) is exact.

N. B. The Amount of Bahiny and Rahoom Khazana, eſtimated to amount together to R^s 68,000, is not added in the above.

"Benares,
"12th Septr 1788.

"I. L.

(Signed) "John Duncan,
"Reſident."

30

[" N° 25. Extract of the Proceedings of the Reſident at Benares, under Date the 16th February, at the Pergunnah of Gurrah Dehmah, &c.

" The Reſident having arrived in this Pergunnah of Gurrah Dehmah from that of Mohammedabad, is very ſorry to obſerve that it ſeems about One-third at leaſt uncultivated, owing to the Miſmanagement of the few laſt Years. The Rajah however promiſes that it ſhall be by next Year in a complete State of Cultivation, and Tobarck Hoſſaine, his Amany Amil or Agent, profeſſes his Confidence of the ſame happy Effects; ſaying, that he has already brought a great Proportion of the Land, that lay fallow when he came into the Pergunnah in the Beginning of the Year, into Cultivation; and that it being equally the Rajah's Directions and his own Wiſh, he does not doubt of being ſucceſsful in regard to the remaining Part of the Waſte Land.

" Extract of the Proceedings of the Reſident at Benares, under Date the 18th February, at the Pergunnah of Bulleah.

" The Reſident having come Yeſterday into this Pergunnah from that of Gurrah Dehmah, finds its Appearance much ſuperior to that Pergunnah in Point of Cultivation: Yet it is on the Decline ſo far, that its collectable Jumma will not be ſo much this Year as it was laſt, notwithſtanding all the Efforts of Reazel Huſn the Agent of Kulb Ali Khan, who has farmed this Pergunnah upon a Three Years Leaſe (of which the preſent is the laſt), during which his, that is the Head-farmer's, Management cannot be applauded, as the Funds of the Pergunnah have very conſiderably declined in his Hands. Indeed Reazul Huſn declares, that this Year there was little or any Khereof or Firſt Harveſt in the Pergunnah, and that it has been merely by the greateſt Exertions that he has prevailed on the Ryots to cultivate the Rubby Crop, which is now on the Ground and ſeems plentiful.

" Extract of the Proceedings of the Reſident at Benares, under Date the 20th February at the Pergunnah of Khereed.

" The Reſident having this Day come into the Pergunnah of Khereed, finds that Part of it laying between the Frontier of Beleeah, the preſent Station, and Banſdeah (which is one of the Tuppahs or Subdiviſions of Kereed) exceedingly waſte and uncultivated. The ſaid Tuppah is ſubfarmed by Gobind Ram from Kulub Ali Beg; and Gobin Ram has again under-rented it to the Zemindars.

" Extract of the Proceedings of the Reſident at Benares, under Date the 23d February, at the Pergunnah of Sekunderpoor.

" The Reſident ſet out for Sekunderpoor, and is ſorry to obſerve that, for about Six or Seven Coſs that he had farther to paſs through the Pergunnah of Kereeds, the Whole appeared one continued Waſte as far as the Eye could reach on both Sides of the Road. The Pergunnah Sekunderpoor beginning about a Coſs before he reached the Village, an Old Fort of that Name appeared to a little more Advantage; but even here the Crops ſeem very ſcanty, and the Ground more than Half fallow. Obſervations on the Road from Bhanſlee to Sekunderpoor.

" Extract of the Proceedings of the Reſident at Benares, under Date the 26th February, at the Pergunnah of Secunderpoor.

" The Reſident now leaves Secunderpoor to proceed to Nurgurha, the head Cutcherry of the Pergunnah. He is ſorry to obſerve, that, during the whole Way between theſe Two Places, which are at the Diſtance of Six Coſs, or 12 Miles, from each other, not above Twenty Fields of cultivated Ground are to be ſeen; all the Reſt, being, as far as the Eye can reach, except juſt in the Vicinity of Nuggeha, one general Waſte of long Graſs, with here and there ſome ſtraggling jungly Trees. This Falling-off in the Cultivation is ſaid to have happened in the Courſe of but a few Years; that is, ſince the late Rajah's Expulſion.

" Extract of the Proceedings of the Reſident at Benares, under Date the 27th February, at the Pergunnah Sekunderpoor.

" The Reſident meant to have proceeded from this Place to Coſſimabad; but underſtanding the Village of Reſſenda, the Capital of the Pergunnah of Suſkneſſer, is ſituated at Three Coſs Diſtance, and that many Rhardairy Collections are there exacted, the Zemindars and Ryots being, it ſeems, all one Body of Rajepoots, who affect to hold themſelves in ſome Sort independent of the Rajah's Government, paying only a Mohurrery or fixed Jumma (which it may be ſuppoſed is not over-rated), and managing their interior Concerns as they think fit; the Reſident thought it proper, on this Report, to deviate a little from his intended Route, by proceeding this Day to Riſſenda, where he accordingly arrived in the Afternoon, and the remaining Part of the Country near the Road, through Sekunderpoor from Nuggurha to Seundah, appearing nearly equally waſte with the former Part, as already noticed in the Proceedings of the 26th Inſtant.

" The Rajah is therefore deſired to appoint a Perſon to bring thoſe waſte Lands into Cultivation, in like Manner as he has done in Kerud, with this Difference or Addition in his Inſtructions, that " he

he ſubjoin in thoſe to the Abaud Kar, or Manager of the Recultivation of Sekunderpoor, the Rates at which he is authorized to grant Pottahs for the various Kinds of Land; and it is recommended to him to make theſe Rates even ſomewhat lower than he may himſelf think ſtrictly conformable to Juſtice, reporting the Particulars to the Reſident.

" The Rajah is alſo deſired to prepare and tranſmit a Table of ſimilar Rates to the Abaud Kar of Pergunah Kereed."]

§ (" Benares, the 12th September 1788. " E. E. (Signed) " ℔ Jon[n] Duncan, Reſident.

" Proceedings of the Reſident at Benares, on Ryots Complaints in the Year 1788.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 19th January 1788.

" The Reſident having Yeſterday met at Renguil-dauſs's Tank the Priſoners confined by Mr. " Treves at Shaduabad, he has them now called before him at the ſame Place; and Mr. Treves be- " ing alſo preſent, they are aſked, why they refuſed to come to any Agreement before that Gentle- " man for the Payment of the Revenue to Mehendy Ali Khan their Amil: To which they anſ- " wered, That they do not refuſe to pay according to the Pottahs which they obtained from him " at the Beginning of the Year; of which Pottah the following is a Tranſlation taken from an " Original which they exhibit.

" Tranſlation of a Betaye Pottah from the Nonza of Kereadeha, in the Tuppah of Barra in " Shaduabad in the Sircar of Juanpoor.

" Whereas a Belaye Pottah for the ſaid Village, on account of the Fuſſuly Year 1195, is written " on the Cabooleat of Behun Roy, and Gunder Roy, and Hurlall Roy, and Huldel Roy, and " Hurguit Roy, and Becheen Roy, &c. Zemindars; it is neceſſary that they with Confidence carry " on the Cultivation, and that they make whatever it can amount to, and according to this Pottah " it ſhall take place, nor ſhall any exceſſive Exactions be made.

" Belaye 1ſt. 2d.

			R[s]
" Atteſted by the Seals			
" of Gholaum Razee	" Sugar Cane, at the Rate of		1 4 4
" and Sungum Lauſ.	" 2d Ditto	— —	0 4 0
	" 3d Ditto	— —	0 3 8

" Dated the 4th Shawul, 1194 Fuſſuly.

" Mr. Treves delivers in the following Liſt of Propoſals made by Mehendy Ali Khan to theſe " Ryots.

" Articles propoſed by Mehendy Khan to the Zemindars before Mr. Treves.

" 1ſt, According to the Pottah given at the Beginning of the Year, let the Four Perſons get their " Lands meaſured; and if their Cultivation exceed that of laſt Year, let them give the Betaye or " Moiety of it. This I deſired them to enter into an Agreement for, before which they declined " in your Preſence.

" 2d, I propoſed to them to enter into Engagements to pay the ſame as they had paid for any " One Year within theſe Five Years paſt. This they alſo refuſed.

" 3d, As they made a Plea of the Diminution of their Cultivation for the preſent Year, I " propoſed them to take 2½ Rupees ℔ Bega, on the actual Amount of every Species of Produce, " except the Sugar Cane and Kroyrar, for which they were to pay at the Rate of 6 Rupees, and " to have the Extent meaſured, as has been their Cuſtom for theſe 100 Years paſt, I agreeing " even to give them up 2 An[s] ℔ Begah in Decreaſe of what they had paid theſe 100 Years paſt. " This alſo they would not agree to.

" 4th, I propoſed to them to divide in equal Proportions whatever is produced by the Earth, " whether Sugar Cane, Kayrar, Wheat, or Barley, according to Kunkoot or Kham or Betaye; " that is, One Half to the Amil, the other to the Zemindar, which alſo they refuſed in your Preſence; " I am therefore helpleſs, the Revenue does not come in order thereon, whatever you think " fit.

" Mr. Treves alſo delivers in Two Engagements, ſigned by ſome of theſe Ryots when he was " on the Spot, and which they nevertheleſs refuſed, as he adds, to abide by.

" I Ram Bukſh Roy, Zemindar of Eeſuffpoor, do ſtipulate and give in Writing, that, in the " Land of the ſaid Village, whatever Cultivation there is of Sugar Cane and Koyrar, and every " other Article, I will deliver One Half to the Sircar of all the Sugar Cane and Koyrar; and " for the Huijeus (or miſcellaneous Articles) I will cauſe them to be meaſured and computed, " and pay the Amount to Government Kiſt by Kiſt; therefore I have given this as an Akrar- " nama.

" Dated 6th Rebriſſane 1195 Fuſſuly.

" If

" If any Concealment on my Part, or that of my Brethren or People ſhall appear, I will pay a " Fine of 500 Rupees, ; atteſted by Mr. Treves, the 16th January 1788.

" Witneſſed, — Azeemeddeen, Burkut Ullah } Canongoes.

" 5th, I Adhen Roy, and Durbary Roy, and Ram Deal Roy, of the Village of Seſteſpoor in " the Tuppah of Soory, &c. in the Purgunnah of Shaduabad and Sircar of Ju npore:

" Whereas we have agreed to the Sum of S[a] Rupees 531, that is, excluſive of Aboab, according " to the Rate of the Pergunnah as its Jumma, of our own Free-will and Conſent; we do there- " fore ſtipulate and give in Writing that we will pay the Whole of the ſaid Sum according to our " Kiſt Bundy, by the End of Byſaack, without Evaſion or Contrivance. We will not allow " of any Thieves in our Village; if it be proved that we do, we will be anſwerable; wherefore " theſe Lines have been written as a Cabooleat, to be produced when neceſſary.

" Dated the 6th Rebyeſſaine 1195.

" (Signed) Adhen Roy, &c.

" Witneſs, S[d] Trevet, 16th January 1788.

" The Priſoners being called on, now ſay they ſtill agree to the above Cabooleats, notwithſtand- " ing it is evident from Mr. Treves's Information that, after ſigning them, they ſoon flew off from " and refuſed to abide by them.

" Read the following Tranſlation of a Letter juſt received from Mehendy Ali Khan.

" Tranſlation of a Letter from Mehendy Ali Khan.

" According to the Order of Government, I was able, by uſing every Means to get all the " wicked Zemindars to attend, and a Diſcuſſion was held between them and me before Mr. Treves, " as he will have informed you. In Five or Six Days hence I have the Government's Revenue " to pay:—Whatever you think fit in this Reſpect let it be ordered. Thoſe who encourage theſe " People to act in this Manner, have aſſured them, that, if they will to the Number of 100 or " 200 People appear together as Complainants, Mehendy Ali Khan will be diſmiſſed. Till now " I have, by borrowing from the Merchants, punctually paid in my Kiſt by the ſtipulated Day, " without having preſſed them too much on that Account, leſt peradventure any one ſhould " repreſent to you that I was making undue Exactions, and that you ſhould be diſpleased; now " that the Particulars of their abſconding will be repreſented to you by Mr. Treves, if your " Pleaſure be to promote the Views of my Enemies, I alſo, being your Slave, and one who owes " his Life to you, am ready to do whatever you may think fit; or otherwiſe expel theſe People " from the Country, or place them all in my Cuſtody, to the End that I may, nolens volens, take " the Kiſt from them, and keep up alſo the Cultivation of the Country for Time to come, otherwiſe " my Hoormut (Honour) will not remain.

" The Reſident thinks it beſt, on the Receipt of the above Letter, to remand the Priſoners to " Shaduabad, there to wait his Orders when he reaches Ghazipoor.

" The Sepoys Guard who are along with them receive Directions accordingly.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 29th January 1788.

" The following is the Manner in which the Shaduabad Diſputes have been terminated, and the " Agreement or Submiſſion this Day delivered in by the Complainants:

" Particulars of the Shaduabad Diſpute.

" The Zemindars of the Tuppa of Soory in the ſaid Pergunnah, who have complained, repreſent " that there has been a Deficiency of Cultivation this Year in their reſpective Villages, ſo that " they are unable to pay the Dues of Government: This was much debated: At length, ſeveral " of them whoſe Villages had been duly cultivated, ſeeing they might make good their Payments " according to the Two laſt Years, 1193 and 1194, they fixed on the leaſt Total they had reſpec- " tively paid for thoſe Two Years, and entered into their Cobooleats accordingly; whilſt others of " them, in whoſe Villages the Cultivation had been inſufficient, not thinking it poſſible for them to " pay either the Jumma of 1193 or 1194, objected to give Cabooleats, but offered to have their " Lands meaſured, and in Conformity thereto, to pay, according to what they expected ſuch Cul- " tivation ſhould turn out by Meaſurement, at the Rate of 2 R[s] for all Sorts of Grain, and for " Sugar Cane and Khoyrar or Vegetables, at the Rate of 5 R[s] S[a] per Bega. Mehendy Ali " Khan deſired them to agree to pay 2 R[s] 8 A[s] for all Sorts of Grain, and that he " would agree to the Sugar Cane Cultivation at the Rate of Five Rupees, as they deſired. Finally, " the Rates were fixed at 24 Rupees for the former for both Harveſts, and the Sugar Cane " and Koyrar at Five Rupees.

" We who are But-raje Roy, and Ram Bukſh Roy, Armaun Roy, Rooder Roy, Aſhun Roy, " and Betoor Roy, &c. Zemindars of the Tuppah Soory, &c. in the Pergunnah Shaduabad, be- " longing to the Houſe or Family of Rutton Roy, as we were diſobedient and roſe up againſt the " Revenue of and Subjection to Government, we are now become ready to pay the Revenue, and

" have

" have written our Cobooleats, and will in all Humility diſcharge the Revenue of Government " without Evaſion or riſing of any Kind. We hope you will pardon our Faults; wherefore we " have given theſe few Lines as a Razinama, that in future there may be no Objection.

" Witneſſed, — Azeemedden, and Burkut Ulla. (Signed) By the Parties.

" Extract from the Proceedings of the 20th January 1788.

" Read the following Tranſlation of Letters from Sheorperſun Sing the Amil, and from the Se- " poy Jemadar ſtationed with him in the Pergunnah of Chund Owk.

" Tranſlation of a Petition from Sheo Perſun Sing.

" Your Servant having obtained his Leave, arrived in the Pergunnah of Chund Owk. Till this Time, " when the Month of Poore is expiring, only about 1000 Rupees have been collected, nor is there " till this Time any Proſpect of realizing the Revenue. I have paid in Three Kiſts to Government.

" Selate Sing, and Delaute Sing, who are Zemindars here, will in no Reſpect give their Attend- " ance, nor apply themſelves to the Revenue, and are turbulent. I propoſe to them to pay for " their Villages the ſame as laſt Year, which they refuſe; and when they were afterwards told to " pay their Kiſt, and that, when the Rubby Harveſt was ready, they ſhould enter into written En- " gagements according to the Jaydead or Produce, or that they ſhould pay the Moiety in the " Manner of Danabundy, and therefore to come and make their Appearance, they will neverthe- " leſs not liſten to any one Propoſition; and Shelleet Guſſeen Jemadar, who came here with Twenty " Sepoys from Jaunpoor, alſo ſent for them, yet they would not come. It appears that they are " all joined together, and are meditating War and Tumult; being helpleſs, it has appeared to me " proper to repreſent this to you in Detail, that Aſſiſtance may be appointed from Government, that " they may obtain the juſt Puniſhment of their Deſerts, ſo as to prove an Example to others. With- " out chaſtiſing them, the due Authority nor the Settlement of the Pergunnah cannot be " preſerved.

" Tranſlation of a Letter from Gheeſſa, Jemedar of Sepoys.

" According to the Order of Government I marched with 18 Spoys, 1 Havadar, and 1 Naick, " from Juanpoor to the Place where Sheoperſun Sing was, in the Purgunnah of Chund Owk. " The Zemindars here are turbulent and rebellious, and do not give their Attendance, or pay the " Company's Revenue. In particular, Selah Sing and Deſſa Sing, Zemindars, do never attend, " and the other Zemindars look up to them; they have entered into written Engagements for the " Inſtalments of their Cabooleats, but will not pay them. I alſo ſent for Seelah Sing and Deſſa " Sing aforeſaid, to come in and pay their Revenue, but they do not come, and ſet up contrary Pre- " tences; they have alſo many Adherents, and intend to make War.—Let us therefore know " what we are to do.

" As the Pergunnah of Chund Owk is only Five Coſs from the Reſident's preſent Station, a " Summons is therefore now ſent to the Two Zemindars, who are above repreſented to be refrac- " tory, requiring their Attendance on the Reſident at the next Stage of Syedpoor, or wherever " he may be, or that their Settlement may be adjuſted.

" A Letter is alſo written to Sheoperſun Sing, adviſing him of the above, and requiring his At- " tendance alſo with the Zemindars.

" This Meaſure is taken with the Conſent of the Rajah, who is doubtful whether the Zemindars " would come in on his Summons.

" Extract from the Proceedings of the 27th January 1788.

" The Zemindars of Chund Owk, who were ſummoned from Chunrowty on the 20th ultimo, " having this Evening come in, and Sheoperſon Sing their Amil being alſo preſent, they are re- " ferred to the Rajah that he may hear the Parties and ſettle the Complaint, or if he cannot, to " report the Particulars.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 29th January 1788.

" The Rajah reports that he has ſettled the Diſpute between the Zemindars of Chund Owk and " their Amil Sheoperſun Sing, as per mutual Agreements of the Parties, which he now delivers " in, and of which the following are Tranſlations.

" Akrarnama of the Zemindars.

" We, Selah Sing and Deſſa Sing, Zemindars of the Talook of Kurheerpoore and Hurdaupy- " poore, in the Tuppah of Doleehee in the Pergunnah of Krakut:

" Whereas, the Reſident's Guards were placed over us and brought us in; we do voluntarily " agree to give Half of the Grain of all Kinds, excluſive of the Sugar Cane, as the Share of Go- " vernment, the other Half being ours; from this we will not ſwerve, and we will give due At-

" tendance and pay Obedience, and in no Manner diſobey Orders, and on our Arrival in the Ta-
" look we will deliver Security and Bail. We have therefore given theſe Lines as an Akranama.
" Dated the 19th of Kebby * eſſary. * Sic in Orig.

" Razeenama of Sheoperſun Sing.

" Whereas Selah Sing and Deſſa Sing, Zemindars of the Talook of Hurhurpoor, in the Tup-
" pah of Dobchee, in the Pergunnah of Krakut, did not attend to pay their Revenue; I there-
" fore complained to the Reſident, who ſent a Guard of Sepoys, and brought the Zemindars
" to the Preſence. As they have now agreed to give Half their Grain of all Kinds, excluſive of
" the Sugar Cane, I alſo agree to the ſame; and having called on them for Security and Bail, they
" have anſwered that they will give it in the Pergunnah, which I have alſo agreed to; and the Ze-
" mindars have been committed to me from the Preſence, wherefore theſe Lines have been written
" as a Razeenama.
" Dated the 19th Rebby * eſſarry * Sic in Orig.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 2d February 1788.

" Read a Petition from Dyallurage and others, Ryots in Zehoorabad, complaining that the
" Amil of this Pergunnah does not reſpect the Pottahs granted to them in the Beginning of the
" Year. Referred to the Rajah to do Juſtice to the Parties.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 6th February 1788.

" The Reſident thinks fit here to record, that ſome Ryots of Zehoorabad having within theſe
" few Days come to complain, they were referred to the Rajah, who reported that the Heads of
" them had entered into Agreements with the Amil, Ali Huſſee Khan, to pay the ſame Revenue as
" laſt Year; but that the Ryots objected to being aſſeſſed on this Footing, alledging that their
" Grain had ſuffered by Inundation during the Rainy Seaſon.

" It does appear that the Head of theſe Ryots, who are thoſe of Two Tuppahs or Diviſions of
" the Pergunnah of Zehoorabad, have voluntarily entered into their Engagements with the Amil,
" as ſet forth by the Rajah, who does not therefore think the Ryots entitled to any Redreſs;
" alledging, that ſuch ſmall Loſſes cannot be made up by Government, * ſince a Caſe of more than * Sic in Orig.
" uſual plentiful Crop, the Ryots would not agree to encreaſe their Caboolcat. As the Reſident
" acquaints the Rajah that he wiſhes to leave the Redreſs of the Ryots entirely to him, and that in
" the preſent * Juſtice, he will not at all interfere further, than by recommending to the Rajah not to * Sic in Orig.
" let any Views to preſent Profit induce him to hurt the Purgunnah in Time to come.

" It is obſervable that One of the Canongoes obſerved in the Preſence of the Rajah and the
" Reſident, that for 5,000 Rupees all the alledged Loſſes by Inundation would be made up. This
" Intimation did not appear to meet with the Raja's Approbation, and he went away promiſing
" (as the Reſident declined giving him any ſpecific Inſtructions) to ſettle the Buſineſs as ſhould ap-
" pear to himſelf juſt.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 10th February 1788.

" The Raja having this Evening paid a Viſit to the Reſident, repreſents, that the Zehorabad
" Petitioners (mentioned in the Proceedings of the 6th Inſtant) are not yet ſatisfied, and continue
" to moleſt him inſtead of returning to their Pergunnah to go on with the Revenue.

" On this the Reſident replies, that he left the Inquiry into, and Deciſion of, this Cauſe, wholly to
" the Raja, as he wiſhes to do in all Revenue Caſes; and that not having himſelf enquired into the
" Merits of the preſent Caſe, he cannot (were it otherwiſe entirely conſiſtent with the Plan on which
" Government wiſh to eſtabliſh the Raja on) give any Opinion on; but that if he (the Rajah) finds
" he cannot ſettle the Diſpute, the Reſident will agree that One Officer on his own Part, and another
" on the Part of the Raja, ſhall ſit and hear the Ryots Complaints, by which the Reſident, after be-
" coming thus acquainted with the Nature of the Cauſe, will be able and willing (though the Ra-
" ja ſtill deſires his Advice) to intimate his Opinion on what may be neceſſary to ſatisfy the Ryots;
" and the Reſident further informs the Raja, that the Mode now ſuggeſted will be a proper one to
" be followed in all future Inſtances wherein the Raja may find himſelf unable to ſatisfy the com-
" plaining Ryots; which the Reſident ſuppoſes, conſidering the Reliance he places in the Raja's
" Deſire of Juſtice, muſt be very few, even in the Year, and which will therefore be ſo far
" only exceptionable to the General Syſtem. He (the Reſident) wiſhes the Raja to enable him to
" carry * into Conformity to his Inſtructions and Wiſhes, whereby the Raja ſhould himſelf * Sic in Orig.
" both appear, and really be the Principal in all Matters of Revenue.

" The Raja on hearing the Reſident's Sentiments as above, declares they meet with his entire
" Concurrence, and that he will hereafter deſire to have the propoſed Mode of Enquiry adopted,
" ſhould he find himſelf ultimately unable to ſettle the Complaints of the Ryots of the Per-
" gunnah of Zehoorabad.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 19th April 1788.

" Read the following Petition from ſome Opium Cultivators in Zehoorabad.

" Tranſlation of a Petition from the Ryots of Zehoorabad, Cultivators of Opium.

" We, of the Caſt of Cutchy, Cultivators of Poppy, Inhabitants of Zehoorabad: When you
* Sic in Orig. " had arrived at Ghazipoor, we did repreſent * ourſelves the Circumſtances; you was graciouſly
" pleaſed to order us to adhere to our Nukdy and Betay Pottahs of Aſſar, and whatever is the juſt
" Revenues of the Sircar to be taken from us, agreeable to the Pottahs. Now the preſent Amil,
" making the Meaſuring Rod leſs, has meaſured our Land, and the Begahs are increaſed, by
" which they demand from us more than the Pottahs; we are unable to ſupport this; and it ap-
" pears that our living here is impoſſible. We are hopeful that a Chupraſſy be ſent with a Per-
" wannah to the Amil of the Place, that he may not take from us more than the Pottah, that we,
" remaining ſatisfied, may pray for your Proſperity.

" A Copy of the Original of the above is ſent to Ali Huſan Khan, the Amil of Zehooradbad,
" requiring him to adhere to the Pottahs granted to the Ryots in Aſſaur, and to make up One
" of the Lettah, or Meaſuring Rod fixed upon when the Reſident was in the Pergunnah, without
" making undue Exactions.

" Extract from the Proceedings of 11th June 1788.

" Read the following Petition from the Opium Ryots of Zehoorabad.

" Tranſlation of a Petition from Buſte and Suſſle and Ottern Querees, Inhabitants of the Pergun-
" gunnah of Zehoorabad.

" We who are Querees, and cultivate the Poppy in the Pergunnah of Zehoorabad, are diffi-
" cultated. Ali Huſan Khan, who is Amil of the ſaid Pergunnah, engaged in the Preſence of the
" Gomaſta of the (Opium) Factory to render us Juſtice, and having given us kind Aſſurance,
" carried us along with him, but in no Ways did he act correſpondent therewith. Our Situations
" will be clearly exemplified from the Account of the Aſſamies, which has been delivered to the
" Preſence in this Manner:—All the Aſſamies are vexed and diſtreſſed from the Oppreſſions commit-
" ted on them; and although we have paid our Revenue, yet our Grain is ſtill under Confiſcation,
" and has been deſtroyed by the Rain. In this Caſe if we receive Juſtice from the Preſence it is well;
" if not, let an Order be given us to pay the Amil whatever he may demand, and that we give up
" alſo all our Grain, and ſolicit that we may depart from this Pergunnah to find a Shelter in ſome
" other Place. We have repreſented what was neceſſary.

" COMPARATIVE

" COMPARATIVE Settlement of the Accounts of Buſtee of the Quiſec Caſt, for the Lands rented by him at Kundrah, in the Purgunnah of Zahoora-
" bad, in 1194 and 1195 Fuſſuly.

" Quantity of Land rented, and Rates, &c. in 1194, previous to that " Period.

No. 1. Pottahs.	2. Big, accg to former Measurem[t] and cont[d] till End of 1194.	3. Rate of Settlem[t] per Bigah.	4. Amount Pay, p[r] each Pottah.	5. Aboab Kudum, or fixed Aboab for former Times, a[s] p[r] 6 Pice	6. Total of Numbers 4 and 5.
		Ru[s]	Ru[s]	Ru[s]	Ru[s] An[s]
" Querar-Pottah for the " Cultivation of the " Poppy, the Growth " of Tobacco, Vegetables, &c. —	0 6 0	0 7 0	42 0 0	1 5 0	43 5 0
" Neyſhuken Pottah, or " Land fit for the Cultivation of Sugar " Cane —	3 15 0	5 0 0	18 12 0	0 9 3	19 5 3
" Shalek-Pottah, or for " Land fit for the Produce of Shelac	15 7 0	2 8 0	38 6 0	1 3 3	39 9 3
" Jow Pottah, or for " Land for the Growth " of Barley —	16 0 0	2 8 0	40 0 0	1 4 0	41 4 0
" In 1194 —	41 2 0		139 2 0	4 5 6	143 7 6

Quantity of Land rented in 1195, P[r] the new Measurement of Ali Huſan Khan, with a Specification of the new Aboab, &c.

1. Pottahs.	2. Big[s] per Measurem[t] of 1195.	3. Rate p[r] Bigah.	4. Amount payable p[r] ea. Pottah.	5. 1[st] Aboab p[r] Bigah 2 A[s]. A new Aboab.	6. 2[d] Aboab p[r] Rupee 2½ An[s]. 2 Annas increaſed.	7. Total of Numbers 4, 5 and 6.
Querar Pottah — 2d.	7 3 0	0 7 0	50 5 0	0 14 0	7 14 0	59 1 0
Myſhuker Pottah 5 19. In this Quantity is included 1 Big[a] and 4 Big[a] of additional Land rented in 1195, to the Increaſe of Measurement ſince 1194, in Bigh 1. —	5 19 0	0 5 0	29 12 0	0 12 0	4 10 6	35 2 6
Shalee Pottah 3d. —	18 7 0	2 8 0	45 14 0	2 5 0	7 3 0	55 6 0
Jow Pottah 4th. —	19 6 0	2 8 0	48 4 0	2 6 6	7 8 6	58 3 0
In 1195 —	50 15 0		147 3 0	6 5 6	27 4 0	207 12 6

" 1ſt, By the above Account it appears that the Quantity of Land was, in 1194, Rupees 41 2, to which, to ſhew the Net Increaſe in 1195, muſt be added 1 Bigh 4
" Biſwas of additional Land rented in 1195, making in all B g[a] 42 0; and it alſo appears by the Meaſurement made in 1195 by Ali Huſſen Khan, the preſent
" Renter, by reducing the former current Rate of Meaſurement, that the Quantity of Ground which was 1194 fixed at 42 6 was made to amount in 1195 to
" Bag[a] 50 15 Bis,—was making an Increaſe of Big[a] 8 and 9 Biſwas. On account of this Increaſe of Big[a] 8 and 9, the Money in demand became increaſed to
" Ru[s] 29 1, and the Aboab on the Whole has been encreaſed to Rupees 29 9 above what it was in 1194.
" 2d, In former Years the Rent uſed to be paid by Buſtie on Treſſooley Rupees;—at this Time Ali Huſſen Khan demands Sicca Rupees.

" The Reſident having aſcertained the Grounds of the above Complaint, the following Letter " is written to the Raja thereon :

" Be it known to Raja Mehipnarain, the Zemindar of Benares, &c.

" The Rhachee Ryots of the Pergunnah Zehoorabad having complained, I now ſend you the " Particulars of the Manner in which their Complaints have * ſettled, which you are to write to the " Amil of the Pergunnah, that he may lay his Injunctions on the Zemindars and Farmers to adhere " to the Adjuſtment here made, and in no Reſpect to demand an undue Revenue : 1ſt, Whate- " ver Pottahs Shuck Mahomed Neſhaat, your Ahadhar, gave in the Mo of Aſſar laſt, as well as " the Zemindars, are now to be adhered to.

* Sic in Orig.

" 2d, The Meaſuring Rod, as ſettled by the Cauzey, and agreed to by Ali Huſon Khan, the " Amil, is to be adhered to.

" 3d, The Khachee Ryots repreſent, that they have always paid their Revenue in Tearſooly Specie, " but that now Siccas are demanded ; you muſt write to the Amil to aſcertain this, and according " to the Cuſtom of former Years to receive the Revenues.

" 4th, The Ryots repreſent that your Amil this Year exacts more Aboabs than uſed to be " taken ; he muſt therefore take the uſual Amount, and no more.

" 5th, The Nerkh, or Rate of Valuation of the Huerof Harveſt, muſt be fixed according to " the actual Market Price at the End of Maug ; and the Nukh of the Rubby Harveſt according " to the Market Price up to the End of Jryte, preſerving in the Obſervance of this general Rate " whatever particular local Cuſtom may be in each Place.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 3d February 1788.

" On the Complaints of ſome Ryots from Pergunnah Chauſa, that Koſſum Beg the Amil did " not act fairly in the Kunhoot, or Eſtimation of their Grain, on which the Revenue is to be " paid.

" Perwannah is addreſſed to the Canongoes of that Pergunnah to ſee Juſtice done in this Re- " ſpect.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 19th April 1788.

" Read a Petition from ſundry Ryots of Chowſa, as follows :

" Tranſlation of a Petition from ſundry Ryots of Chowſa.

" The Ryots of the Village of Tajepoor in the Pergunnah of Chowſa. This Year Phoujedar " of the ſaid Pergunnah, Nurza Caſſem Beg Khan, oppreſſes us. In the Month of Aſſar he gave " us Pottahs, that the Revenue ſhall be taken accordingly ; we, agreeably to the ſame, began our " Cultivation ; but now the ſaid Nurza does not adhere to the Pottahs. In the Keruf Produce " of Two Maunds, he makes Five Maunds, which makes a heavy Jumma, and demands Money " from us. We Ryots want our Rights ; that is, to pay the One Half : Now, by Force, he requires " Cabooleat from us to pay ready Money, which we object to, as we have always been accuſtomed " to Betay ; according to that, we each of us are ready to pay ; but even to this he does not " agree. In the ſaid Pergunnah a Begah is of Sekundy Six Cubits, but now makes a Begah of " 4½ Cubits. My Maſter, let, from your Preſence, Juſtice be done to us Ryots, whatever is " proper ; we Ryots are thrown under Injuſtice by the Nurza ; and although we deſire him to col- " lect according to the general Rate of the Pergunnah, by which Means we may inhabit the " Place ; yet to this he does not agree, and ſays, that you live in the Malkana Village of Raja " Buggut Sing, and therefore there ſhall be more taken from you. For this we are come before " your Preſence, and are hopeful that, according to our Pottahs of Aſſar, in Conformity to " the Bundobuſt, or general Rule and Rate of the Pergunnah, and according to our former Re- " gulations, an Order may be iſſued from the Preſence, that we, having obtained our Rights, " may inhabit the Place, and give the Revenue to the Government ; the Amils of the ſaid Purgunnah " for our Security, and Care of Cultivation, and inhabiting the Purgunnah allowed us Maafy at " the End of the Year, 85 R' ; but the ſaid Murza, from Two Years paſt, has ſtopped it, which, " by enquiring from the Canongoes of the Pergunnah, we hope may be given to us, that we may " remain praying for your Health and Proſperity.

" A Copy of the Original of the above is ſent to the Raja, with Directions to report what An- " ſwers Coſſen Beg made to the Raja's former Orders, and why the Ryots have come again to " complain on the ſame Subject.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 19th February 1788.

" Read the following Tranſlation of Petition from certain Opium Ryots.

" Petition of Anope and Kiſhes, &c. Opium Ryots of Sauya, in the Pergunnah of Mohammedabad.

" In the laſt Year, the Amils of the Pergunnah of Mahamudabad took from us 6 Annas ℔' " Rupee Encreaſe, by which Means, becoming helpleſs, and not having the Means of carrying on

" our Cultivation for the Year enſuing, the Amil gave us much Encouragement, and at the Begin-
" ning of the Year gave new Pottahs in Writing, aſſuring us that Year he would on no Account
" take more from us than was therein ſtipulated; on this Aſſurance we renewed our Exertions to
" make the Cultivations, and he now renews on us the ſame exceſſive Demands. We poor People
" are greatly diſtreſſed: If you are pleaſed to confirm our Pottahs, we ſhall remain fixed in our
" Places of Reſidence, or otherwiſe we have no Means of remaining.

" Report on the above Petition.

" The Amils adhered to the Terms of the Pottah up to 1190; but having from 1191 eſtabliſh-
" ed new Taxes to the Amount of 3 A$ ₰ R$, the Ryots have thence been diſtreſſed during the laſt
" Year (1194); the Amil even encreaſed his Exaction to the Amount of 4 or 5 Annas ₰ R$,
" which making the Ryots quite helpleſs, they declared they would give up their Cultivations; in
" conſequence of which, in the Beginning of 1195, the Amil gave them Pottahs, ſpecifying that
" their Revenues ſhould be collected according to 1190, yet that this Stipulation is alſo not ad-
" hered to, but, on the contrary, the Demands of 1194 attempted to be enforced.

" Anoop's Account, cultivated in all 10 Bigahs, viz.

				R$	An$		R$	An$
" 1ſt, One Spot of 2 Bigas aſſeſſed in the Pottah			at	5	12	—	11	8
" 2d, One Spot	1 ditto	—	at	4	12	—	4	12
" 3d, One Spot	1 ditto	—	at	4	0	—	4	0
" 4th, Ditto	3 ditto	—	at	3	0	—	9	0
" 5th, Ditto	2 ditto	—	at	2	10	—	5	4
" 6th, Ditto	1 ditto	—	at	1	12	—	1	12
" Old Aboab up to 1190 at 2 Annas ₰ Biga				—		—	1	4
							37	8
" New Aboab ſince 1190, at 3 Annas ₰ R$				—		—	6 12	6
							44	4 9
" Exacted laſt Year, 1194	—			—		—	56	0 0

" Kiſhoo's Account, cultivates in all 10 Bigahs.

				R$	An$		R$	An$
" 1ſt, One Spot	—	4 Bigahs	at	5	12	₰ Big.	23	0 0
" 2d, Ditto	—	3		3	0		9	0 0
" 3d, Ditto	—	2		2	12		5	4 0
" 4th, Ditto	—	1		1	14		1	14 0
" Old Aboab up to 1190, at 2 An$ ₰ Bigah						—	1	4 0
							40	6 0
" New Ditto eſtabliſhed ſince 1191, at 3 An$ ₰ Bigah						—	7	5 6
							47	11 6
" Exacted in 1194	—	—		—			60	0 0

" On the above Complaint of Anoop and Kiſhoo, Opium Ryots of Soouya in the Pergunnah
" of Mahammadabad, ſtating, that laſt Year the Amil exacted from them more than 6 Annas ₰
" Rupee * more and above the due Revenue, and is equally deſirous of doing the ſame this Year in * Sic in Orig.
" Contradiction to the Pottahs given to them. A Perwanna his written to Sheoperſun Sing the Amil,
" not on any Account to infringe upon or exact more than the Rates of the ſaid Complainants
" Pottahs, as given to them at the End of the Year; and the Agent for the Proviſion of the
" Opium is deſirous to ſee that no more be taken from the Ryots.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 9th March 1788.

" The Rajah ſends a Petition preſented to him by Sheo Perſun Sing, the Amil of Mahomma-
" dabad, repreſenting, that in conſequence of the Orders given on the 8th ultimo in Favour of
" the Opium Ryots of that Pergunnah (authorizing the Company's Agent for the Proviſion of
" that Article to prevent undue Exactions being made on them), he experiences great Inconveni-
" ence, ſince the ſaid Ryots cultivate not only Opium but many other Articles:
" And as the Amil now promiſes to maintain the ſaid Ryots all the Rights given by their Pottah,
" Ordered, That as long as he does ſo, the Opium Agent ſhall not interfere between him (the
" Amil) and the ſaid Opium Ryots; but in caſe of future well-grounded Complaints from the
" latter, the Amil's Vakeel is now informed that the Interference of the ſaid Opium Agent will
" again be authorized.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 21ſt February 1788.

" Read a Petition from Maurrick, and Dhun, and Asjhun, &c. Ryots of Bhanſee, ſetting forth, " That Baboo Jeſarval Sing and Obey Sing, the Zemindars to whom the Government's Farmer has " ſubrented the Tuppah, do every Year make ſuch ſevere Meaſurements of the Talook, that One Bigah " of old Meaſurement is made equal to 1 R^ee 5 An^a; beſides which, that they exact, at the Time " of ſettling the Jumma, as much again as is warranted by the Pottah given at the Time of the " Commencement of the Cultivation of Aſſar; ſo that, although the Ryotts pay in Fact both " Shares inſtead of One of their Grain, ſtill they obtain no Relief; wherefore they pray for " Juſtice.

" This Petition referred to the Raja for his particular Enquiry and Redreſs.

" Extracts from the Proceedings the 25th February 1788.

" On a Complaint preferred by ſundry Kaſhees, or Opium Ryots, of the Purgunnah of Ba- " leeah, thro' Ramchund Pundit, the Government's Agent for the Proviſion of that Article, that " Reazel Huſon does not adhere to the Terms of the Pottahs granted to them of the Beginning " of the Year, not only in regard to their Opium, but the other various Produce which they cul- " tivate.

" A Purwannah is now addreſſed to the aforeſaid Amil, requiring him ſtrictly to adhere to the " Terms of the Ryots Pottahs.

" Ram Chund Pundit having alſo found that great Grievances are ſuffered by the ſame Claſs " of Ryots in the Purgunnah of Kerood, the following Petition on that Subject, and Statement " of the Oppreſſions having been tranſlated, are here recorded.

" Tranſlation of a Petition from the Opium Ryots of Kerood, by Name Oodhurr Rekhy, of " Khora in Tuppah Bhanſdee.

" The antient Manner in which we carried on our Cultivation continued invariable till the End " of 1189, and for 1190 we got Pottahs to the ſame Effect, in which Three Annas Aboab per " Rupee were fixed on the Keyrar and Bannas on the Behuſaur; but in that Year Air Sing Nar- " rain, Amil, not adhering to the ſaid Pottah, exacted the ſame from the firſt inferior Kind of " our Lands, amounting, together with Aboab, to 11 R^s 4 An^s per Bigah on Kayrour, and 6 R^s " per Bigah or the Beheſcawr; and from the Beginning of the ſaid Year, to the End of 1193, all " the Amils have collected from us in the ſame Manner, by which Means many Ryots have fled, " and thoſe who remain have become poor * helpleſs. In 1194 Atmarain, Amil, collected, accord- " ing to the Year preceding, at the Rate of 11 R^s 4 A^s, and beſides 12 per Cent. for Dekye, &c.; " from this Oppreſſion nothing remained to us; wherefore, for 1195, we gave a clear Anſwer " that we would not ſtay here; upon which a Pottah was given to us, that we ſhould pay ac- " cording to the Bandobuſt, or general Rate of the Purgunnah; but we know not what the " Bundabuſt of the Purgunnah will turn out.—Be pleaſed to do us Juſtice.

* Sic in Orig.

" Account of Ordhum.

				R^s	Bif.	
" Total of his Cultivation				13	19	0
" Of which Keyraur				3	19	Cos
" Of which 1 Bigah was rated at 7 Rupees, &c.				7	0	0
at 2 R^s 19 Bis, at 5 Rupees				14	12	0
				21	12	0
" Aboab 3 A^s per R^ee				4	1	3
" Total up to 1189				25	13	2
" Beheviaw's Cultivation, 10 Bigahr, at 2 4 Annas		22	8 0			
" Aboab, at 6 A^s per R^s		8	7 0			
				30	15	0
" Total, up to 1189				56	12	3
" Since 1190.						
" Taken upon the Kayrawr 11 4 A^s p^r Big^h Am^t to				44	7	0
" Do. upon the Behowar 6 R^s			D^o	60	0	0
" Total				104	7	0
" And in 1194				116	0	0

Account of Re Kiry.

					R$		
" His whole Cultivation	—	—	—		9	18	¼
" Keyſawr, 5 R$ 18 ¼, of which 3 13 and ¼ at 8 Rupees			—		29	8	0
" 2 Bigahs 5 Bis, at 5 R$	—	—	—		11	4	0
					40	12	0
" Aboab, 3 A$ p$ R$			—		7	10	3
					48	6	3
" Behawar, 4 Begahs at 2 4 p$ Beg$			—	9 0 0			
" Aboab at 6 A$ p$ R$	—		—	3 6 0			
					12	6	0
		" Total up to 1189		—	60	12	3
" Since 1190.							
" Keyrawr, 5 18 ¼, at 11 R$ 4 A$ p$ Beg			—	—	66	12	6
" Behawr 4 Beg$, at 6 R$ p$ Beg$			—	—	24	0	0
		" Total up to 1193		—	90	12	9
" Collected in 1194	—	—	—	—	101	0	0

" N. B. Keyrawr includes Poppy, Tobacco, Sugar Canes, and Vegetables, - - - - - -
" Behawaur contains Barley, Ghee-Muſſon - - - - Tuſſy or Lint, &c. There being alſo
" ſundry Complaints from the Opium Ryots of Sekunderpoor, Ramchund Pundit is deſired
" to call on the Amil, and endeavour to adjuſt theſe Complaints according to Juſtice, reporting
" his Proceedings.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 26th February 1788.

" Ram Chund Pundit, the Agent for the Proviſion of the Honble. Company's Opium for the
" current Year, having, in Conformity to the Directions delivered to him as recorded in the Pro-
" ceedings of Yeſterday, made an Adjuſtment to the Contentment of all Parties of the Opium
" Ryots Complaints in Kureid, the acting Amils of which had accompanied the Reſident into
" this Purgunnah and Sehunderpoor; the following Tranſlation will ſhew the Mode thereof, and
" the Particulars.

" The Purgunnah of Kerud conſiſts of Seven Tuppahs, of which

" Gobinnd Ram is	—	—	—	Bhanſdee.
" Subunter of	—	—	—	Munvie,
" and	—	—	—	Mehtwar, and Siſouſtoor.
" Dun Sing (whoſe local Repreſentative " is Gholaub Sing) ſubmits	—		—	Sookpoora, and
" and	—	—	—	Mejhours
" Ram Chund Sah, whoſe local Repre- " ſentative ſubrents	—		—	Rurtee.

" 1ſt, Gobind Ram has agreed to continue the Pottahs of Bhanſdee of 1195, and to fix the
" Aboab on the Koyrawr at 3 A$ p$ R$, and on the Behrwaure at 6 A$ p$ R$ to be taken according
" to the Number of Crops produced in the Seaſon.

" 2d, To maintain in like Manner the Pottahs for 1195 for Munnea, and to take the former
" 4 A$ Aboab p$ R$ on both Kayraur, but not to take the other 4 A$ eſtabliſhed of late Years
" per Bigah.

" 3d, That in Mohtwan the Kuttch or Lettch, that is, Meaſuring Rod (which is the Subject
" of Complaint), ſhall be the ſame as in the Time of Meer Sherf Ally, that is, up to 1188; the
" ſaid Sherf Ally having been, for the 14 or 15 Years preceding, the Amil of this Purgunnah; and
" that the Pottahs of 1195 ſhall be adhered to, in which the Aboab * which various Rates are * Sic In Orig.
" ſpecified, which is not the Caſe with the Pottahs of the other Tuppahs.

" 4th, Settled, that the Ketteh of Bhandſdee ſhall be uſed in Sufootaur, and the Pottahs of
" 1195 adhered to at the old Aboab of 4 Annas.

" 5th, For Sookpoora. Settled, that the 4 A$ of Old Aboab ſhall be continued, but not the
" One-half Increaſe of late Years, and to adhere to the Kettah of Rejy Sing.

" 6th, In Nujhows. Settled, that the Pottahs ſettled for 1195 be continued, and the Aboab fixed
" at the old Rate of 4 Annas, and the Kittah to be that of Munchul Sing.

" 7th, Rawtee. The Complainants repreſent that their Pottahs did not ſpecify the Aboab, and
" the Amil fixed the Aboab at different Rates in ſuch Manner as that the Parties were ſatisfied.

" In Sekundarpore the Ryots complained that their Rents had been augmented, and the Mea-
" ſurement Rods or Kuttehs lengthened; wherefore they prayed that they might be reſtored to
" what

" what they ſtood at during the long Amilſhip of Mur Aſhruff Ali, which the Amil agreeing " to, the Complaint was then adjuſted.

" A Purgunnah is written to the Canongoes of this Purgunnah, tranſmitting to them the Copy of " Amil's Muchulka, engaging not to force Weyra on the Ryots; which Documents they are directed " to retain among their Records, and to be careful to report any and all Breaches of the Terms " of it.

" On a Complaint from the Ryots of Bhaunada in Khereed, that the deputy Farmers there " do not adhere to the Pottah and Lettch fixed on when the Reſident was in that Purgunnah, an " Order is written to the Raja to cauſe the ſame to be adhered to.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 15th June 1788.

" Read a Petition from Deo and Soobungſe, Querees of the Tuppah of Mooleepaul in the Pur- " gunnah of Khereed, ſetting forth that the Letteh, or Meaſuring Rod, ſettled when the Reſident " was in the Purgunnah, has been uſed in the Meaſurement of the Whole thereof, excepting only " the Koyraur, or Ground producing Vegetables, &c. in the Tuppah of Multepaul; in reſpect to " which Sheo Dyaul Sing, the Zemindar of the ſaid Tuppah, ſays, that the Koyraur muſt be " meaſured by a different Rod, which greatly diſtreſſes the Petitioners; wherefore they pray that " an Order may be iſſued to Meer Mutchen the Amil, to uſe the ſame Letteh for the Koyraur of " Muttepaul as has been uſed for all the Reſt of the Purgunnah.

" An Order is ſent to the Rajah to comply with the Prayer of this Petition.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 22d April 1788.

" Read a Petition from Muſtapha Kooly Khan, the Farmer of Puchoter, delivered to the Reſi- " dent by the Raja, ſtating, that the Zemindar and Ryots of Tuppeh Luckna, &c. in his Amel- " darry, will not agree to pay their due Revenue.

" At the Requeſt of the Raja, an Order is written to the Canongoes, deſiring them to ſee that " the Zemindars of the Tuppah of Lokna, &c. pay the ſame Rent and Jereets and Aboab " as were current in the Times of the former Meer Sherf Ali, and of the Rajahs Bulwuns and " Cheyte Sing.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 23d May 1788.

" Read the following State of the Complaints of ſome Ryots from Puchoter, who having re- " fuſed to obey the Raja's Order to return into the Mofuſil, and the Raja having a few Days ago " applied to the Reſident to compel them, this has induced him to make the following Enquiry " into the Complaint.

" Report of Shunker Pundit on the Complaint of the Ryots of Pucholer.

" The Zemindars of Purhoter complain that Muſtapha Khooly Khan, the Amil of the ſaid " Purgannah, having fixed 4 A. Aboab ℔ R., has taken a Cabooleat from the Zemindars of that " Tuppah the Day that the Zemindars delivered in their Cabooleat; the Day after, their Brothers " came to the Preſence and complained. In the Pottah which the Zemindar has got from the " Amil, the Sabek or Farmer, Aboab is mentioned; and the Zemindars repreſent that, in the Time of " Meer Sherif Ali, their Aboab was 1 R. 9 An. ℔ Cent. and in 1192, the ſaid Meer ſettled 7 ℔ " Cent. as the Aboab. The Canongoes have lately reported the Aboab to be at the Rate of 2 A. ℔ " R., which they ſay took place in 1173, 22 Years ago. Muſtafy Kooly Khan demands 4 A. ℔ " Rupee, for which the Zemindars of Tuppah of Mutehoo now complain.

" The Canongoes of Pucholer report as follows:

" That in the Fuſuly Year 1173, Meer Sherf Ali formed the Purgunnah, according to the Re- " queſt of the Zemindars from Bulwunt Sing, at R. 55,000; and when he went into the Purgun- " nah and aſcertained its Produce, not ſeeing it equal to anſwer the Government Demand, he told " the Zemindars, repreſenting that, at their Deſire, he had made the Bundobuſt; whereafter they " deſired him to meaſure the whole Purgunnah, and to lay an equal Aſſeſſment upon each Bigah " and Daan, and that they would take upon themſelves to make up in that Manner the full Sum " of the Government's Rental: When all the Purgunnah was meaſured, 2 8 A. were fixed on " Bigah by Deſire of the Zemindars, as the Rye or common Rate; and as by that Rye or Stand, " and alſo there was not a Proſpect of paying the ſtipulated Revenue, he (Sherf Ali) again had Re- " courſe to the Zemindars, who thereupon fixed 2 An. per Rupee, to be collected as Keroh. In " that Year there happened a Storm of Hail; the Revenue was not fully collected.

" In 1174 the Hail Stones of the preceding Year having greatly reduced and injured the Coun- " try, Meer Seef Ali made the Settlement of each Village ſeparately, fixing Agou Betay for Pay- " ment in Kind, in many Places, and annexing the Collection of many Spots to the Purgunnah of " Bebeah, and others to the Deory. In that Manner he made ſuch a Settlement as tended to the " Happineſs of the Ryots. In that Year he paid the Aboab of the Purgunnah at 1 9 A. per Cent. " &c. up to the End of 1191 Fuſſuly; the ſame Aboab remained current in the Mofuſſil, and " nothing more was claimed.

" In

" In 1192 Sherf Ali and Aka Mehendy took the Purgunnah in queſtion in Farm as Partners.
" In that Year they fixed the Aboab at 7 R' 1 A' per Cent. and collected the ſame from the " Zemindars.
" In the End of the Year, according to the Repreſentations of the Zemindars, they (the ſaid " Farmers) gave up One Half of the ſaid Aboab, and collected the other Half, that is, 3, 8, 6.
" In 1193 and 1194 Mukund Ram the Amil of Koonr, Mundcoo Sing the Rajah's Son, kept " up this ſame Aboab of 7 1 A', and collected it from the Malguzars; but although in many " Places 7 1 A' were realized, in others the Half only was taken, and in others nothing at " all.
" In 1195 Mookundram, the laſt Year's Amil, remained in the Purgunnah till the End of " Bhadoon, and made the Collections till the Month of Sawun, without paying the ſmalleſt At- " tention to the Cultivation of the enſuing Year; in the Beginning of Aſſar there were no Prepara- " tions made for the Cultivation of Shamaar and Kodom, and, where the Cultivation had in ſome " Places been carried on for a Grain Crop, it was in many Parts loſt by Inundation;—the Ribby " Crop ſtill yet remained, which the Rain had blaſted (Hirdo). By theſe Means the Purgunnah " in queſtion has fallen greatly, inſomuch that its Revenue will be this Year leſs than uſual.

" Read, the following Letter from the Raja on this Subject, written Yeſterday in conſequence " of its having been curſorily before the Reſident the Day before.

" Raja to the Reſident.

" When I repreſented to you the Particulars of the Diſobedience of Puchoter, you were pleaſed " to order that they ſhould be ſent to you; and that, if their Objections were found groundleſs, " they ſhould be rebuked. I did accordingly ſend the ſaid Perſons to you, together with Salla " Buſtee Ram my Vakeel, and the Amil of the Pergunnah; you were pleaſed to deſire Shunker " Pundit to aſcertain the State of the ſaid Perſons Complaints, and to report the ſame to you, " which he did; and Buſteram informed me fully what you thereon obſerved to him brought " the People back here.
" My good Sir, to the preſent Time I never have, as you well know, in ſettling the Complaints " of the Ryots, had in view the Profit or Loſs of the Amils, but only the Ryots Happineſs; but " now theſe People will not abide by their own Agreements, or act according to the Report " of the Canongoes, which Buſtee Ram delivered in to you in Anſwer to your Purgunnah. If " theſe People do not adhere to what is right, and according to the Accounts, others will alſo " catch the Infection; and, as the Period for the Collections is now ſhort, the Revenue of Go- " vernment will not be punctually received. You are the Maſter, therefore I have fully repre- " ſented it to you. I have alſo received a Petition from Mookundram, the Amil of Havely " Ghazipoore, ſetting forth the Wickedneſs of the People there. The Particulars of People of " this Kind, and the State of the Farmers, ſuch as it is, are fully apparent; in all Caſes your " Support is neceſſary.
" The Reſident, referring to the Proceedings of the 1ſt of March laſt, finds that the Rye, or " general Rate per Bigah, was then fixed by Conſent of the Ryots of Puchoter at 2 4 per Bigah, " which is 4 Annas leſs than it ſtood at in 1173, 22 Years ago. The Aboab was not then indeed " ſettled, but left to the Canongoes to fix; and as they have fixed it at 2 A' per Rupee of the " Rye, which is alſo as little as it was in 1173, and One Half leſs than the Amil wiſhed to " exact.
" The Ryots and the Amil being now preſent, they are informed that the Rye ſhall be fixed " as agreed on (for which, vide Proceedings of the 1ſt March) at 2½ Rupees per Bigah, and the " Aboab at 2 Annas, as fixed by the Canongoes: The Amil making to the Ryots (as he has " ſtipulated) an Allowance for their Loſſes by Inundation.

" Extract from the Proceedings 16th June 1788.

Read, the following Petition from ſundry Ryots of the Talooka of Lotah, in the Pergunnah of " Sheopore.

" Whatever we have been uſed to pay in the Times of Bubount Sing and Cheyte Sing, we have " this Year paid the ſame on account of our Poppy Cultivation; but Shunker Rullen and Sunker " Rutter, who hold the Tallook of Lotah under the Rajah, do, by Force and Violence, demand " from us 1¼ Annas ℔ R', or 9 6 Annas ℔ Cent. Increaſe, being what we never gave in the " Time of Raja Bulwant Sing. By this we ſee no Proſpect of paying what is demanded of us, " and are helpleſs; and all this, although they take from us what is to make up our Loſſes occa- " ſioned by the Encampment of Troops at Merwaddy. Heretofore, once in the Time of Sheo " Omer Sing, we were thus oppreſſed; but, complaining to the Reſident, we got an Order to " prohibit undue Exactions, and, upon the Receipt of the Perwannah, we were not moleſted. " As we are unable to ſupport any exceſſive Demand, we therefore apply to you for Juſtice.

" The Petitioners, being aſked how long they have paid this Tax of 1¼ Annas, anſwer, for " theſe Two Years paſt; and that is over and above their old Aboabs.

" The Reſident underſtands from Omrow Sing, that this 1½ Annas is compoſed of the follow-
" ing Articles:

" 1 Rupees Ruſſom Khaz,—and
" 8 A[a] Nankar of Canongoes.
" 8 D[o] Fuſaleen and Rozana of D[o].
" 1 ℔ Cent. Bhet and Dehuz, or Newta.
" 1 Chanda.
" 8 Kiſch Mutfuddear.
" 1½ Mulkana.
" 5 Puckhans, together with Two Rupees, with other Taxes which Omrow
" Sing is not acquainted with the Particulars of.

" Ordered, That the Talookdars deliver in their Anſwer to this Complaint To-morrow.

" Extract from the Proceedings the 18th June 1788.

" Read, the following Anſwer of the Talookdar of Lotah to the Complaints of the Ryots, pre-
" ferred againſt them on the 16th Inſtant.

" Tranſlation of the Anſwer of Shumboo Ruttin, and Sunker Rutten.

" We demand the Revenue according to the paſt Years, but they are not willing to pay
" according to that, and have preſented a Petition to the Preſence; we are therefore hopeful for
" Juſtice.

" The Term uſed in the above Anſwer for former Years being Gujeſta and Pecuſta, Shumboo
" Rutten, one of the Talookdars who is preſent, is aſked to what Term he confines that Ex-
" preſſion; he anſwered, to the Two laſt Years. Being aſked, if theſe Two Years he had laid on
" any new Aboab; after endeavouring to evade the Queſtion, by ſaying he only collects the ſame
" Jumma as in Bulwant Sing's Time; he at laſt anſwers, that he and his Partners have in thoſe
" Two Years collected a new Aboab of 1 1½ and 2 A[a] ℔ Rupees. Being aſked, under what
" Plea or Denomination theſe additional Taxes have been exacted, he delivers the following Ac-
* Sic in Orig. " count * therefore.

" 1 Beehray, ℔ Cent.	—	—	3	2
" 2[d] Wekay Negory	—	—	0	4
" 3[d] Dooſtoor Dewanny	—	—	1	4
" 4 Ruſloom Kheyzanee		—	1	0
" 5 Perkhay —	—	—	0	10 } and in ſome Villages only 8 An[a].
" 6 Muſtmuddies Charges		—	3	2 }
" 7 Canongoes Ruſſom	—	—	0	8
" 8 D[o] Fuſleyn —	—	—	2	0 ℔ Village.
" 9 Bhet and Dehz	—	—	1	0 D[o].
" 10 Chundah	—	—	1	0 D[o].
" Total ℔ Cent.			9	4 ℔ Cent.
" And ℔ Village			4	0
			13	4

" All the above is eſtabliſhed ſince 1193, between 2 and 3 Years ago.

" The Ryots ſay, that in the Time of Codwunt Sing and Cheyte Sing, the Forefathers of the
" preſent Talookdar, their Land was rented to them at 5 Rupees ℔ Biga, with 7 A[a] 6 Pice Aboab,
" making ℔ Rupee R[s] 1 6; now the former Aboab is incorporated with the former Aſſel, and
" makes One Aſſel of 5 7 6 ſuperadded to and calculated upon, which is the additional Aboab
" above mentioned, which is exacted from ſome Ryots at the Rate of 2 A[a], from others 1 Anna,
" from others ½ an Anna ℔ R[e], according to Circumſtances.

* Sic in Orig. " The Reſident, taking into Conſideration the preſent Cauſe and its Connection with * gene-
" ral State of the Country in regard to ſuch additional Taxes which have been introduced more or
" leſs into almoſt every Purgunnah ſince the Period of Cheyte Sing's Expulſion, is of Opinion,
" that to declare all theſe in the preſent State of Things undue Exactions, and as ſuch to prohibit
* Sic in Orig. " them, would be to throw the Reſidue of the current Year's Revenue into * to utmoſt Danger;
" and indeed to preclude the poſſible Realization of it, ſince the Ryots of every Purgunnah would
" avail themſelves of the preſent Inſtance as a Precedent to ſtop their current Payments and to
" demand the ſame Deduction, the Time which would elapſe in regulating which, would alone
" moſt materially affect, if not entirely ſtop, the Collections: It is therefore only from the Be-
" ginning of the enſuing Year that ſuch Meaſures can with Safety be carried into Effect, as may
" root out the preſent Innovations. Wherefore, without paſſing any formal Deciſion on the preſent
" Caſe, the Reſident thinks himſelf obliged, for the preſent, to content himſelf with recommending
" to the Defendants to ſatisfy the Petitioners as they can, or that otherwiſe an Order will paſs
" againſt them much more to their Prejudice than ſuch a Compromiſe can be.

" (A true Extract.)

7 (Signed) " Jon[n] Duncan, Reſident.

* Extract of Proceedings of the Benares Reſidency, dated the 25th June 1788.

" The Reſident, on Conſideration of the preſent Seaſon of the Year, and of the Circumſtances " of the Country, and of its decayed and decaying State, and the Neceſſity of a Reform, has " prepared in Perſian a Perwannah to the Raja, of which the following Tranſlation is here recorded, " (No. 7, Vide Reſident's Letter of the 12th September, in which it is entered.)

" The above Perwannah having the ſame Objects, and being to nearly the ſame Purport, " with the Difference only of a few Articles, added as ſome private Memorandums which the Re- " ſident gave on the 18th Inſtant to the Rajah for his private Information and Remarks; a Con- " verſation this Evening enſued between the Raja and the Reſident on the Subject thereof, in which " * Raja's Averſion to carry the propoſed Plan into Execution, and above all, to iſſue the propoſed * Sic in Orig. " Form of Pottah, appeared moſt evident, and expreſſed even in Terms of a Degree of Violence " and Aſperity unuſual with the Raja. His main Objection is, that, by iſſuing the Pottah now " (although he allows this to be the only Seaſon for a Twelvemonth hence during which it can be " iſſued with Effect), his Collections for the current Year would fail, or run the greateſt Danger, " from the Ryots inſiſting, as they would (he ſays) be moſt ready to do, on paying even for this " Year only, according to the Terms of the new or propoſed Pottah; and although, in Reply, the " Reſident obſerved to him that the Perwannah contained an expreſs Order to the Aumin to ſettle " the Ryots Accounts for the preſent Year, and to inforce Payment of the Balances, according to " the Pottahs and Rates now actually current, yet this had no Effect on the Raja, and he inforced " his Argument, with ſhewing a Statement he had prepared of his heavy Moffuſil Balances, ſaying, " all he wanted, was to be able to perform his Engagements with Government, but that he could " not truſt on being able to do ſo, were the Pottahs propoſed by the Reſident now iſſued. In the " Courſe of the Argument, which at length became a little warm on both Sides, the Raja deſired, " that at leaſt the Meaſure might be deferred for 20 Days, to allow Time to aſcertain (as he now " acknowledged himſelf not well or perfectly informed about) what Taxes had been really collected " in the laſt complete Year of Cheyt Sing's Managements, or 1187, as well as to make ſome Pro- " greſs in the Collections of the Balances; but when it was thereupon obſerved, that all the Ryots " Kiſtbundies, or Periods of Payment for this Year had * inded in Jeyte, and aſked by the Reſident, * Sic in Orig. " whether he could aſſure that 20 Days hence would, according to the Seaſon and Cuſtoms of this " Country, be a proper Time for the Diſtribution of theſe Pottahs; he ſaid, he muſt confeſs that " now was the proper Seaſon. He alſo deſired that the Meaſure might be deferred till Aſſar " 1196; but when aſked what was to occaſion any Difference between that Month in this and the " next Year, ſo as to admit of that being then ſafely carried into Execution, which would now, " according to his Opinion, occaſion ſo much Harm, he could not give any rational Anſwer: In- " deed, on the contrary, it is but too evident that the longer the preſent Syſtem exiſts, the more " difficult will be the Remedy, as the Country will every where go more rapidly to decline. " However, conſidering the Danger of taking any haſty Reſolution in a Matter of ſuch important " Concern as the preſent, the Raja is deſired to take his Leave for this Night, promiſing to ſend " a fair Copy of the State of his Collections and Balances above referred to To-morrow, and " being told that the Reſident will take all To-morrow to conſider of what is ultimately re- " ſolved on.

" 27th June 1788.

" The Reſident having, according to his Intimation to the Raja, as recorded in Proceedings " of the 25th Inſtant, conſidered the Subject of his Objections to the Pottah and Perwannah " therein recorded, and intended to have been ſent to him for Execution, thinks fit now to en- " cloſe to the Raja a Perſian Copy of the ſaid Perwannah, in a ſeparate Letter, of which the fol- " lowing Tranſlation is here recorded.

" Reſident to the Raja.

" You are well acquainted with the Meaſures I had conceived, from a View of the State of " the Country, might be applied to its Relief and Reſtoration; but from the Converſation that " paſſed between you and me on this Subject the Day before Yeſterday, it has appeared that " you have Objections to the carrying of thoſe propoſed Regulations into Execution, more parti- " cularly in regard to the Draught of the Pottah, the iſſuing of which you think will materially " affect and prejudice the Collections of the current Year; yet as you have not yet inſpected the " Hookurn Nama, or propoſed Regulations, in a full and complete State, they are ſent in- " cloſed; and it is neceſſary that you conſider them well, and all the real Objections there may " be againſt carrying them into Effect; and, after receiving your Anſwer on the Subject, what- " ever may appear to be ſuitable to the Occaſion ſhall take place: But this is eſſential, that if, " without ſtating in Writing Objections thereto, you agree to the Regulations as propoſed, you " muſt engage with your Heart and Mind to carry the Whole into Effect, and alſo to complete " this Year's Revenue, and take the Charge thereof upon you; or otherwiſe write a clear Anſwer, " that whatever is practicable, conſiſtent with the Realization of the Revenue of Government, may " be effected.

" 29th June 1788.

" The

" The following is a Tranſlation of the Accounts exhibited by the Raja to the Reſident, on the " 25th Inſtant, to enforce his Argument againſt the Plan then under Diſcuſſion for the new Culti- " vation, as recorded in Proceeding of the 25th—27th inſtant.

" Tranſlation of the Papers tranſmitted by the Raja to the Reſident, on the 26th of June 1788.

" Paper N° 1.

" Waſſil Bakee of the Company's Revenue to the End of Byſach, viz.

" Jumma of 1195.	Amount paid to the End of Byſach, being the Amount of 8 Kiſts.	Remains to be paid, 4 Kiſts for the 1195, including Deductions or Remiſſion.
40,00,000 0 0	27,68,000 0 0	12,32,000 0 0
		" Excluſion * of 50,000 R^{s}
		" to be paid in Badoon on
		" Acc^{t} the Balances of 1191.

* Sic in Orig.

" Paper, N° 2.

" Particulars of the Moffuſſil Balance for the whole Year of 1195 Fuſſily :

" Amount in the Treaſury on the 19th of Ramzan, on the 24th of June 1788			1,28,034 11 9
" Balance in the Moffuſſil, due by the Renter, viz.			
" From Kull Ali Beg (excluſive of Bhokeelu — —	R^{s} 2,93,485 6 6		
" From other Renters — —	6,39,038 5 6		
			9,32,523 12 0
" From the Aumeenee Mehals, eſtimated according to their " Jummas in 1194 — —	1,77,851 7 6		
" Deduct 1,00,000 of R^{s} which it is reckoned will not be " realized out of the Amount of the above Eſtimate of " the Aumanee Mehals —	1,00,000 0 0		77,851 7 6
" Balances of Nuzzerana, viz.			
" Due by Kulb Ali Beg —	40,000 0 0		
" Do. from other Renters —	24,000 0 0		
			64,000 0 0
		B^{s} S^{s} R^{s}	12,02,409 15 3

" N. B. From this Statement it appears, that the Moffuſſil Balance for the " whole Year, excluſive of the Money in the Treaſury, is B^{s} S^{s} 10,74,375 3 6

Paper, N° 3.

" Particulars of Receipts from the Cuſtoms in 1194 :

" From the Benares, viz. Permit Office — — Rupees	87,875	6 9
" From the Benares Ameenee Do. — —	1,02,578	16 6
" Do. Ghazeepoor — — —	1,03,327	14 6
" Do. Mirzapoor — — —	1,38,600	10 3
" Do. Rammagur — — —	6,383	13 3
" Do. Juanpoor — — —	10,506	11 0
" Total Amount of Cuſtoms realized in 1194, — R^{s}	4,49,273	2 3
" Receipts of Cuſtoms from the Beginning of 1195 Fuſſilee to the 19th of " Ramzan, or the 24th of June — R^{s} 2,88,218 11 0		
" This Sum being deducted from the total Amount of Cuſtoms collected in " 1194, the Balance will ſhew the Amount of the expected Receipts for the " remaining Part of 1195 Fuſſily, which are by the Raja's Account eſtimated " at the Amount realized in 1194 —	2,88,218	11 0
" Balance, — R^{s}	1,61,054	7 3

" In order to enable the Reſident to judge of the above Account ſent by the Raja, he has " cauſed to be prepared the following State of the Settlement and Balances of the current Year, " and an Eſtimate of the probable Ways and Means to liquidate the current Year's Revenue, " and at the ſame Time to iſſue the Pottahs, both which are *

* Sic in Orig.

" Expected

" Expected Ways and Means for liquidating the Amount of Revenue due from Zemindary of " Benares to the Honourable Company, from the End of Bylauk to that of Bhadeoor 1195 " Fuſſilee.						
" Amount of the Raja's Kiſtbundy for 1195 — —				Rupees	40,00,000	0 0
" Deductions, viz.						
" Amount of Remiſſions allowed to the Raja by the Com- " pany, for 1194 — — —			1,72,058	3 0		
" To this add the Amount to be allowed to the Raja for " 1195 Fuſſily, on Account of the Abolition of the Rah- " dary Duties in the Zemindary of Benares —			12,707	0 0		
			1,84,765	3 0		
" From this Amount deduct ſundry Remiſſions formerly " allowed, but which are not to be granted the Raja for " 1195 Fuſſily, viz.						
" Salt Petre Duties —	1,65,123	0 0				
" Amount of Deductions made by the " Board from the former Remiſſions " allowed the Raja for the Dewanny " and Forgidary Aclawluts, at Be- " nares, &c. and other Articles —	13,165	8 0				
			29,677	11 0		
					1,55,087	8 0
" Amount of payable Revenue due from the Raja for the " Year 1195 Fuſſily — — —				—	38,44,912	8 0
" Deduct Amount of 8 Kiſts, paid by the Raja into the Ho- " nourable Company's Treaſury to the End of Byſack " 1195 Fuſſily — — —				— —	27,68,000	0 0
" Amount of Revenue due from the Raja to the Company " from the End of Byſack to the End of the Year				— —	10,76,912	8 0
" To liquidate the above Demand, the following are the " eſtimated Ways and Means, or Reſources, viz.						
" Amount due from ſubſtantial Renters, and who will be " able to pay the ſame, and at the ſame Time iſſue the " new Pottahs from Mirza Coſſim Beg, Renter of Chaw- " ſah and Zemaneah, due to the End of the Year			41,500	0 0		
" From Shew Laul Dobeh, Renter of Rhanpore —			6,300	0 0		
" Baboo Awſſan Sing, Renter of Syedpore —			5,200	0 0		
" Mehendy Alikhan, Do. of Shaderabad —			14,300	0 0		
" Hurfierſad Dobah, Do. of Nowſan —			11,400	0 0		
" Cawn Daſs, Do. of Mowey and Mowary —			8,400	0 0		
" Alad Miſſen, Do. of Burra Mahack —			25,200	0 0		
" Shumker Rutten, Do. of Lohothah —			2,900	0 0		
" Juggul Sing, Do. — —			19,100	0 0		
" Shew Dyal Sing, Do. of Gurwara — —			39,800	0 0		
" Scuperſeen Sing, Do. of Mahomedabad —			33,400	0 0		
" Do. Do. of Baylſee — —			22,300	0 0		
" Do. Do. of Kola Aſtah —			17,200	0 0		
" Mirza Saduk, Do. of Kuntil — —			68,200	0 0		
" Do. Do. of Meejeva —			15,200	0 0		
" Delieſt Sing, Do. of Jecknee — —			2,500	0 0		
" Jeſwent Sing, Do. of Ghiſſwat — —			21,400	0 0		
" Daleb Sing, Do. of ½ of Bhadder — —			54,100	0 0		
" Portab Rooder, Do. of Chittinpore —			5,400	0 0		
" Brejee Laul Chowdry, Do. of Meygawn —			4,000	0 0		
" Gongaperſhad, Do. of Chunam Farm —			7,800	0 0		
" Saibram, Do. of Sejie Do. — —			2,000	0 0		
" Daleb Sing, Do. of Akroneiah — —			1,100	0 0		
" Hookam Sing, Do. of Kurnadandy —			2,500	0 0		
" Teekaram, Do. of Scorkay Kerowt —			2,100	0 0		
" Delect Sing, Do. of Kuſwar, Akrowree, Keerowna, " Ralloopore, and Bhugavant —			60,500	0 0		
" Buſſunduth Sing, Do. of Bhinſa Deurayne —			4,800	0 0		

" Brought over						
" Sue Surn Sing, Do. of Dowroua — —					1,800	0 0
" Kulb Ali Beg, for Bhoeelee, as Pettabs Sing's Bail or " Security — — —					45,700	0 0
" The Detached Villages — — —					11,700	0 0
					5,56,900	0 0
" The Balances due from the following Amils will not, in all " Probability, be completely realized; therefore an " Eſtimate is made of the probable Amount that moſt " likely may be realized from each.						
" Due to the End of the Year from Ali " Huſſun Khan, Renter of Zehoorabad, " 21,500, out which may be realized				10,000	0 0	
" Ditto, Muſtapha Keel Kan, Renter of Par- " chooter, 23,200 of which may be realized				11,000	0 0	
" Ditto from Bukkſhoo Sing the Renter " of Sekundpore and Suckneſſer 57,300, " out of which may be realized				22,000	0 0	
" Ditto from Raja Adel Sing, Renter of " Burhur Bejy Ghur, 27,600, out of " which may be realized				12,000	0 0	
" Ditto from Mirza Kubb Ali Beg, Renter " of Boleſah and Kheraed, 1,08,800, of " which may be realized				34,000	0 0	
" Ditto from ditto for Juampore 88,100, " out of which may be realized				71,000	0 0	
" Ditto from ditto for Burſutty 21,700, of " which may be *				10,000	0 0	
" Ditto from ditto for Gopaulapoor " 20,900, of which may be realized				10,000	0 0	
" Ditto from ditto for Mougrah 29,000, of " which may be realized				10,000	0 0	
" Ditto from Thummun Sing for Murreahoo " 43,600, of which may be realized				35,000	0 0	
					2,20,000	0 0
" Expected Receipts from the Amaunee " Mohuls, viz.						
" From Purgunnah Kundah				4,000	0 0	
" Kereeat Seekhur				15,000	0 0	
" Burwul and Dhooſs				18,000	0 0	
" Meajwah				11,000	0 0	
" Chitforozpoor				2,500	0 0	
" Gurhah and Dehinah				8,000	0 0	
" Ghazeepore				10,000	0 0	
					68,500	0 0
" Expected Receipts from the Cuſtoms to " the End of the Year —					1,00,000	0 0
" Buhray and Treaſury Fees for the whole Year, what has " been already collected not having been as yet appro- " priated to the Payment of the Company's Revenue					64,000	0 0
					10,09,400	0 0
" Caſh in the Treaſury — —					1,28,034	11 9
" Amount of Eſtimated Reſources — —					11,37,434	11 9
" Eſtimated Amount of Ways and Means —					11,37,434	11 9
" Amount due to the Company of the Current " Year 1195. — —					10,76,912	8 0
					60,522	3 9

ic in Orig.

" Waſil

" Extract of Proceedings of the Benares Reſidency, under Date the 11th July 1788.

" Read, the following Abſtract of a Letter from the Canongoe of the Pergunnah of Beluck. Canongoe of the Purgunnah Ba'eek.

" Subſtance of the Repreſentation of Derciah Barain, Canongoe of Purgunna Baluch.

" That he ſends the Accounts of the Collections; that about Rupees 18,193 ſtill remain due " from the Purgunnahs, which is owing, he ſays, partly to the Badneſs or blaſting of the Crops " in ſeveral Places, and partly to the Indiſpoſition of the Parties to pay what is really due from " them; adding, that no one attends to the next Year's Cultivation, and, that the Month of Aſſur " being elapſed, the Period for the Cultivation of the Herof Harveſt is paſſed, and that the " Farmers, Amils, and the Rajah's Sezaul, are at Variance; the former wiſhing the latter's " Failure, the latter having only in view to collect all he can; whence, if the Reſident wiſhes to " promote the Cultivation of the next Year, he muſt (the Canongoe ſays) ſend a Man on his own " Part to carry it on with a Form of Pottah, made out alſo by himſelf, or that otherwiſe the " Purgunnah will go to ruin.

" The following Letter is thereon written to the Rajah.

" It appears that the Four or Five Ameens who have within theſe Five or Six Days taken Copy ſent to the Rajah, with a Letter about the Cultivation. " their Leave of me, are not yet gone into the Mofuſſil, as of the Time for their going none now " remains. If the Regulations are to be carried on in this Manner into Execution, 'tis better that " they ſhould remain for this Year altogether ſuſpended. The Canongoes of Beheah having " written a Repreſentation to me, it goes encloſed; you ſhould maturely conſider it.

" 12th July 1788.

" The Rajah having this Day waited on the Reſident, in Company with the Buſtinan his Vakeel, Reſident's Conference with the Rajah about the Cultivation and Revenue. " and with Surbjeit Sing, lately arrived from Calcutta, the Reſident aſked him, what Anſwer he " had to make to the Propoſition which the Reſident tranſmitted to him on the Inſtant through " his Vakeel Buſteram? After ſome introductory Agreement, the Reſident further told the Rajah " that, as the new Regulations and Pottahs muſt be iſſued, if he (the Rajah) could not from that " Circumſtance, or under the general Situation of the Country, both carry theſe new Regulations " into Effect, and be anſwerable for this Year's Revenue, he (the Reſident) was (late as it is in the " Seaſon) willing immediately to take the Charge of both Articles on himſelf; and, to give the " Rajah a general Releaſe for the Revenue of this Year, taken on himſelf the Burthen and Re- " ſponſibility of realizing what was ſtill due to the Company. On this explicit Declaration, the " Rajah promiſed again to be anſwerable for both Points, expecting only the Reſident's beſt " Aſſiſtance in the Realization of the Revenue which was promiſed him; he alſo promiſed that " the Aumeens ſhould in Three Days Time be every where diſpatched. He appears to have " thought that ſome of them had actually gone, who were Yeſterday ſtill lingering about Benares.

" Read, the following Anſwer from him to the Letter written on this Subject on Yeſterday, Rajah's Anſwer about the Delay in ſending the Aumeens.

" (after quoting the Reſident's Letter.)

" Sir,

" The Ameens who went to you to take Leave, have been peremptorily ſent into the Mofuſſil; " and, according to your Orders, Inſtructions have been iſſued to the Sezawuls and Amauney " Amils to carry on the Regulations (of which a Copy has been ſent to them) into Effect. I " have alſo underſtood the Tenor of the Repreſentation from the Canongoe of Beleeah; but thoſe " received from Reazul Huſſein, the Naib of Mirza Kulb Ali Khan, and Latta Rainſing, the " Sezawul, thoſe are entirely contrary: Wherefore, to aſcertain the Truth and to carry on the " Cultivation, I am writing to theſe Two Perſons; in whatever they write in Reply I will " repreſent the ſame to you.

" 13th July 1788.

" The Reſident underſtanding that the Rajah has not written to the Aumils of each Pergunnah, Further Letter to the Rajah about Aumeens and Amil co operating with them. " as he ought to make the Ryotts attend on the Aumils to receive their Pottahs, an Order is now " written to him to do ſo, and to cauſe the Amils to co-operate with the Aumeans in the iſſuing of " the Pottahs, and for the Amils to atteſt the new Pottahs, as is already required in the original " Inſtructions.

" 14 July, 1788.

" Read the following Letter from Mr. Neave:

" To Jonathan Duncan Eſq. Reſident at Benares.

" Sir,

" I incloſe you a Dakbitta for 18,000 S[a] Rupees on Account of the Purgunnahs under my Mr. Neave, with Dakhilla, and Information that no more Collections can be made. " Superintendency, and this will be the laſt I ſhall have it in my Power to afford: Should I realize " beyond this Amount, it ſhall be ſent in Specie to Benares. By your Public Letter, I am led " to conceive the Rajah muſt have miſinformed you of the Balance due from thoſe Diſtricts, " and he muſt have done it with no good Intention towards me; when at the very Time he was

" affording

" affording you theſe falſe Statements, he had a perfect Knowledge of the real Accounts from his " Vackeel ſtationed with me.

" I have the Honour to be,
" Sir,
" Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,
(Signed) " J. Neave,
" Head Aſſt. Benares.

" Juanpoor,
" 13th July 1788.

" The Dakhilla incloſed in the above Letter from Mr. Neave is ſent to the Rajah, with the " Intimation contained in Mr. Neave's Letter, viz. That little or nothing remains to be collected " of this Year's Revenue in the Diſtricts under that Gentleman's Superintendency. The Rajah " is alſo informed that as Mr. Neaves was only deputed into thoſe Pergunnahs at his (the Rajah's) " Requeſt to aſſiſt his Collections, if he (the Rajah) thinks that his own Officers, or by the " Recall of Mr. Neave, he could realize any more Revenue, the ſame ſhall take place immediately " on his Signification to that Effect; becauſe now, as that Gentleman has written to the Reſident " that he has realized all that appeared to him to remain to be realized when he went there, as " will be ſeen, he ſays, by the General Accounts of the Collection of which the Rajah's Vackeel " is alſo well acquainted, and as it appears that he (Mr. Neaves) can now do no more in reſpect " to the Moffheſſil Collection, it is proper and juſt that the Rajah, who has repeatedly taken " upon himſelf the Reſponſibility of this Year's Revenue, ſhould make the Collections in what- " ever Manner is to himſelf moſt ſatisfactory; wherefore he is deſired to write whether he wiſhes " Mr. Neave to remain or to ſend his own Officers, as whatever he may prefer ſhall take place.

" The Rajah is further informed that it appears to the Reſident moſt for his (the Rajah's) " preſent Intereſt, in reſpect to enabling him to pay his preſent Revenue, to ſettle the Accounts of " the Collections of Rubb Ali Beg's Diſtricts for the whole Year, ſo as to have in One View the " Amount of his Miſappropriations, or of his Officers and Shroffs, after which whatever Means " can be purſued for the Recovery of the ſaid Money will be thought of; but that until the real " State of the Accounts be known, it will be impoſſible for the Reſident to afford that effectual " Aid to the Rajah in this Reſpect that he is inclined to do.

Conditional Agreements of the Reſident relative to the Ameens Charge, continued.

" And further, that as the Intentions of the Honble. Company do in every Reſpect tend to the " Honour and Advantage of the Rajah, and the Happineſs of the People of this Country, and " as he (the Rajah) has repreſented that by reaſon of the diſtreſſed State of ſundry Pergunnahs, " and of the Concerns of various of the Amils, it will be difficult for him to defray the Expences " of the Aumeens; and that if the Expence thereof be charged on the Country, the Ryots will be " too much burthened thereby: Therefore, on this Condition that he (the Rajah) do in every " Pergunnah into all which Aumeens are to be deputed, act by his ſaid Agents in ſuch Manner as " may meet and merit my Approbation, and that the Regulations be fully carried into Execu- " tion and the Pottahs iſſued, the Expence of Aumeens ſhall neither be borne by the Rajah or the " Ryots, but I will give him (the Rajah) Credit for the Amount thereof in the Accounts of this " Year; but if it ſo happen that, contrary to this, the Execution of the Regulations in a proper " and juſt Manner, as he (the Rajah) has engaged for, do not take place, he (the Rajah) muſt " be anſwerable both for the Failure of the Meaſure, and the Expence attending on it, becauſe this " Meaſure has not been forcibly impoſed upon him (the Rajah) by Government, he (the Rajah) being " well aware that I had not * Objection to emancipate him both from the Charge thereof, and of the " Revenue of the current Year; and with regard to the Takavy of this Year, the Rajah will con- " ſider what I mentioned for his Information to Buſteeram his Vackeel, and act accordingly.

* Sic in Orig.

15th Inſtant, from the Rajah about Aumeens.

" Read, a further Letter from the Rajah, as follows:

" Rajah to the Reſident.

" I have been favoured with your Letter under Date the 13th July 1788, mentioning that you " underſtand that in regard to the Aumeens who have gone to carry on the Cultivation, and on the " the iſſuing of the Pottahs, I have not written to the Aumeels to cauſe the Ryots to attend on " them; wherefore you deſire me to write to the Aumils to co-operate with the Aumeens in " the iſſuing of the Pottahs, according to the Form in the Regulations; and that the Aumils " do counterſign or atteſt the ſaid Pottahs as the Aumeens ſhall then deliver them.

" My kind Sir, I formerly ſent ſtrict Orders to the Aumils to co-operate with the Aumeens " according to the Regulations. On account of the Aumeens Allowances not being ſettled, there " was a Delay in the Execution: * Now Writings are going to the Aumils according to your " Order, and will act with reſpect to the Aumeens Charge as you may order.

" Dated 13th July 88, Buſteeram.

* Sic in Orig.

Rajah's Inſtructions to the Aumeens and to Aumils about the Cultivation and Pottahs.

" Buſteeram, the Rajah's Vakeel, delivered in, with the above Letter, Copies of the Rajah's " Inſtructions to the Aumeens and Orders to the Aumils, of which the following Tranſlations " are here recorded.

" Rajah's

" Rajah's Sunnuds to the Aumeens.

" Be it known to the Chowdries, Canongoes, Zemindars, Ryots, and Huſbandmen of the Per-
" gunnahs of ——— in the Sircar of ———, in the Soubal of Allahabad.

" This being the Month of Aſſar, and the Seaſon for cultivating for the enſuing Year thereof,
" ——— is appointed Aumeen from the Huzzoor or Preſence.

" It is neceſſary that they do confidently attend upon the ſaid Aumeen, and receive Pottahs
" for Nekdy Peh, and Porhy, and Khul Land, &c. according to the Hookem Nama and Per-
" wannah of the Reſident of Benares, with the Approbation of the preſent Aumil; and that they
" carry on the Cultivation in ſuch Manner that the ſame may ſo effectually take place that not
" a Bega or Beſwa remain fallow.

" And the ſaid Aumeen is to keep the Ryots by his good Conduct pleaſed and contented, and
" faithfully and religiouſly ſo to exert himſelf in regard to the Cultivation, that the Whole being
" completed, all the Land may be in a State of Culture; and all the Ryots who before receiving
" the new Pottahs deſire to have their Accounts for 1195 ſettled. It is neceſſary that the ſaid
" Accounts be immediately ſettled in Conjunction with the Canongoes and Aumils of the Per-
" gunnahs, according to the Pottahs and Rates of 1195; and afterwards that the new Pottah be
" given according to the Hookemnanah and Pottah of the Reſident; and each of the new
" Pottahs is to be atteſted by him (the Aumeen), and by the preſent Aumil, and by the Canon-
" goes; and whatever is ſpecified in the Hookemnamah of the Reſident's, Reports are to be made
" to the Huzoor, he is to obſerve the ſame accordingly.

" Knowing this to be very poſitively enjoined, let the above Injunctions be attended to.

" Dated

" Rajah's Perwannah to the Aumils.

" Whereas ——— is appointed to the Pergunnah of —— to give Pottahs, and to promote the
" Cultivation for the Fuſſily Year 1196, it is neceſſary that he, cauſing the Ryots of the ſaid
" Pergunnah to aſſemble, do, in Conjunction with the ſaid Aumeen, in Conformity to the
" Hookemnamah or Regulations of the Perwannah of the Preſence (or Reſident), cauſe the
" Pottah, of which the Form is ſent with the Aumeen, to be iſſued, and atteſt the ſame
" himſelf as approving thereof; in like Manner as the ſame is alſo ſpecified in the Hookemnamah.
" Never do you in this Reſpect act contrary or deviating. If in this Reſpect you delay and
" procraſtinate, you will be duly reprehended from the Preſence, and become yourſelf anſwerable.
" Know this to be poſitively enjoined. Dated 9th Shewal, or 13th July 1788. An Anſwer is
" written to the above Letter from the Rajah, deſiring to have a Copy of the Firſt or former
" Orders he mentions to have ſent to the Aumils, and approving of the laſt Orders ſent to
" them, and of the Sunnud to the Aumeens as above recorded. The Letter then continues
" as follows:

" As to what you write, that an Account of the Aumeens Allowances not being ſettled a De-
" lay has taken place in the Proceedings, this forms no juſt Argument for delaying the Execu-
" tion of the Regulations; becauſe the Expence in Queſtion is in Truth and Propriety payable
" rather by yourſelf or by the Ryots, and in both Caſes the Aumeens muſt receive ſuch Allowances
" in the Moffuſſil and not from this: Wherefore, as to this Non-adjuſtment of their Expences being
" any Plea for the Delay in ſending them into the Moffuſſil, what Weight has ſuch an Argument?
" But as many of them have now gone into the Moffuſſil, the Company will, on the Condition
" ſtipulated in my Letter of Yeſterday, allow you, at the End of the Year, Credit for the Amount
" of theſe Expences, which is entirely an Act of Bounty on the Part of Government, and not
" founded on any Claim that you could make on the Subject.

" 25th July 1788.

" Read the Two following Letters from Mr. Neave. Mr. Neave.

" To Jonathan Duncan Eſq. Reſident at Benares.

" Sir,

" Having received your Permiſſion to ſtate any Objection that might occur in the Execution of
" the Inſtructions granted to the Aumeens, I muſt inform you of the utter Impoſſibility of ad-
" hering to the Jumma of 1186: In many Places, particularly Singramaw, Budlapoor, &c. &c. the
" preſent Revenue exceeds the One propoſed, and ſo vice verſa. The * Zemindars, to whoſe Lot * Sic in Orig.
" it falls to receive an Abatement, will readily ſign Agreements, whereby he muſt be a certain
" Gainer; but who will be found to accept of Lands on diſadvantageous and ruinous Terms; and
" whilſt the head Rajepoots are ſuffered to retain the Influence they now poſſeſs over their Bre-
" thren, it will be an arduous Taſk to render thoſe Diſtricts (Singramore, Badlapoor, &c.) Cutcha:
" On the violent Adoption of any ſuch Plan they will retreat with their Ryots, whoſe Attachment
" is ſecured by Cuſtom and Caſt.

" I wiſh

" I wiſh to have your early Inſtructions on this Subject, being a Matter of much Moment.
" The Aumeens from all the Diſtricts complain loudly of the Want of Rain.

" I have the Honour to be,
" Sir,
" Your moſt obedient and humble Servant,
(Signed) " J. Neave,
" Head Aſſiſtant, Benares.

" Juanpoor,
" 22d July 1788.

" The following Anſwer is written to Mr. John Neave, on Commiſſion at Juanpoor.

" Sir,
" I have received your Letter of the 22d Inſtant.
" The Intention of the Regulations is, that the Zemindars (where there any) ſhould, in Conjunction with the Aumeens, grant Pollahs to their Ryots on the Terms and in the Form eſtabliſhed by the Regulations. It then reſts with the ſaid Zemindars to rent their own Lands upon the Produce of theſe Pottahs or not, as they may hereafter be diſpoſed. They may be aſſured I will not force them to do it againſt their Wills. All that is now wanted is, that they conſent to act with the Aumeens in the Diſtribution of the Pottahs to their inferior Tenants, leaving the ſubſequent Loſs or Gain to Government, ſhould not they chooſe to take the Reſponſibility of the Settlement on themſelves. If (as your Letter ſeems to intimate) they will not allow the Pottahs to be given to their Ryots, it is not worth while, for the Sake of One or Two Zemindars, to endeavour to force the Meaſure * within them; and in that Caſe, all I can recommend is, that you encourage the Cultivation there by every Means in your Power, and in the mean Time let me know what Objections thoſe Zemindars have to the Pottahs being jointly by themſelves and the Aumeens, or by themſelves alone, under the Aumeens Inſpection iſſued to the Ryots.

* Sic in Orig.

" I am, Sir,
" Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
" Jonath[n] Duncan, Reſident.

" Benares,
" 25th July 1788.

" 30th July 1788.

" Read the following Letter from Mr. Neave to Jonathan Duncan Eſq. Reſident at Benares.

" Sir,
" I am juſt favoured with your Letter of Yeſterday. Sooh Saul, the Amil of Murrahoohas, repreſented the whole Caſe of Ram Geer Goſſaine, who is indebted to Government on Account of Burſutty: This Man had the Preſumption to ſend his People into my Diſtricts to plunder the ſaid Goſſain's Houſe, without giving any previous Information to the Aumil of the Pergunnahs; however, as he is now acquainted with my Sentiments on the Irregularity of his Proceedings, I truſt he will ſquare his Conduct by ſtricter Rules of Propriety when any Inſtance may render Coercion neceſſary out of his own Diſtrict. I have already told Zepoor Khan to permit the Grain to be ſequeſtered, as it was immaterial who ſhould receive the Amount when it would finally be brought to the Raja's Account. Two * Paras of Sepoys will this Evening be deputed to Mogulpoorah, with the neceſſary Inſtructions.

* Sic in Orig.

" The Ranny ſhall meet no Obſtruction in the Cultivation of the Villages under Kunnyee Sing.

" I have the Honour to be,
" Sir,
" Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) " J. Neave,
" Head Aſſiſtant Benares.

" Juanpoor,
" 27th July 1783.

" To Jonathan Duncan Eſq. Reſident at Benares.

" Sir,
" I have received your Letter of the 25th Inſtant, and ſhall now, I hope, be able to remedy all Oppoſition I may meet with in iſſuing the Pottahs. I have hitherto forborn mentioning to the Aumeens that Government would, when abſolutely requiſite, advance Takavy to the Ryots: The preſent Publication of ſuch ſalutary Intentions is better poſtponed till the Aumeens, of their own Accord, inform us of the Neceſſity.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.
" Sir,
" Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) " J. Neave,
" Head Aſſiſtant Benares.

" Juanpore,
" 27th July 1778.

" To

" To Jonathan Duncan Eſq. Reſident at Benares.

" Sir,

" Jeo Ram, Aumeen of Hevelee Juanpoor, has requeſted that an Advance of Two Thouſand " Rupees Tuckavy may be made to him for the Purpoſe of carrying on the Cultivation.

" I requeſt your Orders on this Head.

" I have the Honour to be,

" Sir,

" Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

" Juanpoor

" 28th July 1788.

(Signed) " J. Neave,

" Head Aſſiſtant, Benares.

" The following Anſwer is written to Mr. John Neave, on Commiſſion at Juanpoor.

" Sir,

" I have received your Two Letters of the 27th, and that of the 28th Inſtant.

" I readily conſent to your iſſuing the Takavy you propoſe in the laſt, to the Aumeen of Havily " Juanpoor, and you will inſtruct him to make the beſt Uſe of it for the Promotion of Cultivation, " and to take ſure Precaution for its Repayment in the Courſe of 1196, with Intereſt at the Rate " of 10 per Cent. per Annum, the Bonds for which are to be made out by the Parties receiving " it in the Name or in Favour of the Rajah, the Loan or Advance being conſidered as from " him; which Bonds, duly executed and witneſſed, you will tranſmit to me, that I may deliver " them to the Rajah, and receive from him One general Bond in Conformity thereto, as he is to " be reſponſible to Government for the Repayment.

" I am, &c.

" Benares,

" 3d July 1788.

(Signed) " John Duncan, Reſident.

1ſt Auguſt 1788.

" Read a Letter from the Canongoes of Sekunderpoor, aſking Explanations of ſome Points " about the Pottahs, which are now ſent to them, together with a Lettah, or Meaſuring Rod of " Three Derah Hakee.

" Read a Letter from the Canongoes Pergunnah of Ghazeepoor, ſetting forth, that the Wells " which exiſted in 1187 being many of them gone to decay, this is a Ground of Objection to the " ſame Revenue being procured from the Country as in that Year; as where Sugar Cane then grew " in many Places, nothing is now there produced but common Grain; and that another Evil exiſts " in the Mortality that has taken place among the Cattle.

" They are informed in Anſwer, that the Rates of 1187, according to each Produce, and not " the Aſſeſſment of the ſame Jumma on each Spot of Land, is the Object of the Government; they " are alſo informed that ſome Takavy will be granted through the Rajah. A Copy of their Letter " is ſent to the Rajah for his Information.

" Read a Repreſentation from the Canongoe of Koſſah, ſetting forth, that no Aumeen has yet " arrived in their Purgunnah, and that the Buſineſs of the Cultivation is therefore at a Stand.

" A Copy of this Petition is ſent to the Rajah that he may take immediate Meaſures thereon.

" Three of the new Nels, Luttehs, or Meaſuring Rods, are now ſent to the ſeveral Canongoes " of Sehanderpoor, Ghazeepoor, and Keſſah, with the Reſident's Seal affixed on both Ends there- " of, and more will continue to be ſent daily.

" The following Letter is written to Mr. Neave:

" To Mr. John Neave, on Commiſſion at Juanpore.

" Sir,

" Having learnt that in ſome Places the plain hearing of the late Regulations for the new Cul- " tivation, and the iſſuing of the Pottahs, is ſo ſtrangely perverted, or groſsly miſunderſtood, by " the native Agents, that they hold out to the Ryots the actual aggregate Jumma, and not the " Rates of Jumma of 1187, are to be inſerted in the preſent Pottahs; and that, for Inſtance, " Land which then yielded Sugar Cane, or other valuable Produce, muſt now pay the Jumma of " that Produce. Although common Barley be now perhaps there cultivated, or although it be now " entirely waſte, I have thought it proper to iſſue a circular Notification to all the Aumeens and " Canongoes, excluſive of your Diſtricts, that the true Intent and plain Meaning of the Regu- " lations are, that the united Mal and Aboab aſſeſſed on each different Kind of Culture in 1187, " is now to be aſſeſſed and inſerted in the Nekdy Pottahs of the Ryots for the ſame Kind of Culture " in 1196, and not that the ſame Fields, containing now a different Produce from 1187, is to be " charged with the ſame Jumma as they paid then on a different Produce: This is ſo palpable, " that I ſhould not have thought it poſſible a Miſtake of this Kind could have been run into. It " is alone however ſufficient to prevent all the waſte Lands in the Country from being cultivated, " if not publickly corrected, as it now will I truſt be upon the additional Cultivation we have " principally to depend for the Equalization of the late Years forced Jummas. I therefore again " declare,

" declare, that the Ryots are to have the waſte Lands at what Rate of Revenue they like and will " chearfully engage for, whatever may have been the Produce of ſuch Lands in 1187.

" I beg you will make this Explanation generally known; and I remain, &c.

" Benares, (Signed) " Jon" Duncan,
" 1ſt Auguſt 1788. Reſident."

" P. S. I ſend you my Perſian Intimation on this Subject; the following is a Tranſlation " of the Notification mentioned in the above Letter.

" Tranſlation of Perwannah, to be circulated by the Rajah to all the Aumeens, and as an Addreſs " to him for that Purpoſe.

" Whereas it has appeared that the Meaning of the Regulations relative to the preſent Cultiva- " tion, and the iſſuing of the new Pottahs, has been ſo much miſrepreſented by ſeveral Perſons, " that many Ryots conſider that Lands, for Inſtance, which are entirely fallow, or in which com- " mon Grain is now raiſed, muſt, if ſuch Ground produce Sugar Cane in 1187 Fuſſily, pay the Rates " of Sugar Cane, although it be now fallow, or cultivated only for common Grain; or in other " Words, that the full aggregate Revenue paid by each Spot of Ground in 1187, muſt now be " paid for ſuch Spots reſpectively, and not the Rates thereof; and as in ſundry Places the Ryots " are thus frightened from receiving Pottahs, which is owing to a Conſtruction of the Orders that " is quite contrary to the Regulations and the fair Views of Government, you are therefore to " cauſe to be explained anew, to all the Aumeens and Ryots, that only the Rates of 1187 Fuſſily, " and not the Jumma, or entire Rental of 1187, for each ſeparate Spot of Land, has been fixed " upon in ſuch Manner, that for Land which, for Inſtance, produced Sugar Cane in 1187, and now " produces common Grain, the new Nekdy Pottah for ſuch Land muſt expreſs and ſtipulate for the " Rates of common Grain as the ſame ſtood in that Year; and if the Land in Queſtion be altogether " fallow or waſte, it muſt pay according to the Rates of fallow or waſte Land in like Manner as ſtands " ſpecified in the Regulations; that is, according to the Good-will of the Ryots: And again, where " Land that was fallow, or produced only common Grain in 1187, is now planted with Sugar Cane, " the Rates of 1187, for Sugar Cane, muſt be taken for ſuch Produce, and inſerted in the Nekdy Pot- " tahs. In ſhort, the Nekdy Pottahs muſt contain a Specification of the Rates of the Land, in " Conformity to its preſent Produce, according as the Ryots for ſuch Produce ſtood in 1187. If " any Aumeen ſhall have given Pottahs contrary to the Conditions above preſcribed, ſuch Pottahs " muſt be reſumed, and others given as above; and you are immediately to circulate this Per- " wannah, with the ſtricteſt Injunctions that it be carried exactly into Execution.

" A circular Order is iſſued to the Canongoes, to ſend, under their and the Cauzy's Seals, from " each Pergunnah, One of the Letteahs, or Meaſuring Rods, uſed in each Place reſpectively, for " 1187 and 1195 Fuſſily, to remain in the Reſident's Office; and that thence, and more eſpecially " from that of 1187, it may appear whether, in iſſuing the Pottahs of 1186, they have duly at- " tended in fixing the Rates of the Nekdy Pottahs of 1196, to the Difference between the Let- " teahs of 1187 and that of Three Dera Ilakee now ordered.

" True Extracts.

(Signed) " John Duncan,
" Reſident."

" Extract of Proceedings of the Reſidency of Benares.

" Read the following Letters and Encloſures from the Head Aſſiſtant at Benares.

" To Jonathan Duncan Eſq. Reſident at Benares.

1788. March 10th. Head Aſſiſtant of Benares with Accounts of the Affray between the Sepoys and the People of Buſſunt Pauh.

" Sir,

" On the 23d of laſt Month, Mirza Saduch, Renter of Mirzapoor, &c. informed me that the " Zemindars of Bynſa and Bajah were refractory, and requeſted I would ſend a Chupraſſie with a " written Injunction, to command their Appearance at the Cutchery, and to ſettle their Accounts: " This I immediately complied with. On the 27th ultimo the Chupraſſei returned, and reported " that the Zemindars refuſed to acknowledge either mine or the Aumil's Authority. Mirzah Sa- " duch came to me and delivered the encloſed Letter (No. 1.) from Roy Gocul Naut, his Naib at " Muzwar, under whoſe Government are the Villages of Bynſa and Baja, requeſting at the ſame " Time that I would grant a Guard of Sepoys to enforce Obedience; my Addreſs to Major " Macdonald (No. 2.) will inform you that I conceived it highly neceſſary to ſend them forthwith.

" Goreeb Pandeh, Brother to Buſſunt Pundeh, preſented me an Arzee (No. 3.) on the 10th " Inſtant, which gave me the Firſt Intelligence of the killing of One and wounding Two Men by " the Sepoys. The Chupraſſie who accompanied them having ſtated all the Circumſtances, I en- " cloſe it (No. 4.), as alſo a Paper (No. 5.) delivered by Mirza Saduck.

" After Peruſal of the above, you will naturally make your own Concluſions; and if they are " unfavourable to my Conduct in any one Inſtance throughout the Buſineſs, I ſhall regret the Mo-

" ment

" ment you left me in Charge of the Reſidency, for it is a moſt painful Taſk to be thrown in a " Situation where Inactivy is liable to Cenſure, and Exertion dangerous.

" An Aumeen has been deputed to the Spot, and I earneſtly recommend on Conviction of the " Offenders, that they may be puniſhed in a public and exemplary Manner.

" Benares, " I have the Honour to be, &c.
" 10th March 1778. (Signed) " John Neave, Head Aſſiſtant.

" No. 1. Roy Gopaul Naut to Mirza Saduck.

" In the Morning I ſent you Caſh and an Arzee; you muſt certainly have received both; what " has ſince happened is as follows:

" Yeſterday Buſty Sing, the Reſident's Chupraſſie deputed to me, was ſent to the Village of " Byrſa; he wiſhed that I would inform the Province of the State of Affairs here, as they concern- " ed the Engliſh Government, and he will in Conſequence bring this himſelf. On the Moment of " this Arrival do you go forthwith to the Preſence and procure a Guard to accompany him; the " Kheruf is already loſt; and ſhould there be a Minute's Delay, the Rubly will be ſo alſo, and " hereafter not a Cowrie will be collected. Theſe impudent Fellows did not even approve of the " Government Chupraſſie. They eat up the Crop, no one obeys the Ten Peons who are ſtationed " there for the Preſervation of the Cultivation; ſhould I obtain the Engliſh Government's Per- " miſſion, I ſhall certainly be able to puniſh them on this Head; whatever is directed let no Delay " intervene, or the Crop will be loſt.

" A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) " John Neave, Head Aſſiſtant.

" No. 2. To Major Macdonald, commanding the Battalion ſtationed at Benares.

" Sir,

" The Zemindars of Bynſa, in the Talook of Mujwar, having refuſed to pay Obedience to " the Amils and my Injunctions, I requeſt you will order a Naig and Six Sepoys to attend Roy " Gocul Naut, the Renter's Naib at that Place; it is diſtant about Eight Cols North Weſt from " hence. One of the Reſident's Chupraſſies will conduct the Party; and on Seizure of the Ze- " mindar the Naib may point out, I deſire they may be delivered over to Lalla Goorbukſh, the " Raja's Repreſentative at Benares.

" Benares, " I am, &c.
" 27th Feby 1788. (Signed) " John Neave.

" No. 3. Arzee of Goreeb Pundeh, the Brother of Buſſunt Pundah, the Chuck of Rotila, " dependant on the Village of Hatre, in the Purgunnah of Kuſwar, under Mirza Saduk. Now " the above Chuk was rented by the Amil to me, in the Year 1194 Fuſſilly, at 200 R^. This " Year being 1195 Fuſſillee, Ram Nowaz Sing Phouzdar gave me a Pottah for 175 Rupees; he " received the Kourkiſt in Conformity to it. In Kantee, at the Inveſtigation* of ſome of my Op- * See in Orig. " poſers, he demanded an Encreaſe; I not being able to ſupport it reſigned, the aforeſaid Amil, " having made the Chuk Cutchâ, received whatever he could ſince Kantic, by that Mode. Now " it is Three Days ſince the Phouzdar ſent a Chupraſſie for me to come to the Preſence, and regu- " late the Koar Accounts, and then to depart; I, fearing the Aumil's Tricks, obtained the Chu- " praſſie's Promiſe of Security, and went with him to the Cutcherry; there it was agreed that I " ſhould pay whatever was ſettled upon by Arbitration of Duſſwant Meſſer, who had formerly " been my Security. Having conſented, I returned Home. The Phouzdar ſent a Guard of Se- " poys after me, to bring me back by Force. We excuſed ourſelves, ſaying, that we were ready, " according to the Engagement, and would pay whatever the Arbitrator awarded, but would not " go thither, there our Enemies are preſent, and will diſhonour us. On hearing theſe Words, " Diſcord aroſe, and the Sepoys wounded Three Men with their Guns, which they had brought " ready loaded. One died, Two fell down. They bound and carried away Buſſunt Pundeah, " who is our Maſter; wherefore you, who are the Lord of the Country, are addreſſed to render " us Juſtice.

" No. 4. Tranſlation of the Depoſition of Beſty, a Chupraſſie, to the Circar; ſetting forth,

" That he went according to the Orders he received to Mirza Saduk Beg, and that he went " with one Parah of Sepoys to Çutchua to Goculnaat, the Naib of the ſaid Mirza, and there the " above-mentioned Naib ſpoke to him alone, and ſaid, do you go to the Village of Hawty, to the " Zellidar Serman Sing; all thoſe Zemindars that pay their Rents do Right, but thoſe who do not, " bring them to me; therefore he went to Serman Sing Zellidar, who ſaid to him, that near this " Village there is a Village called Choukary, where lives Buſſunt Pandah; bring him to me: And " that he went to the ſaid Pandha, and ſaid that Serman Sing calls you; Pandha anſwers, I wont go " to Serman Sing, for he will treat me ill, but I will go to Mr. —— Buſty anſwered, do you go to " Serman Sing, and if he will ſettle your Buſineſs, ſo much the better; and if he does not, then you

" may go to that Gentleman, or where you pleaſe; by ſuch Arguments Pandah went with him to " Serman Sing, who ſaid to Buſty, that this Buſineſs could not be ſettled there, and that he might " take him where he pleaſed; to which he replied, that he did not know what was beſt to be done. " Serman Sing ſaid, take a Hazar Zamin from him, if not, he will run away, and he muſt not " go from here without a Guard of Sepoys; you had better ſend for a Parah. At Night he remained " a Chokydar over Pandah; in the Morning Five Sepoys arrived there, and tied the Two Hands of " Pandha, and ſet off with him for the Village of Cutcha; they went near a Coſs: When the People " belonging to the Village of the ſaid Pandha hearing of it, gathered together in the Stile of " Decorts, fell upon the Sepoys; and that he and the Sepoys ſaid to them, do you all come along " with us, we are going to take Pandha to the Cutcherry of Cutchua, and ſhould his Buſineſs not " be ſettled there, he may go to the Gentleman; and they ſaid to Baſſunt Pandha, do you forbid " your People, it is not proper for them to make a Diſturbance, your Affair will be happily ſettled, " there is no Ground for Anxiety or Fear: Pandha anſwered, they wont mind what I ſay, I am with- " out Remedy: Accordingly, drawing their Swords and lifting their Clubs, they ſurrounded us; One " of them tried to cut him down, he being unarmed; he retreated behind the Sepoys for Protection, " but one of them knocked a Sepoy with his Club, and he being ſtunned fell on the Ground: They " called for Juſtice on the Reſident and Company, ſeeing that One of the Company's Sepoys was " wounded; he after ſome Time wiſhed to get up from the Ground, when they re-attacked him " and knocked him down once more; and at that Inſtant thoſe Sepoys who had their Pieces loaded " diſcharged them, and the Man who wounded the Sepoy dropt, and moreover that Sepoy and " another fired once more upon them, and wounded Two more of their People; on this Account
* Sic in Orig. " all the Zemindars ran away, and I with the Sepoys proceeded with the ſaid * to the Village of
* Sic in Orig. " Cutchua, and I ſet off to the Preſence, and the Sepoys remained* there Complainants.

" A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) " P. Treves, Sec^r Aſſiſtant.

" No. 5. The Particulars are as follows:

" That the 24th of Zemadeal Awal, or 2d of March, Sermana Sing Zelladar of the Village of " Hawty, required the Attendance of the Zemindars of the ſaid Villages, who had cut the Grain " without informing the Zelladar of it, and had not paid one Daam of Revenue to the Govern- " ment; the Zemindars of the ſaid Village, to the Number of 10 or 20, gathered and came to the " Zellidar; they made uſe of inſolent Language, and drew their Swords upon him; the Zellidar " ſent an Account of this to Goculnaut, Naib to Mirza Mahomed Saduck, at that Time at Cut- " chua. The ſaid Goculnaut, upon being informed of this, ſent on the 25th of the above-men- " tioned Month, or 3d of March, Buſty Sing, a Chupraſſie, and Four Sibendy Peons to the Village " of Howty; a Man of the Name Buſſunt Pandha, one of the principal Riots of the Village of " Cary, in the Dependence of Gengapoor, who was the Muſtagur of the Village Cuttella, in the " Zella of Hawty, and who had not attended the Zelladar for Five Months, or attended the " Cutcherry of Cutchua, and who had paid nothing; the Zelladar ſent Buſty the Chupraſſie to " ſummon him; Buſty Sing brought the ſaid Man to the Zelladar, who not being able to procure " a Settlement with the Zelladar, ſaid to Buſty Sing, let me go home; who anſwered him, ſtay here " this Night a Hazer Zamin, and To-morrow you may go. Buſty Sing having the Buſineſs of " Government in view, wrote a Letter to Goculnaut above-mentioned, that if a Guard of Eng- " liſh Sepoys were ſent to him in the Night, that he would ſend Buſſunt to him, or otherwiſe the " Affairs of the Government would not be ſettled; but as Goculnaut had gone to Meaathund to- " wards the River Ganges on various Affairs, Kanna Ramnua Sing his Paiſhhar received the In- " telligence, and ſent Five Sepoys and Ten Sibendi Peons to that Place, and thoſe People made a " Priſoner of Buſſunt, and was bringing him back, but on the Road, about two Cols from the " Village of Hawty, and near Canna, the Men of the Village of Choukay, near 400 in Number, " gathered together in order to reſcue the ſaid Buſſunt, and drawing their Swords attacked the " Eſcort, and ſeveral Strokes of their Swords were parried by the Firelocks of the Eſcort, and " beat down One of the Sepoys with a Club, and likewiſe beating the Peons; the Sepoys ſaying " Things, proceeding to their Extremity, fixed Two of their Pieces at them, and killed One of
* Sic in Orig. " their Men, and wounded Two or Three others; after which the Villages * that had gathered to-
* Sic in Orig. " gether * diſpoſed, and the Sepoys conveyed Buſſunt to Cutchua, and brought the wounded Sepoy " on a Litter with them: This is the true State of the Caſe. Whoever may be acquainted with theſe " Particulars, let them witneſs it with their Seal and Signature; and if they cannot write, let them " put their Mark. Written the 30th of Jemmadelawl, in the 30th Year of the preſent King's " Reign.

" Witneſſed by Butrage Sing of Butcha, of the Caſt of Gentoos.

" Balloo, a Canongo of Cawry,
" Illad Sing of Nernotty,
" Buggoo Sing of Gonga,
" Baboo Za'em Sing,
" Betchudoche of Biſſa,
" Fermaun Sing of Jellalpore,
" Ramjan Sircul of Mumty.
" Mahomed Altaly,
" Ibbahadulah,

" Ibbahadulah,
" Murhinga,
" Buniad Sing, an Amildar,
" Aſmatham Bunguſhy,
" Mahomed Hoſſain,
" Balckram, a Seriſhtadar of Conongoes,
" Seid Subban Ally,
" Jummon Sing, Hircarrah of the News-writer to Government,
" Golam Muſtaphe.

" A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) " P. Trives, Junior Aſſiſtant.

" The following Anſwer is written : Anſwer.

" To Mr. John Neave, Head Aſſiſtant at Benares.

" Sir,

" I have received your Letter of the 10th inſtant, with the Five Papers encloſed, relative to " the killing of One and wounding of Two Men, who attempted to refuſe * Buſſunt Pandah. " I ſincerely hope the wounded Men, as well of the Sepoys as the Villagers, may recover; and I " ſhall, on my Return to Benares, or as ſoon as thoſe wounded Men recover, think it incumbent " on me to make particular Enquiry into the Circumſtances, and an Example of thoſe who " attempted the Reſcue; for whatever may have been the Circumſtances that excited them to do ſo " daring and an unjuſtifiable Attempt, it cannot be paſſed over without Notice; and I think that " Notice will come with more Weight from me, as the ſuperior Officer of Government, than if " you were yourſelf to proceed in it. All, therefore, that I wiſh you now to do, is to promote " the Preſervation of the Peace and the Payment of the juſt Revenue in the Place where the " Diſturbance happened, and to keep Buſſunt Pandah in the mean Time in ſafe Cuſtody; and " when the wounded, both Sepoys and Villagers, are able to walk, to ſend them to me, together " with the ſaid Pandah, and a Vakeel on the Part of Mirza Saduck, wherever I may at the " Time be.

* Sic in Orig.

" The Commander in Chief will, I conclude, iſſue the neceſſary Orders for bringing the " Sepoys to a Trial, if it be thought neceſſary; it will be my Duty to have the Conduct of the " Rioters determined on by a ſimilar Mode.

" When you ſend the Parties above mentioned, let them be accompanied by the Peon who firſt " was ſent by you, and returned with a Report of not being obeyed, together with a * of " the Firſt Duſtuck he carried, and of the Report he returned, if it was in Writing; as alſo " a Copy of the Two Duſtucks, if there was any ſuch given to Buſty, the Peon whom you ſent " to accompany the Sepoys.

* Sic in Orig.

" Whether it be from the Inaccuracy of the original Perſian Papers, or from any Degree of " Want of Preciſion in the Tranſlations, the Peruſal of One of the Encloſures has not been ſo " ſatisfactory to me as I could have wiſhed, in reſpect to the Names of the Places and ſome other " minute Particulars: I requeſt, therefore, to be favoured with Copies of the Originals, when you " ſend the Parties to me as above deſired.

" For the Reſt, I do by no Means diſapprove of any Part of your Conduct, though there ſeems " Reaſon to regret that the Sepoys did not ſtrictly adhere to the Terms of your Letter to Major " M'Donald, by which the refractory Zemindars were to be brought to the Raja's Repreſentative " at Benares, and not carried to Goculnaut, the Amil's Agents, with whom they had probably " ſome Diſpute of a long Standing; and from ſome Part of the Evidence, as well as from the " Nature of the Thing, there is, I think, Room to believe that they would have made much leſs " Difficulty about being carried to One Place than to the other.

" I am, &c.

" Juanpoor,
" the 20th March, 1788.

(Signed) " Jon[a] Duncan, Reſident.

" Read the following Letter from the Head Aſſiſtant at Benares :

" To Jonathan Duncan, Eſq. Reſident at Benares.

March 31ſt. Head Aſſiſtant at Benares on the Affray with Buſſunt Pandet.

" Sir,

" I have received your Letter of the 20th Inſtant from Juanpoor, and ſhall yield Obedience to " your Inſtructions immediately the wounded Men are able to endure the Fatigue of a Journey; " you ſhall have at the ſame Time the Perſian Papers you deſire. I am ſorry that the Inaccuracy " of ſome of the Tranſlations ſhould have deprived you of the full Information you could have " wiſhed; with * requeſt to my perſonal Labour in this Buſineſs, I will venture to aſſert, that " my Tranſlations will ſtand the Teſt of Examination. I feel happy that my Conduct has not " met with your Diſapproval.

* Sic in Orig.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) " John Neave,
" Head Aſſiſtant.

" Benares,
" the 24th March, 1788.

Read

23d June. Raja with wounded Perſons in the Affray at Mujwah.

" Read the following Letter from the Rajah to the Reſident.

" Your Letter of the 12th of June, on the Subject of the wounded Ryots of the Village of " Chowkoondy under Gunjapore, deſiring me to make them quickly appear, is arrived.

" My kind Sir, upon the Firſt Day of your Order, the moſt expreſs Directions were ſent to the " Amil of Gungapoor, who ſent his own Man to the wounded Perſon's Houſe: Their Brother re- " preſented that they were gone to ſome of their Relations, but would ſpeedily return; yet Two " or Three Days having elapſed, with the wounded Perſons attending, a further Expreſs was ſent " to the Amil, and their Brethren then ſet forth, that the wounded Perſons had not arrived, but " that they would go to the Preſence.

" Now, that your Directions are received, a Duſtuck and Horſeman are ſent, with the moſt " ſtrict Orders, to ſeize on the ſaid wounded Perſons, and bring them to the Preſence.

" Dated 13th June 1788.

" The Reſident having procured on the 14th Inſtant Attendance of the Perſons concerned in " the Affray with the Sepoys at Majewah, as recorded in his Proceedings of the 20th March laſt, " their Depoſitions, and thoſe of the Sepoys engaged thereon, have been taken, and now here re- " corded, as follows:

" Declaration of Goor Dyal, Sepoy, on the 14th June.

Their Relations, and thoſe of the Sepoys.

" We, Six Sepoys and a Naick, in the Pergunnah of Kutchwah, were detached with the Amil, " named Gocul Chund, on the Phaughun Soody 10th. The ſaid Amil told us, that Buſſunt Pun- " dit, &c. Zemindar of Chawkhundy, do not pay their Revenue. For this, Sernaun Sing, Zel- " ladar of that Place, confined them. You Five Men, with Five Peons, go and bring the Zel- " ladars to this Place, and a Chupraſſy is gone alſo before. We, at about 12 o'Clock at Night, " ſet out from the Preſence of the Amil, and in the Morning we reached the Zelladar, and aſked, " where are the Zemindars? upon which the Zellader ſhewed the ſaid Buſſunt Pundeh, and ſaid, " take this Man away; we, taking the ſaid Buſſunt Punder, ſet off from that Place; and we were " about a Coſs and Half Diſtance from that Place, when about 200 Villagers aſſembled, armed " with different Inſtruments, and came; the Chupraſſy *protected in the Name of the Company, " ſaying, that none may come near; they not minding it, came running, and One of them ſtruck " the Chupraſſy with a Stick at his Waiſt or Loin: That, as I ſaw the Chupraſſy ſo hurt, I " again repeated Proteſtation, which they took no Notice of, but ſtruck me with a Stick upon " my Neck, by which I, being ſenſeleſs, fell upon the Ground; my Turban and Muſket fell " apart. As I fell on the Ground, the Man with a naked Cutlaſs came to cut off my Head, " ſeeing which, I took up my Muſket, and fired at him, and he became wounded; my Sepoys " ſeeing my Situation, came near me, and I ſaid, that now my Life is going, do you ſtrike them. " As the Men were too many, the Sepoys at once fired, by which One Man was killed and Three " Men were wounded. We carried the ſaid Buſſunt Pundeah, and delivered him to the Amil.

* Sic in Orig.

" Declaration of Shunker Pundeh, Sepoy, on the 14th June.

" We, Five Sepoys, with Five Peons, according to the Order of the Amil of Pergunnah Kutch- " way to bring Buſſunt Pundeh, went into the Village of Chowkundy, and receiving from the " Zelladar of that Place the ſaid Buſſunt Pundeh, we were at a Diſtance of a Coſs and a Half " from that Place, when about 200 Villagers, aſſembling together, were coming; upon which, " the Supraſſy proteſted in the Name of the Company, and Goor Dyal, Sepoy, alſo proteſted in " the ſame Manner, and ſaid, why do you make this Uproar? On ſaying this, One of them ſtruck " Goor Dyal, Sepoy, with a large Stick upon his Neck; the ſaid Sepoy fell upon the Ground: " One of the Villagers, with a drawn Cutlaſs, was coming to cut off the Head of the ſaid Goor " Dyal, and the ſaid Goor Dyal coming a little into his Senſes, took up his Muſket and fired at " the Man, and he became wounded. Goor Dyal ſaid, that now Life is going, you fire; accord- " ingly we Four fired, and by the Ball of Juddoo Sing, Sepoy, One Man was killed and Three " Men were wounded, and they fled. We carried the ſaid Buſſunt, and delivered him to the " Amil.

" Declaration of Juddoo Sing on the 14th June.

" We, Five Sepoys and Five Peons, according to the Order of the Aumil of Purgunnah Hutch- " wah, named Gocul Chund, went into the Village of Chowkundy to bring Buſſunt Pundeh " from the Zalladar of that Place, for the Balance owing by him; and having received the ſaid " Buſſunt from the Zelladar, we were a Coſs and Half Diſtance from that Pergunnah, when about " 200 Villagers aſſembling together armed, came to a Chupraſſy, who proteſted in the Name of the " Company, ſaying, why do you make this Uproar? but this they took no Notice of. Goor " Dyaul Sepoy going forward, told them, what are you doing? this is a Matter of Buſineſs, after " ſettling it the Zemindar will return back; why is all this Uproar? But they not minding theſe, " One of them ſtruck Goor Dyaul Sepoy with a large Stick upon his Neck, by which he fell ſenſe- " leſs on the Ground. One of the Villagers, with a drawn Cutlaſs, was coming to cut off the

" Head of the ſaid Goor Dyaul; the ſaid Goor Dyaul recovering a little, ſitting on the Ground, " took up his Muſket from the Ground and fired at the Man, and the Ball ſtruck him. We ſaw " that they hurting the Sepoys, we all gathered together at one Place; Goor Dyaul ſaid, now Life " is going, what are you looking at? ſtrike theſe Men! Accordingly Four Men fired, and by " my Ball One Man was killed; and by the Balls of others Three Men were wounded, and they " fled; we carried Buſſunt Pundeh, and delivered him to the Amil.

" Declaration of Soody Sing, Sepoy, on the 14th June.

" We, Five Sepoys, and Five Chupraſſes, Peons, according to the Order of the Aumil of Kutch- " wah Pergunnah, went into the Village of Chuchundy to bring from the Zelladar of that Place a " Man named Buſſunt Pundeh, Zemindar; and having received the ſaid Buſſunt from the Zella- " dar, we were a Coſs and Half from the Pergunnah, when about 200 Villagers came out and began " to pull One of the Chupraſſes, and to buffet him with their Fiſts; upon which the Chupraſſy " began to proteſt in the Name of the Company. One Goor Dyaul, Sepoy, told him that " the Zemindar, after making his Bundabuſt, will come back again; and aſked, why do you make " an Uproar? On ſaying this, One of them ſtruck the ſaid Goor Dyaul with a large Stick, or " Weapon, upon his Back, by which the ſaid Goor Dyaul fell ſenſeleſs on the Ground. One of " the aſſembled Villagers came out with a Cutlaſs drawn to cut off the Head of the ſaid Goor " Dyaul, who recovering himſelf, roſe up and took his Muſket, and fired at the Man with the " drawn Cutlaſs, and he became wounded. We Five Men aſſembled together at one Place, when " One of the Villagers came out with a large Stick (or Weapon), and on ſtriking me I parried the " Blow with my Cutlaſs, and the Sheath of it broke into two. Goor Dyaul ſaid, that now Life is " going you are to fire; accordingly Four Men fired; and, by the Ball of Juddoo Sing, Sepoy, " One Man was killed and Three Men were wounded, and they retired back. We took Buſſunt " Pundeh with us, and went to the Aumil and delivered the Zemindar.

" Declaration of Bahore Sing, Sepoy, on the 14th June.

" We, Five Sepoys, with Five Peons, by Order of the Amil of Kutchwah Pergunnah, went " into the Village of Chowkhundy to bring Buſſunt Pundeh, Zemindar; and having received the " ſaid Buſſunt Pundeah from the Zalladar of that Place, we were at a Diſtance of a Coſs and a " Half from that Place, when about 200 Men aſſembled and came; upon which the Chupraſſy " proteſted in the Name of the Company; and Goor Dyaul, Sepoy, alſo proteſting, ſaid, what do " you make this Uproar for? On ſaying this, One of them ſtruck Goor Dyaul Sepoy, with a Stick, " and he fell on the Ground. One of them came with a naked Cutlaſs to cut off the Head of the " ſaid Goor Dyaul; the ſaid Goor Dyaul coming * into his Senſe †, he took up his Muſket and * Sic in Orig. " fired, by which the Man became wounded. We Five joined together at one Place. The ſaid † Sic in Orig. " Goor Dyaul ſaid, that now Life is going, do you fire. We Four Men fired; and, by the Ball " of Juddo Sing, One Man was killed and Three Men were wounded, and they retired back. We " carried ſaid Buſſunt Pundeh, and delivered * to the Amil. * Sic in Orig.

" Declaration of Buſſunt Pundeh, Inhabitant of Chowkhundy, the 16th June.

" That Five Sepoys and Ten Peons from Sernawn the Zelladar carried me from the Village of " Hawty to Mujurah. My Brethren arrived at Dohypoor, and proteſted, that which is juſt Due " for the Settlement, receive it; who do you thus affront? and I told my Brethren to go away: " That which is to befal on me will befal;—accordingly they went out, and having gone * little * Sic in Orig. " farther from the Village to the Southward they returned. The Sepoys aſked, why are you " coming making Noiſe? go away every One to your own Houſes. Buſſunt Pundet is going; " after ſettling his Buſineſs he will come back again: Telling this, the Sepoys frightened them " with their Bayonets, which wounded my Brother in the Hand, and he was wounded. The " Sepoys took me and ſet off forward; my Brethren followed us, proteſting all along till we arrived " at a Village called Keirdhunſe, where the Sepoys putting me foremoſt, proceeded on Hetch a Bhur, " * ha in his Hand a Stick; but I do not know whether he ſtruck the Sepoys with it or not; and * Sic in Orig. " why * the Sepoys fired. My Hands were tied behind, by which I was helpleſs. * Sic in Orig.

" Declaration of Hurbance Pundeh, Inhabitant of the Village of Chowkhundy, in Pergunnah " Kuſſive, on the 15th June.

" That Buſſaunt Pundeh had ſome Paiſhcuſh Cultivation in Mujehwah, that a Chupraſſy was " ſent by Sernaun Sing, the Zelladar of Chowkhundy, to bring Buſſaunt Pundeh before him; the " ſaid Buſſunt Pundeh, my Brother, ſaid, that I will not go to the Zelladar; carry me to the " Phouzdar of Mujiva. But the Chupraſſy making him ſatisfied with his Words and Surety, " brought the ſaid Buſſunt Pundeh to the Zelladar, who, about Two Hours of the Night remain- " ing, ſent the ſaid Buſſunt Pundeh with Five Sepoys and Ten Peons to the Phouzdar of Majuva; " when this News reached us, I, Semlhoo, Hitcha, and Dyaram, we Four Men to them who had " reached a Village called Dehpoor, the above-named Dyram arriving there before, proteſted aloud; " upon which a Sepoy ſtruck the ſaid Dyaram with his Bayonet, and when they went forward, at

" a Place called Kurdhimah, we three Men advancing, proteſted; at this Time the Men of that " Place came out, and I do not know what the Sepoys apprehended in themſelves; they fired, by " which Ketcha Bhur was killed, and we became wounded: The Sepoys taking the ſaid Buſſunt " Pundeh, brought him before the Foujedar; One Stick was in the Hand of Kitcha, but whether " he ſtruck the Sepoys or not I do not know, and when the Sepoy ſtruck Dyram with the " Bayonet I did not ſee.

" Declaration of Shimbhoo Pundeh, Inhabitant of Chowkindy, on the 15th June.

" That a Chupraſſy of the Preſence was ſent by Sernawn, Zelladar, into the Village of Chow- " kundy, to bring Buſſunt Pundeh before him; accordingly, the Chupraſſey, giving Words of " Hope and Courage, brought the ſaid Buſſunt Pundeh before the ſaid Zelladar. We came with " him alſo: The Zelladar told us that we ſhall go, adding, I will ſettle this Man's Buſineſs and* * Sic in Orig. " him back: We came to our Houſes, when Two Hours Night remaining, the ſaid Zelladar putting " the ſaid Buſſunt under the Cuſtody of Five Sepoys and Ten Peons, ſent him to Merjeva. This " News reaching us, Dyaram went before and arrived at Deppoor and proteſted; before we reached " there, the Sepoys ſtruck Dyaram with the Bayonet; it is not known whether the ſaid Dyaram had " any Quarrel with the Sepoys, as, when ſtruck with the Bayonet, I was not preſent. When I arrived " at the Village Kurdhuna, I ſaw that upon the Body of the ſaid Dyaram was a Wound. We " proteſted, and at the ſame Time the Men of that Village came out, and I do not know " what the Sepoys conceived themſelves, but they fired. We being wounded by this, fell on the " Ground; the Sepoys taking the ſaid Buſſunt Pundeh, ſet off; Hitcha Bhur went before, and he " had a Stick in his Hand; afterwards I heard that he was killed by the Sepoys by the Ball.

" Declaration of Dyaram Pundeh, 17th June.

" Hurbunſe Shimbhoo, Hincha Bhur, and myſelf, went after the Sepoys; I had nothing in my " Hand, but proteſted in the Name of the Company; a Sepoy, whoſe Name was Goor Dyaul, " ſtruck me with a Bayonet, which Hurbunſe and Shimbhoo were Eye-witneſs of; being thus " wounded myſelf I ſat there, the Sepoys went on; I know that Harbunſe, &c. went with the " Sepoys.

" Queſtion to Goor Dyaul, Sepoy.

" Shimbhoo and Harbunſe have given in Writing in their Declaration, that you firſt ſtruck " Dyaram with a Bayonet. What do you ſay to this?

" Anſwer. When Hurbance, &c. near 50 Men were ſtriking the Chupraſſy, who proteſted in " the Name of the Company, I forbad them, when this Hurbance ſtruck me with a Stick upon " my Neck; I became ſenſeleſs, and fell on the Ground. When we Five Sepoys got together, " One Stroke of a Bayonet did reach One of them, and when a great Number of Men came " together, we fired; Two Men were wounded, and One Man was killed.

" Hurbunce being hereunto aſked, whether what the Sepoy ſaid, was true? he anſwered, No; I " did not ſtrike the Sepoy with a Stick.

" Read the following Tranſlation of the Autmeens Report, who (as appears by Mr. Neave's Letter, " recorded in the Proceedings of the 20th of March laſt) was then deputed to make his Enquiry " into the ſaid Affray:

" Particulars of Buſſunt Pundeh's Diſpute, according to the Declarations of Bhelanaut, of the " Gowhun Caſt and Inhabitant of Purgunnah Kerewna, and of Oordowt Miſſer Zoonarda " Inhabitant of Goraigne.

" Whereas we repaired to Surnam Sing the Zelladar, or Renter of the Village of Hattee, to " ſettle Buſſunt Pundeh's Buſineſs, and converſed with him reſpecting his (Buſſunt Pundah's) " renting the Village of Koturah; Surnum Sing ſaid, if Buſſunt Pundah ſhall repair here in " conſequence of your ſending for him, his Buſineſs will be adjuſted according to what ſhall be " proved by the Accounts and the Jummabundee of the Aſſamees: It is not in my Power to do " more or leſs in this Matter; but whatever Two or Four reſpectable Men may, upon Inveſtiga- " tion, deem proper, ſhall be done. In the Interim Bholanaut went to call Buſſunt Pundah, and " a Chupraſſy alſo went to the Village of Chowhundee to fetch the ſaid Pundah. Buſſunt Pundah " ſaid to the Reſident's Chupraſſy, give me your Hand (as a Pledge of Engagement), that " you will conduct me with Honour to Surnam Sing, where having pleaded my own Cauſe, you " will afterwards reconduct me to Chowkundee. The Chupraſſee engaged to do ſo, and gave a " Writing to that Effect; then Buſſunt Pundeh, along with Chupraſſy and Bholanaut and Oordout " Miſſivando Bukht Pundeh, and others, came to the Village of Hattee, where he (Buſſunt " Pundeh) entered into the Diſcuſſion of his Buſineſs with Surnam Sing; but he was diſſatisfied " with what paſſed on the Subject: He then, wiſhing to take his Leave, ſaid to the Chupraſſee, " it is befitting that you ſhould reconduct me to the Place whence you brought me; hither you " will come to me (again) To-morrow, and wherever you go, I ſhall accompany you. The " Chupraſſay anſwered, I will not, at this Time, go to your Village: You cauſed me to give " you

" you a Writing, I did ſo; you muſt now give me a Hazer Zamin (or Bail for Appearance), and " go to your own Houſe, and attend here To-morrow, and go whereon it may be neceſſary. Upon " which Buſſunt Pundeh replied, I ſhall appear to you in my own Village, but I will not come " here. In this Diſcuſſion One * of the Night had expired. Then Buſſunt Pundah ſaid, if I * Sic in Orig. " muſt appear here To-morrow, what End can it anſwer to depart now? I ſhall ſtay here To-night. " Buſſunt Pundeh, Bhowlanaut, and Oordaut Miſſer, went into the Mundovee of the ſaid Zelladar " and ſlept; and when a little of the Night remained, a Patah of Talungas, or Sepoys, conſiſting " of Five Men, arrived, and having ſeized Buſſunt Pundeh, confined him; and on the Road " they tied his Hands, and otherwiſe diſhonoured him.

" Declarations of Dien Dyal Loll Sah, of the Nunwug Caſt, and of Goor Dyal and Aſſodeehet, " Inhabitants of the Village of Kurdhana, in the Talook of Gungapoor.

" There were about Fifty or Sixty Zoonadars, and on the Part of Mirza Saduk Beg, Five of " the Company's Sepoys, and Five Men of Mirza's Sebundy: At that Time Buſſunt Pandeh came " and ſaid, that no One ſhould quarrel or fight with the Sepoys: The Sepoys and the Zemindars, " together with the People who had come to the Aſſiſtance of the latter, having on both Sides " drawn their Swords, came along the Road, making a great Uproar. The Diſpute had com- " menced in the Road between Deapoor and the ſaid Kurdhana, near a Garden at the ſaid Village " of Kurdhana. It was known they were fighting, from the firing that was heard. On that Ac- " count we went to ſee the fighting, and we ſaw ſeveral Perſons were wounded, that is, One with " the Bayonet, and Two with Ball, making in all, Three. This, ſome People of the Burr Caſt, " who were under a Tree near the Sugar Mill, came up to the Sepoys, and ſtruck a Sepoy with a " Lowbundah (or a long Stick, ſtrengthened with Iron Hoops) from the Neck to the Shoulders, " which wounded him, and he fell on the Ground. The Man who had done this, was running " away, when at that Time he was ſhot, and died of the Wound; Buſſunt Pundeh was ſeized by " the Sepoys, and carried away, and thoſe * engaged us in the Fight diſperſed. We know not what * Sic in Orig. " happened after this.

(Written in Nagree.)

" This is the Writing of Bholanaut Guſtum, and of Oordhowt Miſſer. What Particulars we " know were communicated to Shukh Jeeah the Sircar's Aumeen, who put down the ſame in the " Perſian Language.

" The Reſident thinking it proper, for the Sake of Example, to have the above native Ryots en- " gaged in this Affray, tried regularly in the Fougedary Court at Benares, they are now ſent thither " with the following Letter to the Magiſtrate.

" Letter from the Reſident to Ali Ibraham Khan, Magiſtrate of Benares, on the 23d of " June 1788.

" Whereas in the Month of Faughan laſt, when Mr. Neave was as my Deputy on the Manage- " ment of Affairs and Hakim at Benares and in the Vicinity thereof, that Gentleman did, on the Ap- " plication of the Amil of the Pergunnah of Meywah, ſend a few Sepoys to bring in Buſſunt Pun- " dah a Mulguzar in Balance, the ſaid Sepoys being accompanied by a Chupraſſy or Badge Peon; " and whereas, at the Time of the ſaid Pundeh being thus brought away, ſome of his Brethren " came tumultuouſly in a Body, and riotouſly aſſaulted the ſaid Sepoys, whereby the latter were, " for the Preſervation of their Lives, obliged to fire upon the ſaid riotous Body, by which One Man " was killed, and Three wounded; the ſaid Three wounded Perſons having recovered from their " Wounds, have been brought to Benares, where their Relation of the Circumſtances of the Caſe, " as well as that of the Sepoys, have been taken, and of Buſſunt Pundeh, and of the Chupraſſy, " which remain in my Regiſtry; and as it appears to me neceſſary, that People of this Country " knowing themſelves to be the Ryots or Subjects of the Company, do act in all Reſpects and " give due Obedience as faithful Subjects to the ſaid Government, and hearing that their wild Pro- " ceedings, more eſpecially as far as regards the attacking of the Officers or Sepoys of Govern- " ment who are in the Execution of its Orders, will not be tolerated; I therefore ſend you the Three " wounded Perſons in Queſtion, that their Crime for fighting againſt the Hakim, or Ruler, may be " enquired into in the Foujedarry Adawlut for the Town of Benares, of which you are the Judge " or Magiſtrate; and it is my Deſire that you do inveſtigate * and by the ſaid Cauſe from its * Sic in Orig. " Origin, or de novo, according to the Book of God; for which Purpoſe I ſend along with the Pri- " ſoners the Sepoys who were concerned in the ſaid Affair, together with the Chupraſſy, that they " may deliver their Evidence; and after the Trial of the ſaid Cauſe ſhall have been completed, " you are, according to the Rules of the Court and in Conformity to Juſtice, to write out the " Fetwa or Sentence of the ſaid wounded Perſons, and to tranſmit the ſame to me with the Pro- " ceedings of the Court, that, having received my Approbation, the ſame may be carried into " Execution.

" P. S. The Names of the wounded Perſons are, Hurbunce, Sumbpoo, and Dyaram; and if on " anſwering to the Charges againſt them they deſire to have any Witneſſes brought from the " Country, I will ſend for them on your giving me Notice of their Names.

" Read

" Read the following Letter from the Nabob Ibraham Ali Khan, to the Reſident.

" I have received the Favour of your Letter under Date the 23d June 1788, on the Subject of " enquiring into the Offences of Hurbunge, Sumbhoo, and Dyaram, the wounded Men, who, in " Conjunction with other Villagers, made an Aſſault on the Honourable Company's Sepoys, " together with the Parties; whatever has been inveſtigated and aſcertained from the ſaid Perſons " in Preſence of the Sepoys, and the Chupraſſey, and the Aumeen Report which Mirza Ma- " homed Saduck brought from your Office for Information, the Particulars thereof, together with " the Fetwa or Sentence thereon paſſed, will be found in the accompanying Copy of the Proceed- " ings; and as theſe ſhort-ſighted People have, contrary to the Company's eſtabliſhed Regulations, " raiſed a Contention and Strife with the Sepoys, they are certainly Objects of Puniſhment, and " their Puniſhment ſhould be beating with a Cane, and having their Hands tied, and being expoſed " round the Town, and * in a Fine; in Order that no other Perſon may act in this Manner to- " wards the Company, Confinement is alſo One of the Puniſhments to which they are liable, which " has already taken place. I ſend back the Report of the Ameen, which was brought by Maho- " mud Saduk.

* Sic in Orig.

" The Reſident having read the Proceedings of the Court, finds the Evidence taken much to " the ſame Purport, as that already recorded in his Proceedings.

" The Fetwa, or Sentence, is as follows:

" The Learned ſay, that whereas, from the Repreſentations of the Sepoys and of the Chupraſſy, " and the Writing of the Aumeen, it hath appeared, that Buſſunt Pundeh, a Malguzar of Go- " vernment, was indebted in Revenue to Government, and was a Malguzar of the Company, " and did refuſe Obedience to the Requiſitions of the Company's Officers, by refuſing to appear " at the Aumil's Cutcherry, beſides which, he did not, according to the Cuſtom of Malguzars, give " Security: And whereas the Engliſh Sepoys were carrying him a juſt Account to the Aumil's Cut- " cherry, at the Requiſition of the Amil, and that his Brothers Hurbunſe, Sumbhoo, and Dya- " ram did, without Ground for ſuch Conduct, as if any Thing had been done to Pundeh from " the Aumil's Cutcherry, or that the Sepoys and Peons had uſed any undue or unuſual Severity to " him, follow the Sepoys, and raiſe a Hue and Cry, which is equivalent in this Country to a " Proclamation for Aſſiſtance, among the Rabble or People; and that when a Body of Men did " accordingly aſſemble, and were prepared for Hoſtilities, the Sepoys, for their own Safety, and " with a View to the due Execution of their Charge in delivering up the Perſon they were in " Charge of, did fire, by which Three of the Zemindars were wounded, and One of the Sepoys " was wounded with a Club armed with Iron, and One Man of the Caſt of Bhur, who was the " Perſon that ſtruck the Sepoys with the Club aforeſaid, was killed by the Fire of the Sepoys; " and the ſaid Zemindars did, as aforeſaid, occaſion the Strife and Affray, and become thereby the " Cauſe of the Bloodſhed, by their Diſobedience to the Orders of Government, and by reaſon of " their having raiſed a Clamour and Outcry for Juſtice, where there was no Oppreſſion on the " Part of the Sepoys, and thereby aſſembling the Multitude, which gave Occaſion to the Blood- " ſhed: And whereas, after writing out their Repreſentations, they acknowledged their Fault, they " ſhould, after being made to enter into a Mochulka for their future good Behaviour, be puniſh- " ed; their Puniſhment, which is meant for an Example to others, the Good of Government, and " the general Security, being left to the Diſcretion of the Hakim, after which they ſhould be re- " leaſed.

" An Anſwer is written to the Nabob, that in Conſideration of all the Circumſtances of the " Caſe, the Reſident has determined on releaſing the Three Priſoners above-mentioned, on their " entering into a Mochulka (which they now do accordingly), to behave well in future, deeming " the Puniſhment they have brought on themſelves, by the Loſs of One of their Body, from the " Fire of the Sepoys, and their being themſelves wounded, and their late Confinement and Ap- " prehenſion during the Enquiry, a Degree of Puniſhment which, the Reſident hopes, will ſerve as " a ſufficient Example to deter others from ſuch Practices.

" A true Extract.

(Signed) " Jon" Duncan,
" Reſident.

1788. 7th March. Complaint of Ryots at Korumeddieen poor in Mahomedabad. Order thereon.

" Extract from the Proceedings of the Reſident at Benares, on a Complaint preferred on the 4th " Inſtant, by the Ryots of Kerumieddienpoor, &c. in the Purgunnah of Mahommeda; ſetting " forth, that they poſſeſs a Bettay Pottah (or Engagement to pay according to the Produce), " but that the Amil makes undue Demands on them:

" An Order was then written to Ram Hef and Ram Schay, the Canongoes of that Pergunnah, " to go with the Complainants and ſettle the Kunkoot, or Eſtimation of their Grain, according " to Juſtice; and if the Ryots made any further Objections, they (the Canongoes) are directed " to ſettle the Matter according to the Rules in the Time of Cheyt Sing.

" The

" The Reſident received Notice Yeſterday Forenoon from Buſtic Rown, the Raja's Vakeels, " that there had very unexpectedly happened an Affray in the Purgunnah of Mahommedabad, " between ſome Sepoys and the Zemindars of a Village in that Pergunnah, which is farmed by " Sheoperſunſing, the Son of the Ajaib Sing, late Naib of this Zemindary. In the Afternoon " Yeſterday, ſome of the Zemindars arrived at the Reſident's, bringing with them the Bodies of " Two of their Brethren, who had been ſhot in the Affray with the Sepoys laſt Night; the Raja " ſent to the Reſident a written Relation of the Circumſtances of this Caſe, the Particulars of " which will appear from the following Tranſlation of the ſaid Letter and of its Encloſures :

19th May. The Affray in Muhammedabad between ſome Sepoys and the Zemindars of Kerumeddienpore.

" Letter from the Rajah to the Reſident.

" Baboo Sheoporſun Sing has preſented a Petition, which I ſend encloſed; it will be fully " explanatory. I aſked the Baboo, why he had, without Authority, brought the Engliſh Sepoys " that were ſtationed on this Side, into Mahommedabad? to which he repreſented that they were " appointed to act under him, and that he ſent them wherever he thought proper and fit; and he " further repreſented that, in a Day or Two, a Saonethaul, or State of this Diſpute with the " Sepoys, with whom the Fray had happened, would arrive.

Rajah's Letter and Information on the Subject.

" I incloſe the Petition heretofore preſented by Sheoperſun Sing, *ſettling for the ill Behaviour " of the Zemindars of Pungepetty, or Pitchpetty, accompanied by the Repreſentation of the " Canongoes, which he delivered.

* Sic in Orig.

" Letter from Sheoperſun Sing to the Raja.

" Heretofore the Circumſtance of the Zemindars of Pungepetty not paying their Revenue and " not attending, and their Contumacy towards the Amil of the Purgunnah, have been fully " repreſented to you; and the Petition alſo of the Canongoes, and a Mehzer Nameh, or Repre- " ſentation, under their Signature, which arrived, on this Subject, were ſent to you; and as the " Zemindars in Queſtion did not even mean to conform to the Reſident's Perwannah, which was " iſſued in the Month of Maug, and would not even ſo much as liſten to the Adjuſtment of the " Produce, as made by the Canongoes, and they have lately been purloining the Sheaves of " Grain from the Khermen (or Place where the Grain is depoſited), and were ſecretly appro- " priating the ſame to their own Uſe; I did, therefore, from a View to the Security of Govern- " ment's Revenue from the Hands of ſuch wicked Perſons, repreſent, that Two Companies of " Sepoys ſhould be ſtationed; and at laſt having ſent for Fifteen Sepoys and a Havildar, who " had been formerly ſtationed, and were in other Pergunnahs, I ſent them to Fring Sahee, the " Amil of Mahommedabad; the ſaid Perſon diſpatched the Sepoys, with their Havildar, to bring " in the Zemindars of Kerumeddienpoor, that they might come in and give their Attendance " and pay their Revenue, according to the Jaydaud, or Statement thereof delivered by the " Canongoes. Upon theſe ſhort-ſighted People aſſembling, the Act they have committed will " appear by the Tranſlation of Fring Sahee's Hindive Letter. My good Sir, be pleaſed minutely " to attend to this Buſineſs, and conſider how inconſiſtent with their Duty, as Ryots and Subjects, " as the Acts thus committed by the ſaid Perſons, in thus giving up, as they have done, all Atten- " tion to the Revenue; and their Diſobedience to the Order of Government, and acting towards " the Sepoys with ſuch Demeanor and rebellious Temerity. By Means of this Buſineſs more of " the People of the Purgunnah have taken to the Diminution of their Payments; let ſuch " Meaſures be purſued, as that the Revenue of Government may be collected, and the Inſurgents " be made an Example of.

" Letter from Fring Sahee, encloſed of the above, dated 5th of Shaebaun, or 11th of May.

" The Sepoys ſtationed by Government remained all Monday at the Village of Ghouſpoor; at " Night they went to Ragabur Gunge, and put up there. On Tueſday, 6th May, early in the " Morning they entered the Village of Kerumiedienpoor, and laid hold upon Five Zemindars of the " ſaid Village aſſembled. After that the Sepoys carried the Zemindars to Huſſaim Sing, the Collector of " that Zella or Diviſions; the Sepoys, with the ſaid Zelladar, came out of the ſaid Village, meaning " to bring the ſaid Zemindar to Mehommedabad; whereupon about Four or Five Hundred of the " Zemindars, with Swords and Guns, &c. arrived in a tumultuous Manner near the Village of " Bethore, and ſurrounded the Sepoys, and attacked them with their Swords; they made Four " Strokes with their Swords on the Bayonets of the Soldiers; and One Stroke of a Sword on " the Sword of Lutchmun Hircarah. The Sepoys of Government were very patient and for- " bearing, ſaying, that they only carried the Zemindars to ſettle their Revenue Buſineſs at " Mohammedabad; and that, after ſettling their ſaid Buſineſs, they ſhould be releaſed. The " Zemindars paid no Attention to what the Sepoys ſaid, but again ſurrounded them, and in- " tended to take their Lives; wherefore the Sepoys, being helpleſs, fired Five Shots towards thoſe " who had at the firſt fought with their Swords, and Three Men were wounded, Two of whom, " by the Decree of God, died, and One is wounded. After that, the Sepoys getting quit of their " being thus ſurrounded, ſet out with the Zemindars who had been ſeized for Mahommedabad. " In the Road the Zemindars of Rajapoor aſſembled and made a Tumult, but did not ad- " vance ſo far as to actual Oppoſition: In this Manner the Sepoys with the Zemindars whom " they

" they had taken came to Mahomedabad. The Kerumieddienpoor People, throwing the Two " Zemindars who had died upon a Bed, have proceeded with Fifty Petitioners to the Reſident " at Benares, taking the Road through Zehoorabad; all the Zemindars of Petchpetty joining " together, are taking to themſelves the preſent Year's Produce, which is now in the Khurmen " or Granary, and refuſe to pay their Revenue. In this Manner throughout all the Purgunnah " there is a great Difficulty in collecting the Revenue of Government.

" Tranſlation of former Petition from Sheoperſun Sing to the Rajah, delivered 30th April 1788.

" In the Month of Maug a Perwannah in reſpect to the Zemindars of Petchpetty in Mahomme- " dabad was iſſued from the Preſence, that the Canongoes and Chowdries and others having in- " ſpected the Cultivation and Crop, whatever they ſhould fix for the Danabundy, or Grain Set- " tlement, the Zemindars ſhould pay their Revenue accordingly. In Obedience to this Order, the
* Sic in Orig. " Canongoes and Chowdries, *and having gone, made the Kunkoot or Eſtimate, and notwith- " ſtanding they were ſhewn that the Weight eſtabliſhed by the Kunkoot was proper, the Zemindars " would not attend to the Buſineſs, but left the Village, being helpleſs. The Canongoes and " Chowdries, &c. came away at the Time. The Zemindars in Queſtion, conſulting and joining " together, came into their Village and began to cut up their Grain, without giving Notice " to the Manager of the Purgunnah; nor do they even attend to the Words of the Chupraſſies " or Badgepeon ſent by Mr. John Neave, to require them to pay their Revenue according to the " Settlement of the Canongoes and Chowdries; and notwithſtanding the Peons Duſtuck being " ſigned and ſealed, they ſay, that the ſending of this Chupraſſy is an intermediate Buſineſs.

" Sir, the Particulars of the Stubbornneſs and Contumacy of the Zemindars in Queſtion are to " ſuch a Height, that, till the preſent Time, perhaps, ſome few of them have paid from 50 to 100 " Rupees. The Period of the Collections is expiring, and little of it remains; what was in- " cumbent I have repreſented, and I now alſo deliver in a Mehzer Nama, or Writing Teſtimonial " of this Cauſe, together with a Repreſentation from the Canongoes, and am hopeful that a Per- " wannah and a Chupraſſy from the Preſence may be ſent again to the Zemindars aforeſaid, to remain " over them, that, according to the Settlement of the Canongoes and Chowdries, &c. the fair " Revenue of Government may be paid by them. If in this Buſineſs Delay enſue, do you con- " ſider what Time remains to make the Collections in; if by Delay in ſending a Chupraſſy and " iſſuing a Perwannah, others in the Purgunnah take into their Heads to with-hold the Revenue, " there will be a great Obſtruction in the Collection of the Revenue; therefore it is adviſeable and " neceſſary for the Preſence to interfere in this Buſineſs.

" Tranſlation of the Mehzer Nameh.

" Whereas the Zemindars of Pungepetty, in the Purgunnah of Mahommedabad Perharbary, in " the Sircar of Ghazepoor, have, from the Beginning of the Fuſſuly Year 1186, up to the End of " 1194 of the ſame Era, paid their Revenue according to the Tūſhkkees of the Amil for the Time " being, as ſettled in Conjunction with the Canongoes and Chowdries, for the Amount of which " they uſed to give a Cabooleat; and whereas in this Year, in the Month of Aſſar, all the Zemin- " dars joining together, gave up their Cultivation, and ſaid that they would only cultivate, pro- " vided they could get Bettay Pottahs, or Leaſes, to pay according to the Produce; this was, in View " to the Cultivation of the Country and to pleaſe the Ryots, agreed to, on Condition that the " Cultivation ſhould be kept up as heretofore, and they ſtipulated to pay in Behrees or proportionate " Payments per Begah One Rupee, up to the End of Phalgun; but at laſt they did not remain " firm to that Agreement, ſaying to the Chowdries and Canongoes that they would pay a Pro- " portion of Eight Annas per Begah, Four of which in Poor, and Four in the Month of Maug. " This was at the Inſtance of the Chowdries and Canongoes agreed to: At the Time of the Collection " for Poor, they were called on, but refuſed to pay their laſt ſettled Proportion, deſiring to have their " Accounts ſettled by the Mode of Agon, or giving their Grain when it was ripe: At that Time " they were told that they had taken Bettay Pottahs, and that they ſhould take an Aumeen, " and make the Meaſurement and Kunkoot, or Eſtimate of Grain on their Lands: On hearing this " they went to complain to the Reſident, who ſent an Order to the Canongoes, that as the Zemin- " dars of Petchpetty had come and complained that the Amil for the Time being made undue De- " mands on them, they were therefore deſired to make the Kunkoot or Eſtimate, and Dauge " Tehaun (or Proof of that Eſtimate when diſputed, by cutting down the Grain on a certain " Quantity, threſhing and weighing it, as a Rule for the Reſt, according to order the Canongoes " and Chowdries), to whoſe Adjuſtment the Amil agreed, made the Kunkoot of each Spot, to " which alſo the Zemindars would not agree, but required to have the Dauge and Tehaun made " alſo (the Meaning of which is above explained); wherefore taking along with them the Meaſur- " ing Rod and Gowro, that is the Perſon who acts as Arbitrator, or fixes the Quantity of Grain " on which the Revenue is to be collected, the Canongoes and Chowdries went to the Ground to " make the Dunge and Tehaun; whereupon the Zemindars ran away, and the Canongoes and " Chowdries returned with the Jerub and Gowro to Mahommedabad. The Zemindars returned " in the Evening to their Village, and in the Morning, they, of their own Authority, applied them-

" ſelves

" ſelves heartily to the cutting down of the Grain without giving the leaſt Thought to the Pay-
" ment of the Government's Revenue: Some Zemindars have paid from 50 to 100 Rupees; the
" Time of collecting is expiring, they do not pay their Revenue, and gird their Loins to Wicked-
" neſs; the Chupraſſy who came from the Preſence with a Duſtack they ſay is a *Forgery, and pro- * Sic in Orig.
" cured through an intermediate Channel.

" The following is a Tranſlation of the Repreſentation from the Canongoes, referred to in the Rajah's Letters. Information on the Subject.
" above Papers taken from a Copy thereof, ſent by them to the Reſident, in Conſequence of his
" Order to them on the Application of the Ryots of Kuremiedpoor, recorded in Proceedings of
" the 7th of March laſt.

" Tranſlation of a Repreſentation from the Canongoes, received 24th April: Canongoes Letter on the Subject.

" Petition of Ram Het and Ram Schay, Canongoes.

" The Situation of the Zemindars of Pitchepetty, in the Purgunnah of Mahommedabad, of
" Purharbury, in the Sircar of Ghazeepoor, has been this; that from the Year 1186, to the End
" of 1194 Fuſſilee, they have, according to the Tuſhkhees, or Settlement made by the Amil for
" the Time being, and by the Chowdries and Canongoes, entered into a Cabooleat, and paid ac-
" cordingly. This Year, in the Month of Aſſar, they applied to the Amil for Bettay Pottahs, or
" Agreement to pay according to the Produce; and they took from the Foujdar, under his Signa-
" ture, Bettay Pottahs, for all the Villages of the Petchteppy Diviſion. In the Month of Maug,
" the Amil of the Pergunnah prepared to make the Meaſurement, to ſettle the Grain Produce;
" on hearing of which, the Zemindars went to the Reſident to complain, and got an Order, ad-
" dreſſed to us, ſignifying, that the Petitioners complained that the Amil demanded more of them than
" was juſtifiable by the Pottah, and that they requeſted to have the Kunkoot (Eſtimate or Aſ-
" certainment) and Danje (Proof of ſuch) Eſtimate ſettled, which we were ordered to ſee done.
" Accordingly we went to every Village, and fixed every Begah and Cottah, and the Product
" thereof, according to the actual Produce; but the Zemindars did not adhere to this, and argued
" deceitfully about the Danjoor Proof of the Eſtimate. In Conſequence of this, a Meaſurement
" and Gowro, or Arbitrator, were fixed on, and taking us along with them, they went to the
" Ground to make the Danjee, or Proof required; but the Zemindars of Petchteppy would not
" agree, and fled, and we came back to Mahammedabad with the Jareeb and Gowroo, and all
" thoſe People returning in the Evening to their Villages, fell to cutting up their Grain, without
" paying any Thing to the Amil, even according to the Grain Produce. Some Villages have paid
" One hundred, or a Hundred and Fifty Rupees. The Period for making the Collection is ex-
" piring: They do not apply either to the Payment of the Revenue, or to their Duty as Ryots;
" and they even call the Chupraſſy, who come with a Duſtuck from the Preſence, a Fabricator,
" and that he has been ſent from others.

" The Reſident thinks it neceſſary here to obſerve, that ſoon after his Return from the late
" Circuit, or ſince the latter End of laſt Month, the Raja did, and has thereafter at different
" Times, verbally repreſented to him the Applications which had, he obſerved, been urgently made
" to him by Sheoperſun Sing for military Aſſiſtance in Mohammedabad, with which the Reſident
" having always explicitly declared that he would not comply, as being extremely averſe to uſe
" Sepoys at any Time or Place in the Collections, and more eſpecially in Mohammedabad, the
" Tenure of which Purgunnah in Farm has continued for ſeveral Years in the Family of Sheo-
" perſun Sing, as being One of the Raja's own Relations; whence the Reſident thought he
" might very well leave the ſaid Sing and the Parties (who moreover bear among themſelves a
" family Affinity, Sheoperſum's Father having been born in Petchpetty), to come to an amicable
" Adjuſtment, which he had no Doubt would ſoon happen, without the Neceſſity of any, and
" ſtill leſs of the military, Interference of Government; yet, on the renewed Inſtances of
" Sheoperam, which were in the preſent Inſtance all made to the Reſident through the Rajah, he
" (the Reſident) agreed, at laſt, to grant to Sheoperſun Sing the Aſſiſtance of a Chupraſſy, or
" public Peon, to which the ſaid Farmer had, as the Raja mentioned, reduced his Requeſt; and
" the Reſident (not then knowing that Mr. Neave had, juſt before his Arrival, ſent a ſimilar
" Chupraſſy to the Place) did accordingly order ſuch Peon to go to the Raja, to be thence
" ſent to Sheoperſan, who a few Days ago returned the ſaid Peon, without making uſe of him,
" from which the Reſident concluded that the Diſpute was terminated, and certainly never
" ſuſpected that Sheoperſun was at that very Time meditating ſecretly to call into Mohammedabad
" the few Sepoys who had been granted to him, on the 3d of January laſt, to ſupport his
" Authority in Kola Aſſah; for which vide that Day's Proceedings. Upon the Grounds of the
" Premiſes above ſtated, the following Letter is now written to the Rajah:

" From the Reſident to the Rajah.

" I have received your Letter, with the Petition of Sheoperſun Sing. With regard to what the
" ſaid Sing repreſents, that he applied for a Company of Sepoys, and that at length he ſent for
" the Fifteen Sepoys who were in other Purgunnahs, and ſettled his Buſineſs through them, you

" (the

" (the Raja) are well acquainted, that when Sheopersun Sing's Application for Sepoys was " preferred to me through you, I told you that I by no Means approved of any Use being made " of Sepoys in the Purgunnah of Mohammedabad; in Consequence of which, I very explicitly " declared to you my Rejection of Sheopersan's Request, which Rejection you must, no Doubt, " have imparted to him: But as it is necessary that proper and effectual Notice be taken of such " manifest Disobedience of Orders as the said Sing has been guilty of, you are clearly to write, " whether or not you explained to Sheopersun Sing my Rejection of his Application; and if you " did so, you are to take in Writing from the said Baboo, why, after obtaining Notice of such " Rejection, he has acted so directly contrary to the Orders of the Magistrate. 2dly, After my Rejec- " tion of Sing's Application for Sepoys, you represented to me, that, in lieu of such Sepoys, a " Chuprassy from the Presence should be granted, in support of Sheopersan Sing's Authority, which " I agreed to, and the Chuprassy, or public Peon, was accordingly dispatched; but instead of " being sent into the Purgunnah, he was sent back to me. Wherefore, you are to write, what " it was that moved Sheoperan Sing aforesaid not to accept of the said Chuprassy, and whether " or not you did at all send the said Chuprassy to the said Sing.

" Having taken from Sheopersun Sing his full and true Answers to the Two Queries above " stated, you will send the same to me, under his Seal and Signature, that whatever shall appear " proper to be done in regard to him may take place: You will also send a Copy of the Perwan- " nah which Sheopersun Sing mentions to have been issued in the Month of May. The Resident " having caused Omrow Sing to take from the Complainants from Kerumeddienpore their own " Account and Relation of the Affray, and of the Circumstances that preceded and led to it, and " their several Declarations having been committed to Writing, the following Translations thereof " are here recorded, together with the Evidence of Jange Sing, the Chuprassy Peon, then on the " Spot, that as having been sent thither by Mr. Neave.

" Translation of the Zebaundundy, or Declaration of Soodhun Sing, dated the 16th May, 1788.

" I Soodhun Sing, Zemindar of the Mozah, or Village of Kerumedienpoor in the Purgunnah " of Mohammedabad, declare as follows:

" In the Year 1192, Baboo Azaib Sing took a Writing for the Jumma of the said Village, to " the Amount of 4,400 Rupees, and collected the same; and in the Year 1193, we, on Account of " the Heaviness of the Jumma, drew aside at the Time of making the Cultivation; but in the " Month of Assar they encouraged, and gave us a Pottah, saying, that we should carry on the " Cultivation, and that the Rental should be taken from us on Inspection of the Crop; but after " that, they took from us at the Period of the Settlement the former Jumma, or that of 1192. " In the Year 1194, the Collections were made in the same Manner, only we received a Deduction " of 300 Rupees, taking from us Caboolcat for the remaining 4,100 Rupees. In the Fussily " Year 1195, a Bettay Pottah was given to us by Fring Sahay, who is the Feiojedar of the Pur- " gunnah of Mahammedabad, on the Part of Sheopersun Sing, which Pottah we have in our " Possession; but now the Two last Years Jumma is wanted from us, and the Pottah for the Month " of Assar is not approved of. In the Month of Phalgun we came to the Presence and complained; " from the Presence we carried an Order to the Canongoes, but the Amil there did not ap- " prove of the said Perwannah, and wanted the former Jumma, and appointed Watchmen to take
* Sic in Ori. " Care of the Grain, and said, that we should pay according to Agoee Bettay, or Produce in Kind; " after which he sent a Peon, desiring us to paya Behry or Proposition* of our Revenue; to this we " objected, saying, that we could not pay any Behry, but that, when the Grain was ready, we " would deliver the Half of it. Then afterwards sent us Word either to pay a Bettah or Pro- " portion, or to send an Answer; and we had assembled to make an Answer, when he sent a Guard " of Sepoys, who came to us, and said, they were Travellers, and desired we would furnish them " with a Shop on the Outside of the Town, that they might thence buy what they wanted, and " eat; the Zelladar spoke also to the same Purport, that he had called on us for that Business;
* Sic in Orig. " but when we came, they all at once *confirmed us, viz. Kishore Roy, Seedha Roy, Gunder Roy, " Sectaram and Byja Roy, and were carrying them off; upon which, the People of the Village " having assembled, went to the Sepoys. The Deponent being here asked, whether any of the " Persons that went thus to the Sepoys had Arms? he answered, yes; my Son had a Shumshere, " or Sword, in his Hand. Being again asked, whether any One else had such Arms? he answered, " I did not see; but as they were the People of the Village, it may be that some of them had " Clubs in their Hands. In this Interval the Sepoys fired their Musquets, and my Son died of the " Wound of a Shot thence received. It being observed to the Deponent that, as the Company's " Sepoys do not fire without Cause, he should explain why they had done so; he answered, I " know not; but this I do know, that the Sepoys fired at the Instance of Jessweut Sing the " Zelladar. Mankover, the Mother of Ram Chund deceased, being asked, if she knew the " Cause of the Affray, and of her Son's being killed? she answered, she did not know any " Thing about the Affray, being in her own House; but that this much she knows, that a Dis- " pute happened with the Sepoys in which her Son was killed, for which Reason she is come to " complain to the Resident. Dessoo Sing of the Kenwaur Cast, a Zemindar of the same Village, " represents, that the Amil gave them a Betay Pottah in the Month of Assar; that, at the Time of

" the Crop or Harveſt, the Fowjedar ſaw that, according to the Bettah Proportion, the former " Jumma could not be made up, and he wanted the paſt Jumma; that they therefore came to " the Preſence in the Month of Faugun to complain, and brought from thence a Perwannah to " the Canongoes of Mahommedabad. Upon hearing of which the Foujedar increaſed his Ani- " moſity; and firſt, not approving of the Bettay Pottah he had given, he afterwards ſent " Ram Sahay Canongoes and Ram Laul Kinwaur to make the Kunkoot; adding, we would " have agreed to the Kunkoot on Aſcertainment of the Produce, but as we ſaw that there was " in the Kunkoot Injuſtice or Violence, we therefore objected, and deſired that the Kunkoot " might be tried in the Manner called Daunjee and Tehaunjee, or that, of One Part of the " Crop the Foujedar's People ſhould reap One Cottah and we another; and that whatever ſhould " thence turn out to be the Reſult of the Whole, we would agree to; but the Officers who went " to make the Kunkoot not agreeing to this, came away. Afterwards Fring Sohay the Foujedar " wrote us, that we might reſt at Eaſe in our Minds, for that he would himſelf come to the Village " and ſettle the Kunkoot. He did accordingly come, after the Space of One Week and ſaid, to " us, do you now cauſe the Ground to be meaſured. To this we agreed. He afterwards ordered, " that there ſhould be Three Meaſuring Lines on Three different Sides. To this we * objects, deſir- * Sic in Orig. " ing that One Meaſuring Line only might be uſed, becauſe the Ground was ſhared out into ſepa- " rate Fields or Spots, which Fields or Spots had not, however, been divided into ſeparate con- " nected Plots, but lay interminxed. The Phoujedar would not agree to our Words, ſo that, being " helpleſs, we agreed alſo to his Propoſal; but as, at the Time of meaſuring, there was ſome " Ground on the Eaſtern Limits, which is an Object of diſputed Boundary, we ſaw that the Fow- " jedar wiſhed that, between our Village and the other, a Warfare ſhould enſue. To aſcertain " this, we ſent a Man of ours, who came back with Intelligence, that Fring Sahay was getting " ready, as well as the Zemindars of that Village. On hearing this, we ſtepped aſide from that, " and proceeded to another Place, and ſtood ſtill, and Fring Sahay getting up, returned to Mo- " hammedabad: He ordered his Zelladar, or Deputy, to make the Agore of the Lands, that is, " to take meaſure * to ſecure the Produce in Kind: Afterwards the Zelladar took a Mochulka from * Sic in Orig. " us, that we would not embezzle any of the Grain or Produce, which we entered into accord- " ingly, and he, the Deputy Fowjedar, having appointed Watchmen, the Crop was cut; after " that, the Fowjedar iſſued a Duſtuck, requiring us to pay a Behry, or Proportion of Rent: We " objected that we were enabled to pay Money, and that as he (the Foujedar) had adopted the " Mode of Agore, he ſhould take the Half of the Grain, but that we could not furniſh any " Behry, or Inſtalment; he (the Fowjedar) afterwards ſent us a Chitty, deſiring us to come to " the Hozoor, or to him: We objected, deſiring that a Bank (that is, Mediator or Guarantee) " might be appointed, ſo that we might come to him, and as the Fowjedar did not give a Bank, " we alſo did not make our Appearance; on which Account the Fowjedar wrote to us another " Chitty, deſiring us to aſſemble together, and to conſult among ourſelves, and then to come. The " Zellahdar ſent for us; and having aſſembled us all together, the Sepoy of the Company ap- " peared at that Time; and when they came to the Zelladar, they ſaid, we are going into the " Purgunnah of Belnah, do you provide us with Firewood, Pots, and Neceſſaries; upon which, " ſundry of our People going to ſupply the ſaid Articles, and ſeveral of the principal People " amongſt us, who had not before arrived, then came in; after which, the Sepoys of Govern- " ment confined Five Perſons, and the People of the Zelladar began to beat all thoſe who were " preſent, and tying the Five People's Hands who had been ſeized, behind their Backs, the Se- " poys carried them off. By this Means an Uproar took place in the Village; the People, Inhabit- " ants thereof, made a Noiſe; and Ram Chund, and Gomaun Sing, and others of the Village, " came, and ſaid, we will go along with the Sepoys, and they accordingly were following behind " the Sepoys and the Priſoners; on which Account Jeſwant Sing the Zelladar, gave Orders to the " Sepoys to ſhoot at thoſe Perſons with their Muſkets, which they did accordingly. Two People, " Ram Churn and Goomaun Sing, * who were wounded, the Firſt were killed, and Three others were * Sic in Orig. " wounded.

" This Deponent being aſked, whether the People who had thus aſſembled from the Villages, " had any Arms with them; he anſwers, certainly, they were People of the Village; why ſhould " not they have Arms with them?

Serdha Sing, Zemindar of Kirumedienpoor, declares as follows:

" Heretofore, in the Time of Bhay Ram, during the Rajaſheys of Raja Chyte Sing, the Jumma " of the Village was 3,900 Rs; in the Time of Munear Sing, that is, in 1188, it amounted up to " 4,100 Rupees; and in the Year 1189 it was 4,100 Rupees; and in the Year 1190 it was 4,400 " Rupees: After that, in the Fuſſilly Year 1191, the Aumil demanded an Encreaſe of us, which " we did not agree to; at laſt the Rent was ſettled by the Mode of Agore Bettay, by which Mode, " by reaſon of the Dearth, the Rubby Harveſt amounted to 3,200 Rupees, and Two thouſand " Rupees were paid by us on Account of the Khereef Harveſt, and in Behry, making in all 5,200; " and in the Year 1192 Baboo Ajaib Sing took a Caboleat from us for 4,400 Rupees, and gave " us a Pottah: In 1193 the ſame Jumma continued: In 1194 Writings were taken from us for " a Jumma of 4,100, and 300 Rupees were allowed us as a Deduction on Account of the low

" Price of Grain. When the Time came for carrying on the Cultivation of 1195, we, from the " Heavineſs of the Jumma, not ſeeing the Means of making good the Revenue, therefore gave " up the Cultivation; when at laſt Fowjedar gave us Agore Bettah Pottahs, which we are poſ- " ſeſſed of at the Time of the Harveſt; he however wanted the former Revenue, and did not ap- " prove of the Pottah of the Month of Aſſur; we therefore went to the Reſident to complain; " from him we brought a Perwannah or Order to the Canongoes in the Month of Faugum, but " Fring Sahay did not approve of the Perwannah, and obſerved, you have brought a Perwannah " to the Canongoes, what is that to me, and who am I? We therefore intended to have ſet out " again to the Reſident to complain; after which the Fowjedar ſent us a Man, deſiring we would not " go to the Huzoor again, and that he would underſtand and ſettle our Buſineſs; he then ap- " pointed Ram Sahay and Kerval Kiſhen as Saliſs or Arbitrators, and they went to the Spot " and made the Kunkoot of the Bunguer or Low Grounds, to which we agreed; when we came " to the Kurail or Swampy Ground, they began to make the Kunhoot by Kittabundy or ſeparate
* Sic in Orig. " Plots; we objected that the Mode of Kettabundy was not agreeable to us, becauſe each of us * " Maſter of his own Kiſt or Spot of Cultivation; but the Arbitrators, at the Inſtance of the Fou- " jedar, would not attend to our Words: We at laſt ſaid, that if they would ſatisfy us by the " Mode of Daunje and Tehaunje, we would agree thereto; that is, that One Begah ſhould be " reaped by the Foujedar, and another by us, and that whatever ſhould be the Reſult of this " Trial of Two Begahs, ſhould be the Rule for aſcertaining the Whole; but this they would not " agree to, and removing, went away: The Foujdar afterwards told the Zilladar to make the " Agore of the Crops, that is, to ſecure the Produce in Kind; Nine Peons were appointed for " the Agore; the Crops were reaped; after which a Chitty came to us deſiring us to attend, and " that our Buſineſs would thereby be ſettled ſome how or other: In reply we wrote, that if he " would give us a Bramin as Security (Bank) we would attend, but that without a Bank we " could not come: In reply another Chitty came from the Foujedar, ſaying, that if we came it " was well, and that if we did not we were the Maſters; we again anſwered, that if he did not " give us a Bank or Guarantee we would not attend: The Zelladar then told us to come all of " us in a Body and deliver an Anſwer; we did ſo, and appeared in that Way before the Zelladar. " When the Sepoys arrived there, ſaying that they were Travellers, and deſiring to be ſupplied " with Fire Wood, Potts, &c. and as the Zilladar applied to us to furniſh the Sepoys with what " they wanted, the Foujedar ſent his Peons to us, deſiring us all to unite, and give an Anſwer " to his Letter; we were there aſſembled before this; whereupon the Sepoys came and drew up " as a Guard, and the Peons of the Foujedar and Zelladar began to beat us; upon this I ran " away, and I know not what happened afterwards.

" Tanje Khan, a Chupraſſy or Badgepeon employed under the Reſidency, declares as " follows:

" Baboo Sheoperſun Sing complained to the Head Aſſiſtant againſt the Zemindars at Patch- " teppy - - - - at that Time when the Reſident was at Merzapoor, at the Inſtance of the " ſaid Shoperſun, Mr. Neave diſpatched me with a Duſtuck addreſſed to the Zemindar of Petch- " teppy, and I ſtill am in Poſſeſſion of the Duſtuck I carried.

" The Peon here exhibiting the original Duſtuck, it appears to be dated the 10th of April " 1788, and to be addreſſed to the Zemindars of Petchteppy aforeſaid; and it ſtates, that as it " appears from the Repreſentation of Sheoperſun Sing that they make undue Delay and Evaſion " in the Payment of the Revenue of Government, and as ſuch Conduct is improper, therefore a " Duſtuck with a Government Chupraſſy is ſent to them, and that it is neceſſary that immediately " on the Arrival of the Duſtuck, they do attend on the ſaid Baboo and pay the Government Re- " venue, according to the Tuſkkees or Settlement of the Chowdries and Canongoes, or that " otherwiſe the Reſult would not be well for them.

" Tonje Khan continues his Declaration, as follows:

" When I ſet out from Benares I met Baboo Sheoperſun Sing at Ghazapoor; the Baboo deſired " me to proceed into the Pergunnah of Mahemmedabad, where I was to cauſe the Zemindars of " Pungeteppy to appear before Fring Sahay the Aumil. On my Arrival in the Pergunnah of " Mahemmedabad, I went firſt to the Village of Outchy, which is a Part of the ſaid Penjeputty; " but the Zemindars of that Village had before my Arrival attended on Fring Sahay, and had " ſettled their Buſineſs and returned, wherefore they brought me, as far as regarded themſelves, a
* Sic in Orig. " Letter of Recall from Fring Sah, and returned to Fring Sha*, who told me to go next to the " Village of Kerumeddienpoor, and to take the Zemindar of that Village, and bring him to the " Preſence: When I went to the ſaid Village, the Zemindars gave me for Anſwer that they " would not go to Fring Sayhay but to the Reſident. I was for Six Days in the Talook, and " for my Subſiſtence they deſired me to be ſupplied with Flour from a Shop, ſaying that I would " pay when I went away. On the Seventh Day all the Zemindars aſſembling came to me and " ſaid, ſhew us the Duſtuck which you have brought, that we may ſee whether it be come from " the Reſident or not; I ſhewed it to them, and on inſpecting it, they ſaid it was under the Seal " of Baboo Sheoperſun Sing, and not under that of the Reſident. They then deſired me to pay

 the

" the Price of the Flour I had uſed; upon which ſeeing that the Zemindars did not ſet any " Value on the Order of Government, and being helpleſs, and having only an Order but no " Army to enable me to ſeize them and bring them in, I came therefore away and went to the " Zelladar. When all the Zemindars alſo were aſſembled, and their Tubhmund, a Seyed Inha- " bitant of a Village adjoining to Kerumdienpoor, being there, ſaid to the Zemindars, this Per- " wannah iſſues from the Engliſh; and the Zemindars, by way of Anſwer, ſaid to me, let it be an " Engliſh Order or not, do you go to Heaven? I replied, well, you and I will aſcend to Heaven " together. After this the Zemindars got up, ſaying they would go to the Reſident, and I alſo " accompanied them; after a few Steps the Zemindars ſaid to me, we will aſk the happy " Moment of the Bramins; ſaying which, they went to fix on it; and in about an Hour and a " Half's Time they again came to the Zelladar, and ſaid they would take away their Serſhuſt or " Muſtand Sud; to which Jeſſurunt anſwered, I do not know. I afterwards aſked the Zemin- " dars, whether they meant to go to the Huzoor, or not; upon which they anſwered that they " would not go. I therefore remained there, becauſe without an Order I could not remove. " On the next Day, Tueſday, the Sepoys arrived there and put up, and alſo went to ſee whence " they (the Sepoys) were coming and where going. The Zelladar then deſired me to give him " the Douraha or Conductor, who was placed along with me, that he might collect the Firewood " and Pots, &c. wanted by them, adding, that no other Perſon for this Purpoſe was then with " him: I did accordingly give my Douraha, and removing from that Place came to my own " Abode. I afterwards went to the Sepoys Encampment to ſee how Things were. At that " Time the Zelladar ſaid to me, Fouje Khan, do you take a written Anſwer from the Zemindars " in return, becauſe the Zemindars do not agree to the Orders of the Government. I again went " thence to my Houſe or Lodgings, and taking with me my Neceſſaries, I went back, and was " ſtanding before the Zelladar to take my Leave of him, when I ſaw that ſtrong Words were paſſing " between the Zelladar and the Zemindars about their Revenue, and that the Zemindars did not " agree to what the Zelladar propoſed. At this Time the Zemindars girt their Loins, and re- " mained ſtanding, by which Time the Sepoys being prepared, took the Zemindars in among " their own Body that they might not run away.

" Deponent being here aſked, whether the Zemindars were then armed? anſwered in the Ne- " gative, but that they girded their Loins.

" The ſaid Peon then continues his Narrative as follows:

" In this Manner an Uproar and Tumult happened in the Village, and One Man run away " from the Zemindars Party into the Village, and upbraided them for their * Liſtleſſneſs, and de- " ſired them to prepare, for that the Sepoys were carrying the Zemindars away as Priſoners. The " Sepoys ſeeing the Tumult, tied the Hands of the Five People they had laid hold of, that they " might not eſcape by taking to Flight; and the Villagers aſſembling, ſhut up Two of the " Roads, One only, or the Third, remaining at the Will of the Sepoys at that Time. I ſaw " the Zemindars coming on the Sepoys with naked Swords, calling out, that as they were the Se- " poys of Sheoperſun Sing, they would put them to Death. I fled to ſome Diſtance, and there " ſtood, to ſee what would happen; during which, Two or Three People ſtruck at the Sepoys " with their Swords, who received the Strokes on their Muſquets and Bayonets; the Sepoys " called out to the Havildar, aſking why he did not give Orders that they might put the Ze- " mindars to Death; and aſking, when he would give the Orders? The Havildar gave Orders " to Five of the Sepoys, and the remaining Sepoy remained to guard the Priſoners. When the Se- " poys fired, Four of the Zemindars Party were wounded, and One Shot did no Execution. " From that Place the Sepoys brought on their Priſoners to the Village of Bethora, and I run after " them; and the Zemindars following alſo in a Body, made a Stand near that Village, while the " Sepoys carried on the Priſoners.

* Sic in Orig.

Other Zemindars ſent for;

" Tanje Sing Peon is now ſent back into the Purgunnah of Mahammedabad, with an Order " to Fring Sah or Shahee, the Naib of Sheoperſun Sing, in that Pergunnah, to ſend to Benares " the Five Zemindars of Kerumeddanpoor, whom the Sepoys appear, by the Documents above re- " corded, to have made Priſoners, and delivered over to the ſaid Shahee, who is alſo deſired to " ſend with the ſaid Zemindars as many Sepoys as may be requiſite for their ſafe Cuſtody, " with Perſons to give Evidence, and among the Reſt, Jeſſwant or Jeſu Sing the Zelladar, be- " fore the Affray happened.

as alſo the Canongoes. 28th May.

" An Order is alſo ſent to the Canongoes of the Purgunnah of Mahammadabad, that ſuch " of their Body as went to make the Kunkoot Kerumeddunpoor ſhall alſo repair to Benares.

Raja again called on for Sheopurſun's Anſwer, Sepoys ſent to Mahammenbad. Zemindars of Kerumedienpoor Mohammedaba l arrive.

" The Reſident not having yet received any Anſwer from the Raja to the Orders of the 17th in- " ſtant, ſent to him on the Subject of Sheoperſun Sing's Behaviour, relative to the Affray at Mohum- " medabad, the Subject of which is now under the Reſident's Conſideration and Enquiry, a fur- " ther Letter is written to him, to know why he has not ſent the ſaid Anſwer.

" The Zemindars of Kerumedunpoor Mahamadabad, who were ſent for on the 17th, being " arrived, they were this Day called before the Reſident, and their Declarations have been taken, " as will appear recorded at Length in To-morrow's Proceedings.

They

Committed.

" They are now ordered to be committed to ſafe Cuſtody in the Reſident's Guard, together " with thoſe who arrived as recorded in Proceedings of the 17th Inſtant.

19th May. Continuation of Enquiry into the Caſe of the Zemindars of Kerumedieup. or, and in Muhammedabad. Declarations of the Zemindars, and Evidence of the Canongoes on the Subject.

" The Peon, who went into the Pergunnah of Mohummedabad, by Order of the 17th Inſtant, " to bring up the Five Zemindars of Kerumeddunpoor, who had been made Priſoners, having " returned as eſtimated in Yeſterday's Proceedings with Four of them (the other being ſo old as " not to be able to walk), the Reſident, on their Arrival under Guard of the Havildar and Se- " poys, with whom the Affray happened (as noticed in the Proceedings of the 17th Inſtant), ap- " pointed Omrow Sing to take down their voluntary Declarations, which, having been ſince " tranſlated, together with the Examination of the Canongoes of the Pergunnah interſperſed " therewith, the Whole is here recorded as follows:

" Tranſlation made of the Zebaunbundy, or Declarations delivered by the Zemindars of Kerumud " Dienpoor, when brought up Priſoners on the 24th May 1788, Saturam, Zemindar of Kerum- " medianpoor, declares, as far as regards the Arrival of the Sepoys, and their calling for Sup- " plies of Pots and Firewood, to the ſame Purpoſe as appears already in the Evidence of the other " Zemindars, recorded in Proceedings of the 27th Inſtant.

" Being aſked how the Hoſtilities were occaſioned? he anſwered as follows: Gormaun Sing and " Ram Chum, our Brethren, had come to aſk a Horſe from the Zelladar, for a Marriage Proceſ- " ſion, where, ſeeing me in the Guard, they ſtaid with me. When the Sepoys having placed me " in the Guard, had begun to beat and mal-treat me, my Brethren followed us at the Diſtance " of about Fifteen Gattas, or Cottas; there were alſo Three or Four more People with them. " When the Sepoys had taken me away about a Muſquet Shot Diſtance, at that Time ſome Peons, " the Servants of Sheoperſun Sing, who were ſtationed under Jeſſwunt Sing the Zelladar, came " from the Village with naked Swords, and One of them ſaid, that the Villagers were coming in " a tumultuous Manner, by which the Sepoys knew or conceived that the Peons were the Zemin- " dars who were coming with naked Swords. At that Time the Sepoys aſked the Havildar whe- " ther he would give Orders after the Villagers coming in this tumultuous Manner had killed " them; wherefore the Havildar gave Orders to fire, whereby Two were killed, and Two " wounded.

" The Defendant was then aſked, what Proportion of Revenue they (the Zemindars) had " paid this Year up to Byſaack; to which he anſwered, to about Seven hundred Rupees. Af- " ter that he was aſked, what Proportion they had paid laſt Year to the ſame Period? and an- " ſwered, about Nine hundred Rupees. He was then aſked, why he had not come along with " the Chupraſſy, who had been ſent with the Duſtuck? to which he anſwered, that the Duſtuck " required them to appear before the Fowjedar, which they did not approve of, but wanted " them to go to the Preſence, to which the Chupraſſy ſent his Negative, deſiring to proceed to " the Foujedar, in which Argument Seven Days elapſed, when the Guard arrived.

" The Canongoes Kewil Kiſhen and Ram Sahahy and Sheo Laul Chowdry, were then aſked, " what Sum theſe Zemindars had uſually paid up to Byſaack? they anſwered, that the Agree- " ment has uſually been to pay Two thouſand Rupees up to the preceding Month of Cheyte, " and that they had actually paid as much up to the End of Cheyte; but that by the Waſſil " Baky of this Year, they had paid off their Jumma, which amounted to Four thouſand one " hundred and one, only Four hundred and three Rupees, Ten Annas, and Three Pice, the " Balance being 3,697 5 9.

" Bundhoo Roy, another of the ſaid Zemindars, declares as follows:

" A Peon of the Zelladars came to call me; I went thither, and ſaw Sepoys ſtanding there, " on which I conceived that they were come to ſeize me; I therefore ſaid that they might take " me whenever they liked. In this Interval Luckman, a Hircarrah belonging to Sheoperſun " Sing, came, and ſlapping Seetaram on the Head, obſerved all the Strife is of the Zemindars " making; upon this, we who were there aſſembled, got up, ſaying, carry us wherever you like.

" The Sepoys put me in the Guard; One of my Brethren ran off to the Village; on the Sepoys " ſeeing that One Man had fled, they began to beat and maltreat Seetaram, who thereupon " made a Noiſe, crying out, that the Sepoys were killing him, and aſking whether his Friends " would come after he was killed? About this Time the People of the Village aſſembled; and " when the Sepoys had carried us near to a Tank, at the Diſtance of about a Muſquet Shot, " Rhauſa Roy, the Uncle of Seeteram, aſked the Sepoys why they were beating and maltreating, " and deſired them to carry us to the Hakim, where, whatever was to be, would take place. " One of the Sepoys threatened thereon with his Bayonet, at which Time Four People appeared on " the Mound of the Tank, and a Peon coming then from the Village, and ſaying, that the People " were coming in a tumultuous Manner from the Village, and that Four of them (as might be " ſeen) were already got this Length, the Sepoys aſked the Havildar whether they ſhould fire? " upon which I aſked them why they fired? they anſwered, it was only to frighten; but when " One Man was wounded, I knew that the Sepoys had ſtruck.

" Being aſked whether the Four People on the Mound of the Tank had Arms? he anſwered, " that One Perſon, Ram Churn, had a Sword in his Hand, but that the others had no " Arms.

" Being

" Being aſked whether he knew what Revenue they (the Zemindars) had paid? he anſwered, " that he did not know, but that Seetaram, their Serdar or Head, knew.

" Gunderp Roy, another of the ſaid Zemindars, declares as follows:

" A Letter from the Fowjedar came to us, requiring our Attendance; we all aſſembling, told " Jeſſwunt Sing, that the next Day we would all aſſemble and give our Anſwer; being next " Morning aſſembled, according to the Requiſition of the Zemindars, the Government Sepoys " came, and aſking who Jeſſwunt Sing was, and deſiring to be ſupplied with Bukaul and Victuals, " I aſked the Sepoys what Time of Day that was to aſk for Victuals? At laſt they were ſup- " plied according to their Requiſition. I wanted to get up and come away, but the Sepoys " would not allow us; Seeteram alſo wanted to get away, on the Plea of a neceſſary Occaſion. " Kiſho Roy ſaid that he was going, becauſe there was a Marriage at his Houſe; but the Sepoys " would not allow him to go; and we then perceived that they had come to make us Priſoners; and " Luckman, Hircarrah, a Servant of Baboo Sheoperſun Sing, coming there, ſat down; I aſked " him whence he came? he anſwered, from Beleeah. In about Twenty Minutes the Hircarrah " got up, and ſlapped Seeteram in the Face, ſaying, you are the Malick, or Manager, come along " with me. The Sepoys perceiving this, took Seeteram and us into the Guard; having carried us " near to a Tank, at about a Muſquet Shot Diſtance, there Five People were coming in a Body " from the Village.

" Being hereupon aſked whether thoſe Perſons were armed? he ſaid, that Ram Churn had a " Sword in his Hand, but that none of the others had any; adding as follows:

" One of the Peons of the Zelladar came from the Village, and ſaid to the Sepoys, what are " you looking at? the Zemindars are coming in a Body; but thoſe Perſons ſo coming were the " Servants of Sheoperſun Sing. The Sepoys on ſeeing the People coming from the Village, and " ſome of them (Servants of the Foujedar) having naked Swords, the Sepoys conceiving theſe " People to be the Zemindars, aſked the Havildar to authorize them to fire, and did fire accord- " ingly, by which Four Perſons were wounded, Two of whom have died, and the Two other " remain.

" Being aſked what Revenue they had paid? he anſwered, that up to Augheen, they had paid " off the Current Year's Produce, Six hundred Rupees, towards former Balances, and that " about Six hundred Rupees moremuſt have been paid in towards this Year's Revenue.

" Serdah Roy, another of the ſaid Villagers, declares as follow:

" Four Peons were ſent by the Zelladar to call me; I went thither and ſat down; in leſs " than an Hour's Time I wiſhed to get up and go away, but the Sepoys would not allow me to " proceed.

" The Sepoys put alſo Seeteram and the others into the Guard among the others; I perceived " that Scheſſa Roy was coming with a Club in his Hand; and One of the Peons of the Zellidar came " and ſaid, what are you looking at? the Villagers are coming to their Aſſiſtance. This much " I heard and ſaw, and nothing more to do I know; the Sepoys carried me behind, and I know " nothing of the Manner in which the Hoſtilities happened; which did not come to my Know- " ledge till after they had happened. The Canongoes declare, that it is the eſtabliſhed Cuſtom of " the Pergunnah of Mohammedabad, that, in Caſes where the Zemindars having given a Cabooleat " (that is paid on a Money Settlement) for the preceding Year, and obtained a Bittay Pottah, to " pay according to the Produce for the Current One, the Cuſtom being, that upon the Kiboly " Crop, Eight Annas per Bega are to be paid as a Behry or proportionate Payment of the " whole Year's Revenue, Four Annas whereof in Poos, and Four Annas in Mough, the Roy- " raur Vegetables, &c. and Sugar Cane being paid for ſeparately by Monthly Inſtalments, " and that where the Land is Taal, or low and ſwampy, the Behry is only Four Annas.

" Ram Sahahy Kewil Kiſhen, and Sheo Laul Chowdry, are examined as follows:

" Q. Why, when you went to make the Kunkoot, or Aſcertainment of Grain of Kemeereddin- " poor, did you make it unfairly; and why did not you ſettle the Objections of the Zemindars " when they required the Daunje Fhaunje to be made?

" A. To the beſt of our Knowledge we uſed no Unfairneſs in the Kunkoot; and the Time " of the Objections being raiſed by the Ryots, we deſire them to go to the Foujedar, that we might " make the whole of One Ketta Agore (that is, divide the Grain thereof Half and Half in " Kind between the Amil and the Ryots), which Kitta or Spot was about Four hundred Begahs, " our Kunkoot or Eſtimate of which was One thouſand Eight hundred Maunds.

" Q. Did you ever ſee the Pottahs that have been brought by the Zemindars of Kereemeddien- " poor?

" A. Yes; they were written by us, it being the Cuſtom of that Pergunnah for the Canon- " goes to write the Hinduee Counterpart of all Pottahs.

" Q. Why, when you went to make the Kunkoot, did you come away on the Objections raiſed " by the Ryots?

" A. The

" A. The Ryots Objections were, that after we ſhould have made the Daunge Tehange of the " Whole of the firſt Ketted or Spot we had made the Kunkoot of, we might then proceed to " make in like Manner all the others.

" Q. Do you know whether the Zemindars demanded a Bank or Security from the Fowjedar, " and why he did not give it?

" A. We know not.

" Q. Do you know why there happened Hoſtilites between the Zemindars and the Sepoys?

" A. We know nothing on that Subject.

" Q. Do you know whether the Zemindars made in 1193 the Objections as noticed by Serdha " Sing, as recorded in the Proceedings of the 17th Inſtant?

" A. That Repreſentation is falſe; but in the Year 1194, at the Time the Crop was ready, " Three hundred Rupees were given as a Deduction on Account of the Deſtruction made by " Inſects.

" Q. When in the Month of Maug the Ryots went to Fringe Sahay to complain, did the ſaid " Sah or Sahays conſent to maintain the Aſſar Pottah or not?

" A. The Subject was never diſcuſſed before the Foujdar, and we are unapprized thereof.

" Q. When the Ryots carried the Perwannah to you, what did you do in Compliance " therewith?

" A. We received the Perwannah; upon which we applied for the Aumeen, who according to " the eſtabliſhed Cuſtom of the Pergunnah was to go with us.

" Q. Did the Fowjedar furniſh the Aumeen?

" A. He appointed Sheo Laul Sing Chowdery as Aumeen.

" Q. Why the Ryots objected to the Kunkoot made by Kittabundy or diſtinct Diviſions; did " you adhere to that Plan?

" A. When we were ready to make it according to each Perſon's ſeparate Cultivation, at that " Time the Zemindars diſappeared.

" Q. The Ryots repreſent that they deſired that the Crop on One Biga might be reaped on " their Part, and the Crop of another on the Part of the Hakim, and that the Reſult of thoſe " Two Reapings might be aſcertained, which is what is meant by Dunge and Tehaunge; you " are therefore deſired to declare whether that be the Cuſtom of the Pergunnah or not?

" A. That is the Cuſtom; but the Ryots did not confine their Objections either to One Begah " or One Cottah.

" Q. Why did you commence Three Meaſurements at Once, inſtead of One, which was what " the Ryots requeſted?

" A. Three Meaſurements were fixed for Three Pottahs or Diviſions for the Sake of Diſpatch, " becauſe by making uſe of only One meaſuring Line at Once, a great Length of Time would " have elapſed.

" Q. The Ryots repreſented that the Meaſurement ſhould begin from the Weſt; and why did " you go and begin it at the Eaſt?

" A. Becauſe the Kunkoot or Eſtimate by the Eye was firſt made there.

" Q. Do you know whether any Summonſes from the Foujedar ever went to that Village were " diſobeyed and ſet at naught by the Ryots?

" A. Such has often happened, that the Ryots refuſed to attend at the Command of the " Foujedar.

" Q. Do you know whether Fring Sahay himſelf went to the Village of Kerumeddien- " poor; and why he did not bring the Ryots along with him to ſettle their Concerns?

" A. Fring Sahay did go to the Village, and the Zemindars attended One Day, but on the Se- " cond diſappeared, ſo that he could not bring them along with him.

" Q. Do you know that it was becauſe they would not attend at the Foujedar's Requiſition " that he ſent the Sepoys?

" A. They would not give their Attendance for Fring Sepoys own People.

" Q. Why did not the Zemindars agree to your (the Canongoe and Chowdry) Adjuſtment; " it would thence appear that you did not do them Juſtice?

" A. We acted according to the Uſage from 1179 to 1182, in which Years the ſaid Village " was alſo on a Grain Settlement, but the People would not conſent thereto.

" Q. Has Fring Sahay any Enmity to theſe Zemindars?

" A. None.

" Q. What was the real Cauſe of the Zemindars being diſpleaſed?

" A. From the Ryots it appeared to us, that they wanted the whole Produce to be divided " in the Manner of Agore Bettay, giving One Half of the Grain to the Government, and keeping " the other to themſelves, and their Intention was to do ſo from the Beginning of the Year.

" The

" The Canongoes add, that the ſame Village having a Bettay Settlement in 1179, the Kun-
" koot or Eſtimate on which they paid was Three Maunds Thirty Seers per Biggah and in
" 1181 Fuſſily Four Maunds Fifteen Seer per Biggah; and in 1195 the ſame Land was eſtimated
" per Biggah at Four Maunds Nine Half Seer, as follows:

" Taul or Swamp Ground	Maunds	Seers
" In 1179 — —	3	30 per Biggah.
" Ditto 1181 — — —	4	15 per ditto.
" Ditto 1195 (Current Year) —	4	9½ per ditto.

" The Cannongoes add, that in 1195 they had made the Kunkoot of Four hundred and Five
" Bigahs of Taul Land, in which, according to the above Rate of Four Maunds Nine One-half
" Seers per Biggah, they calculated One thouſand Eight hundred Maunds to be contained.

" Q. To the Canongoes.—When the Zemindar applied to you, in order to aſcertain or prove
" the Juſtneſs of your Kunkoot to eſtabliſh the ſame by the Mode of Daunge Tehaunge, why
" did not you do ſo?

" A. We then ſaid to the Zemindars, that we would make the Daunge Tehaunge, as far as
" from One Cottah to a Biggah, and that if they deſired the whole Ketta or Plot to be tried in
" the ſame Manner, they ſhould proceed with us to the Foujedar, from whom we would get Per-
" miſſion to have it made Agore. The Zemindars did not One of them come along with us to the
" Fowjedar, nor did they approve of the Kunkoot.

" The Canongoes ſtate the Jumma Waſſil Bakey, or Rental Collections and Balances of Ke-
" rumeddienpoor for the Current Year 1195, as follows:

" Jumma as per laſt Year without Aboab —	4,101	—	—
" Collections up to the 9th of Shaeban, or 15th May	403	10	3
" Balance	3,697	5	9

" Seeteram, the head Zemindar, acknowledges and ſigns to the Juſtice of the above Statement.

" The Canongoes have already reported, in a former Part of their Evidence, that up to the
" End of Chyte (the Month preceding Shaebaan), theſe Zemindars uſed to pay a Proportion of
" their whole Year's Revenue, equal to Two thouſand Rupees, and that they actually did ſo till
" the End of 1193; adding, that in 1194 they paid up to Chyte about 1200 Rupees.

Examination of the Havildar and Sepoys concerned in the Affray.

" The Reſident's Officer Gopeekunt having been in like Manner, and at the ſame Time with
" Omrow Sing, appointed to take down the Evidence of the Havildar and Sepoys engaged in the
" Affray, (the ſaid Havildar and Sepoys having been firſt cautioned that they muſt, when their
" Declaration ſhould be reduced into Engliſh, ſwear to the Truth of the ſame), the following
" Tranſlation thereof is here recorded:

" Declaration of Dummer Sing, Havildar, on the 24th May 1788.

" I was in the Pergunnah of Chundoke with the Four Sepoys; Baboo Sheoperſun Sing ſent
" for me, and I came to Benares to the ſaid Sing with the Four Sepoys. The Baboo ſaid to me,
" do you go with your Four Sepoys and other Nine, which you will take from this into Moham-
" medabad, to Fring Saky, the Fewjedar of that Pergunnah, and act as he tells you. Accord-
" ingly, I and Hurry Sing Almdar, and 12 Sepoys, in all 14, went to the ſaid Fowjedar.
" At Night Fring Sahy had an Interview with me, and ſaid, that the Zemindars of Keree-
" muddienpoor did wickedly withhold their Revenue, and did not appear or attend, and that I
" ſhould therefore proceed to them (the ſaid Zemindars), and ſeize and bring them in ſuch Man-
" ner as that they ſhould come. I ſaid, if there happen any Diſpute there, what am I to do?
" Fring Shahy ſaid, the Zelladar there has Twenty Peons ſtationed with him; when you go there,
" the Zelladar will ſeize the Zemindars, and commit them to your Charge according to the De-
" ſire of the ſaid Fowjedar. We went to the Zelladar called Jeſhun (otherwiſe written Jeſſwunt)
" Sing, who finding his People, brought Nine of the Zemindars, and committed them over to
" us. Luckman Sing, a Hircarrah belonging to Sheoperſun Sing, and Sheonaut Sing, Sepoy,
" came to me, ſaid, that many People had aſſembled in the Village with Arms; I ſaid to the
" Zemindars, why do you create a Tumult? the Zelladar has committed you to me; do you
" come along with me to Mohammedabad, and ſettle your Buſineſs; if it be not there ſettled,
" you ſhall go to Benares to the Reſident. At that Time the Nine People that were there ſettling got
" up, and wanted to run away; upon which Jeſhun Sing, the Zelladar, and Luckman Sing,
" Hircarrah, ſaid, that now theſe Zemindars would run away, and that therefore I ſhould place
" them in the Guard, and carry them to Mahammedabad. I then called the Sepoys, who were
" ſitting at ſome Diſtance, and ſaid to them, the People of the Village are aſſembled in great Bo-
" dies, be you therefore on your Guard; and when the People of the Village attack you, after
" they ſhall have given you One or Two Wounds, you will then be active. We then, who were
" Fourteen Men together, with Twenty Peons belonging to the Fowjedar, put the Zemindars
" with Guard, and ſet out for Mehommedabad; there were at firſt Nine Zemindars, Four of
" whom got off through the tumultuous Proceedings of the Villagers; the other Five People be-
" ing placed in the Guard, we came out of the Village. The People of the Village, to the Num-
" ber

" ber of nearly 400 People, ſurrounded us; at firſt Two or Three Blows were ſtruck upon my " Sepoys, which they parried with their Bayonets, Two of which were thereby hacked. The " Sepoys then called out and ſaid, O Havildar, we are now in the laſt Extremity, you have " brought us to looſe our Heads! what Orders do you give? I anſwered, in ſuch Manner as " your Heads may remain; do you alſo preſerve your own Lives. At that Time the Sepoys fired, " by which the People of the Village were wounded, and fled thence, which leaving us at Li- " berty, I proceeded in all Haſte with the Five Zemindars to Mohammadebad, and delivered " over the Zemindar to Fring Shahy; about which Time an Order came from Baboo Sheoperſun " Sing to ſend the hacked Bayonets of the Sepoys with the Havildar, &c. to Benares, and " Three of us came accordingly, and ſtated the Caſe to Baboo, and the remaining Eleven Sepoys " have arrived to Day.

" Q. When you were going from Mohammedabad to Kernmeddienpoor, what Converſation " had you with Fring Shahy?

" A. When Fring Shahy ſent for me at Night, and ſaid, do you go and bring the Zemindars " of Kernmeddienpoor; I anſwered that I had heard the Zemindars were prepared for War, and " that if they did fight, what was I to do? upon which Fring Shahy anſwered, you are a Com- " pany's Servant, it is not proper for you to fight, but if ſuch a Criſis happen that your Life " ſhall be in Danger, you are then to act as you think fit.

" Likemun Pary, Sepoy, depoſes to the ſame Purport, as to their being ſent to bring the Zemindars, " as the Havildar whoſe Depoſition has been above recorded; after which he continues as follows:

" Jeſhen Sing, Zelladar, ſeized Nine Zemindars, and put them into our Charge. By reaſon of " the Apprehenſion of the Zemindars, about 300 or 400 of the Villagers aſſembled. When in the " Morning, we ſet out with the Zemindars in our Guard for Mahommedabad, Four of them got off " through the tumultuous Proceedings of the Villagers; with the remaining Five we produced " the Havildar, ſaying to the Zemindars, do not you have any Uneaſineſs, I am carrying you to " make your Settlement; if it does not take place at Mohammedabad, I will take you to the Re- " ſident at Benares. When we got out of the Village, all the Villagers raiſing a Tumult, followed us, " and Four or Five of them came among us with naked Swords, Three Strokes whereof were made upon " me, which I received upon my Bayonet, and Sheo Naut, Sepoy, did the ſame, and ſaid to the Ha- " vildar, now our Life is going, what Orders do you give? the Havildar anſwered, in ſuch Man- " ner as your Lives may not be loſt; do you alſo purſue them. Being exceedingly preſſed, we " fired, by which all the People run away, and this giving us Liberty to proceed, we went on as " faſt as we could to Mohammadabad with the Zemindars. How many People were wounded I " did not ſee perfectly well, but the Tumult was to the higheſt Pitch, and we thought it very dif- " ficult to preſerve our own Lives.

" Shudiſht, Sepoy, depoſes to the ſame Effect as the above, only ſpecifying, that after the Four " Zemindars had run away, Sooty Ram, One of the Five who were ſtill in Cuſtody, abuſing the People " of the Village, aſked them what they would do after the Sepoys had carried them, the Zemin- " dars, off? and that it was by Seetaram's thus executing the Villagers that between 3 or 400 of " them came with Arms; and that when they had ſtruck the Sepoys on their Bayonets with their " naked Swords, the Sepoys obſerved to the Havildar, that after their Lives were loſt, he would " give Orders for firing, the Havildar told them, that they might preſerve their Lives in what- " ever Way they thought beſt, upon which they fired, &c.

" Faikoo Sing, Sepoy, depoſes to the ſame Purport as the laſt Witneſſes, particularly ſpeci- " fying Sutaram exciting the Villagers; and the Facts of Lekeman and Shewnaut, Sepoys, having " received the Stroke of a Sword on their Bayonets before they fired.

" Tekemun Sing, Sepoy, exactly to the ſame Purport as the above.

" Anund Sing, Sepoy, depoſes as above, except that he does not ſpecify Seetaram exciting " the Tumult.

" Froont Sing, Sepoy, depoſes to the ſame Purport with the above; and further ſpecifies, " that he heard the Havildar aſk Fring Sahay what he was to do if the Zemindars forcibly reſiſted " and fought? upon which Fring Sahay ſaid, you are the Servant of the Company, there is no " Authority for fighting; but if you are helpleſs, and that the Zemindars attack you, you will " alſo do what you think proper; adding, that Fring Sah further obſerved; that the Zilladar had " alſo Twenty Peons with him.

" Bundhoo Sing, Sepoy, depoſes to the ſame Purport as the general Tenor of the above Evidence.

" Sheo Naut, Sepoy, depoſes to the ſame Purport; and particularly ſpecifies Seetarum's ex- " citing the Villagers, by aſking what they would do when they (the Zemindars) were carried " away; and that it was this Exciting on the Part of Seetaram that made Four or Five, with
* Sic in Orig. " naked Swords, come and * ſtrick Three Strokes upon Lekeman, Sepoy, which he received on " his Bayonet, beſides Two Blows aimed at this Deponent, which he, in like Manner, received on " his Bayonet. Lekeman and Sheo Naut, Sepoys, ſhew their Bayonets, which are dented plainly by " the Stroke of a Scymetar, or ſome ſuch Inſtruments, as deſcribed by them.

" The Reſident having had this Day and Yeſterday the Parties in this Cauſe before him, the " following farther viva voce Examination and Evidence is now taken and recorded:

Further Examination and Evidence taken on Subject.

" Seetaram, the Principal of the Zemindars, being this Day confronted with the Canongoe and " Chowdry who went to make the Kunkoot or Meaſurements for Aſcertainment of Grain in the " Village of Keeremeddeinpoor, Ram Sahay the ſaid Canongoe, and Sheo Laul the Chowdry, are " again aſked in his (Steeteram's) Preſence, what it was that ſtopped the going on of the Kunkoot, " when they firſt went to make it? whereupon they both declare, that it was becauſe Seetaram and " the Zemindars would not reſt ſatisfied with trying the Accuracy of their Eſtimate by the Opera- " tion of Damage Tehaunge on a Begah or ſo, but wiſhed them to try the Whole 400 Begahs of " the real Land they had made the Kunkoot of by the ſame Detail. Upon hearing which Decla- " ration, Seetaram denies this, alledging, that he would have been ſatisfied if they had proved the " Accuracy of the Eſtimate by the Operation of Daunge Tehaunge, even on One Begah: And be- " ing aſked, whether he can prove this? he refers to their Evidence on Oath; which being accord- " ingly required of them, they again confirm the above-mentioned Declarations. The Zelladar " Jeſhun, or Jeſſwunt Sing, is queſtioned as follows:

" Q. The Zemindars having ſet forth in their Declaration, that you at laſt concluded to " take their Grain in the Mode of Agore, or to take Half the Grain when ripe, and for that Pur- " poſe appointed Peons to take Care of the Crop—What have you to ſay to this?

" A. It is entirely erroneous; the Fact being, that Seetaram and Gunderp Roy came to " me, and ſaid that all the Crop was ſpoiling, and that, with my Permiſſion, they would cut it " down and put it up in the Khermen, and therefore go to the Fowjedar and ſettle their Buſineſs: " And as they had before that, without my Permiſſion, cut up the Grain on the Bhanguir Land " (the Kunkoot of which had been made), I ſeeing myſelf helpleſs, told the Seinas (or Watchman " of the Crop), not to oppoſe their cutting down the Grain. Thus much paſſed between me and " them, and nothing more. Being aſked, whether he had not taken a Mochulka from them? he " anſwered, that nothing had been taken in Writing from them at the Time of cutting or reaping " the Crop: But that, in the Month of Phalgun, when they go to collect Ahery from the Fields " to feed their Horſes and Bullocks, it is the Cuſtom of the Pergunnah to take at that Time a " Mochulka from the Zemindars and Ryots, which was then accordingly taken from them in " Form, and ſtipulating, as uſual, not to cut down the Barley at the ſame Time with the Akey. " The Canongoes declare, that the above is the Cuſtom of the Pergunnah, and that the Zemindars " of Kunkoot Villages do give ſuch a Mochulka. Seetaram being aſked, whether the Zelladar " had agreed to the Mode of Agore? he anſwers, that ſo far he did ſo, as to agree to their cutting " down the Grain, and to give Orders to the Seinas accordingly. The Zelladar ſolemnly denies " having ever agreed to the Agore otherwiſe than as he was forced to in the Manner above men- " tioned.

" The Reſident remarks to both Parties, that it is of no great Moment whether the Agore was " agreed to or not (though he does not believe that it was), ſeeing that, admitting it to have been " ſo, it was plainly a forced Act or Conceſſion, contrary to the Meaning of the Pottah granted at " the Beginning of the Year on the Part of the Amil and his Deputy; for it is well known and " underſtood that a Betay Pottah, which is what theſe Zemindars poſſeſſed, does not entitle a Ze- " mindar to pay any otherwiſe than by the Reſult of the Kimkoot, or the common Way of eſti- " mating the Quantity of the natural Produce on which a Money Price is calculated and paid by " the Renters; and unleſs the Pottah expreſsly ſpecify and ſtipulate Agone Betay (which means, " that the Half of the Grain when reaped, and no Money ſhall be paid to the Amil), the ſaid " Modes of Agene (which is otherwiſe in itſelf, in moſt Caſes, the next to impracticable with any " Safety to Government) cannot be laid Claim to.

" Tauje Khan, the Chupraſſy Peon, being this Day next called before the Reſident, is ſworn, " and confirms upon Oath the Truth of the Relation contained in his Zebanbundy, committed to " Writing on the 16th Inſtant, and recorded on Proceedings of the 17th.

" He is now further queſtioned as follows:

" Q. Did you yourſelf ſee the Attack made on the Sepoys Kernmeddienpoor?

" A. I did.

" Q. Were the Perſons that attacked them belonging to Sheſperſim Sing, or to the Ze- " mindars of Kermeddienpoor?

" A. To the Zemindar of Kermeddienpoor: And I myſelf heard Seetaram call out to his " Adherents, that they ſhould ſmite the Sepoys, who were, he ſaid, the Sepoys of Sheoperſim " Sing.

" The following is a Tranſlation of the General Form of the Pottah held this Year by the Zemin- " dars Kerumeddiempoor.

Pottah for Kernmaddienpoor.

" Tranſlation of One of the Three Pottahs for Kenumeddiempoor, 1785.

" Agreement and Stipulation for a Rejebundy, that is, Nakedy or Ready Money, and Bettay, or " Grain Diviſion Settlement for the Village of Kenumeddiempoor, the Potty or Diviſion of Ram

" Ravy in the Pergunnah of Mahemmedebad Purhauſbany, on the Agreement of Gorhoo Ravy, " on Account of 1195 Fuſſilly, with a View to the Advantage or Profit of the Sircar, and the Eaſe " of the Ryets, a Pottah is granted from Baboo Theoperum Sing. It is neceſſary that they carry " on the Cultivation in the utmoſt Confidence, on the ſame Conditions as laſt Year, and their Re- " venue will be taken according to this Pottah, and in no other Way.

" Nukdy, or Ready Money.	Bahevley, or Rate of Money, to be paid for Grain.
" Sugar Cane and Pulſe and Vegetables as before.	Kaſht Kinwaur, or Cultivation, by thoſe of the Kinwaur Caſt, 2½ Seers Aboabs. Kaſht, or Cultivation of new ſettled Ryets, nothing in the Way of Aboab. Kaſt of Bramins taken, and pay Kaſht, no Aboab.

" Dated 12th Shewault, 1194 Fuſſilly.

" N. B. There are Two other Pottahs for the Two other Puttahs or Diviſions of the above Vil- " lage of ſame Kenneemedduppoor, to the Purport as the foregoing.

" The Reſident taking into Conſideration the Whole of this Cauſe, as recorded in his Proceed- " ings of the 17th Inſtant and of this Date, is of Opinion that the Conduct of the Zemindars of " Keremienddienpoor is highly culpable in all Reſpects, as well according to the Cuſtoms of this " Country, as from a View to the intrinſic Merit or Demerit of the Actions they have been guilty " of. It ſeems indeed highly probable, that when they applied in the Beginning of this Year for " a Bettay Pottah (by which they were to pay according to the Grain Produce), they had in View " to practiſe all the evaſive Line of Conduct they have ſince invariably purſued, and that they " choſe and inſiſted on that Mode of Settlement, although not what they had generally been uſed to, " becauſe from its Nature it would afford them ſo many Opportunities of defeating all the Attempts of " the Collector, however juſtifiable and neceſſary to compel them to a fair Settlement. In ſome of " theſe Zemindars Declarations, particularly that of Soodun Sing (entered in Proceedings of the " 17th Inſtant), he affects to complain that the ſame Revenue was demanded of them for this " as laſt Year; whereas they were, by the Terms of their Bittay Settlement, to pay only accord- " ing to the Produce; but although this Aſſertion of Soodhun's is by no Means proved, or that " any Thing more was demanded than according to the Produce, yet had ſuch a Demand been made, " it would neither have been unreaſonable or unjuſt, ſince all Bettay Pottahs are neceſſarily under- " ſtood to be given on Condition that the Cultivation ſhall be kept up as before; as otherwiſe the " Government's Revenue might, according to this Mode of Settlement, dwindle to nothing; and " in the preſent Inſtance the Pottah expreſsly provides in the Body of it, that they are to pay on the " ſame Conditions as laſt Year; the Repreſentations of the Zemindars to this Effect ſeems therefore to " the Reſident to merit no Attention: And on the other Hand, their evading to all Appearance, even " according to their own Relation premeditated, to adhere to any Relation or practicable Mode of " aſcertaining their Grain, and their Inſolence in refuſing to attend on their regular Superior, Fring " Sakay, the Collector of Pergunnah, unleſs he would give them a Bramin as Security that they might " return in Safety; and their carrying on this Kind of Negociation at a Time that they themſelves " confeſs they were wilfully in Arrears, and refuſed to pay any Thing towards the Revenue, claim- " ing to give only Half of their Grain in the Way called Agore Bettay, after it would be ripe, to " which Mode, were it otherwiſe adviſeable, their Pottah did not entitle them; all the Circum- " ſtances above enumerated make wholly againſt the Conduct of theſe Zemindars, and indicate " ſufficiently their bad Intentions, which were carried to the Heighth when they, and more eſpe- " cially their Chief, Seeteram, dared to excite their Brethren and Dependants to attack the Sepoys " of Government, of which there cannot be the leaſt Doubt, ſince as far as is neceſſary to cor- " roborate the Truth of the Sepoys Relations, theſe very Zemindars agree in their Account of " the Reluctance with which the Sepoys proceeded to defend themſelves, and the hacked State " of their Arms evidently ſhew that they were not too haſty in that Reſpect. The Plea ſet up " by ſome of the Zemindars, that it was the People of Sheoperſum Sing who occaſioned the " Tumult and alarmed the Sepoys, is too abſurd to merit Attention; had it been ſo, they, Sheo- " perſun's People, and not the Zemindars Relations, would have been in all Human Probability " among the Slain; beſides the Sepoys were, according to the Admiſſion of the Culprit Zemin- " dars themſelves, exceedingly averſe and diſtreſſed before they fired: Could they, under ſuch " Impreſſions of allowed Backwardneſs to make Uſe of their Arms, have thus ſuppoſed them- " ſelves in Danger from their Friends? or could the Havildar and all the Sepoys have been ſo " ignorant as to miſtake ſuch Friends for their Enemies? or would ſuch Friends have attacked " the Sepoys Sword in Hand, inſomuch that their Bayonets ſtill bear the Mark of ſuch Attack? " added to all which, it is expreſsly admitted by Soodhund Roy, One of theſe Zemindars, in " his Evidence or Declaration, recorded on the Proceedings of the 17th Inſtant, that when the " Zemindars were ſeized and going along in the Guard, the People of the Village having

" aſſembled,

" aſſembled, went to the Sepoys; and being hereupon queſtioned, he admitted, that his Son " Gomaun Sing, who was One who thus went with the Sepoys, and fell a Victim to his own Te- " merity, had a Sword in his Hand; and it is related by another of the Zemindars, Bundhoo " Roy (examined on the 24th Inſtant as above recorded), that Ram Churn, the other Perſon " killed, had alſo a Sword in his Hand; all which is farther corroborated by the Declaration of " Diſſoo Sing. The next examined Zemindar on the 17th Inſtant, declared, that on the Zemin- " dars on the Guard being carried off, the Inhabitants of the Village made a Noiſe, and that " Ram Chund or Churn, and Gomaun Sing (the two Perſons killed), came and ſaid we will go " along with the Sepoys; and that they were accordingly following behind the Sepoys when they " were ſhot: And this Witneſs being aſked, whether the People who had thus aſſembled from " the Village had any Arms with them? he anſwers, certainly; they were the People of the Vil- " lage, why ſhould not they have Arms with them? When to all this is added the Evidence on " Oath of Fauge Khan, the Chuptaſſy, who was an Eye-witneſs of the Attack of the Zemin- " dar's People on the Sepoys, what Doubt can there remain of the Truth of the Sepoys " Declaration to the ſame Effect; the more eſpecially as is to be remarked, that this Plea of the " Sepoys taking their Friends for their Foes, and thence firing on the innocent Zemindars, " is not thought of, pretended, or at all ſet up by the Two firſt of them, whoſe Examinations were " taken on the 17th Inſtant; whence, and from the other concurring Circumſtances of the " Caſe, it may be fairly inferred to have been ſince invented by Seeteram and the other im- " priſoned Zemindars laſt brought up, who have been fully ſenſible of the Danger they have " brought themſelves into, and are deſirous of warding off as much of the Criminality they have " contracted as poſſible; and yet from the further Evidence delivered by ſome of the Zemindars on " the ſame Day as Seeteram's, particularly that of Bundoo Roy, it appears plain enough how the " Affair happened, as well as that Seeteram was the principal Inſtigation of all the Miſchief that " enſued.

" The Reſident being on the Whole fully ſenſible how neceſſary it is to diſcourage and puniſh " ſuch Acts, would have the Parties, who ſo audaciouſly attacked the Sepoys, brought to an " immediate Criminal Trial, were the Sepoys able to point them out, which they declare they " are not; beſides it is more than probable they are the ſame as were killed and wounded by the " Sepoys Fire, and have therefore already met the Puniſhment of their perſonal Demerits: In " regard to the Zemindars, the Four who have been laſt brought up in Confinement, viz. Seeteram, " Bundhoo Roy, Gunderp Roy, Serdha Roy, have been confined in the Preſident's Guard ſince their " Arrival on the 24th Inſtant, and the Three who came firſt, viz. Soodhun, Diſſoo, and Sudha Sing, " were alſo committed on the Day thereafter, as they are all nearly equally concerned in their " unjuſtifiable Conduct, in withholding their Revenue, as well as in their criminal Reſiſtance to, " and Attack upon, the Officers and Soldiers of Government; with this Difference, that Seete- " ram being looked on as their Head, appears to have had the principal Share in exciting them " to their preſent Miſconduct. From a View to the above Circumſtances, a Letter of Encourage- " ment was written Yeſterday to Fring Sehay, deſiring him to collect the full Revenue and Due " from Kerumeddunpoor, by ſequeſtring all the Grain of the Zemindars thereof, and taking " therefrom what juſt belongs to the Amil's Share, and to ſend up the remaining refractory Ze- " mindars of that Village to Benares.

" A Summons was alſo Yeſterday iſſued for the Attendance of Syhed Meer Tatchmand, the " Perſon mentioned in the Cupraſſies Evidence, recorded in the Proceeding of the 27th Inſtant.

" Read a Letter from the Raja, of which the following is a Tranſlation:

" Raja to the Reſident.

" I have received your Letter of the 28th May, calling on me again for the Anſwer of Baboo " Theopernen Sing. Sir, in reſpect to the Affair of the Sepoys, I minutely communicated to the " ſaid Baboo in like Manner as I had explained to you, verbally, before the Receipt of your Let- " ter, and notwithſtanding all my Urgency, the ſaid Baboo will not write an Anſwer according " thereto; once that he did write, ſundry Parts were quite wide of the Object inquired after, " I therefore returned it.

" Ordered, That the Raja be directed again to call on Theorperun Sing for a direct Anſwer to " the Queſtion put to him, and to report what Reply he makes.

" The Reſident, taking into Conſideration the Situation of the Eight Zemindars of Keremud- " dienpoor in Mahomedabad, who have been in Confinement ſince the 24th of May, on account " of their ill Behaviour to the Sepoys, determines on the ſaid Perſons agreeing to ſign a written " Engagement, acknowledging their Fault, and promiſing to behave better in Time to come, and " to pay the Balance of this Year's Revenue, to releaſe them: From which the Reſident only " excepts Seeteram their Principal, who, as the chief Inſtigator of the whole Affair, muſt ſuffer " a larger Confinement and more ſevere Puniſhment. The other Seven agreeing to the Terms of " the Releaſe, now execute the Paper in Queſtion, and are ſet at Liberty.

" Read

" Read the following Tranſlation of a Letter received from the Rajah:

" To the Reſident, from the Rajah; received the 10th June.

" Three Days ago, Baboo Theoperum Sing repreſented to me, that he wanted to go to the " Bealee, &c. deſired Leave to depart. I anſwered, that without the Orders of the Reſident, " how could I give him Leave? And deſired him to preſent a Petition relative to his getting " Leave, which I would adviſe you of, and communicate to him your Order. But ſo far from " writing any Repreſentation, he did not even wait my Orders; and I now incloſe a Petition or " Repreſentation he has written, from which the Particulars will become known to you.

" Incloſure from the Sheoperum Sing to the Raja.

" The Situation of the Places under me, particularly in regard to the Zemindars of Bealſee, " who are negligent in the Payment of the Revenues, and where more or leſs Half of the ſettled " Revenue is yet to collect, I have repeatedly repreſented to you; and on the 30th of " at Night, a Letter arrived from the Manager there, that unleſs he went, the Buſineſs would be " greatly prejudiced. Wherefore, having a View to the Concerns of Government and the Pay- " ment of the Revenue, I have ſet out for the ſaid Pergunnah, and have not been able to have " the Honour of again viſiting you. I have repreſented this as being requiſite or neceſſary.

" A Perwannah is written thereon to Sheoperſum Sing, highly diſapproving of his leaving Be- " nares without the Raja's Conſent; more eſpecially as the Raja is not only his Superior in a " public Light, but the Head of his Family: Wherefore he is ordered to apologize to the Raja " for this Miſconduct, on Pain of the Reſident's ſtrongeſt Diſpleaſure. An Anſwer is written to " the Rajah, informing him of the above Order.

" Extract from the Proceedings of the 1ſt of Auguſt 1788.

" Seeteram, the Principal of the Keeremeddienpoor Ryets, is this Day ordered to be releaſed, " on entering into ſimilar Engagements as his Brethren did on the 8th of June.

" True Extracts.

(Signed) " Jon" Duncan, Reſident.

" Extract from the Proceedings of the Reſident of Benares, 1788.

" Read the following Letter from the Magiſtrate of Shahabad:

" To Jonathan Duncan, Eſq. Reſident at Benares.

" Sir,

" Incloſe you Copy of a Letter received from Lieutenant Patrick Duncan, together with Copy " of a Liſt of the Things he was robbed of. I have recovered the Sum of 240 Rupees, in Part " of Lieutenant Duncan's Loſs; and Kabubram, Hircarrah, has written Engagements from " ſeveral People concerned in the Robbery, to pay the Balance; but a Body of Thieves, from " Pergunnah Khurried Bullea, forcibly took away the Men who had promiſed to pay the Re- " mainder due. I therefore ſend Kabubram, Hircarrah, and a Claſhy of Lieutenant Duncan's to " you; and incloſe you a Soorut-hall made by Kabubram, pointing out the Mens Names, and their " Place of Reſidence. This Kabubram is an intelligent Man, and will give you every neceſſary " Information to enable you to apprehend and extirpate the Thieves reſiding in Bullah.

" Shahabad, the 9th Feb. 1788. " I am, &c.

(Signed) " W. A. Brooke, Magiſtrate.

Duſtack thereon granted to Kabubram to find out the Thieves.

" A Duſtack is now granted to Kabubram, the Perſon abovenamed, ſtating, That as it ap- " pears by his Soorut-hawl, that the Paſsbauns (or Watchmen) of Kunchunpoor, in the Pergun- " nah of Khereed, have denounced Buſſunt Gowallah, Chekcowry Gowallah, and Moola, and " Juggoo, and Remmen, Inhabitants of Sheopoor; and Soofer Sirdah, and Sinſary, Inhabitants " of Dirjinpoor in the Pergunnah of Beluah, to be Night Robbers; he is therefore appointed to " proceed with Twelve Sepoys (now ordered to attend him from the Reſident's Eſcort), and to " endeavour to apprehend the ſaid Perſons, and bring them in for Examination.

18th March. Report and Information brought by Kewubram of the Thieves in Kherud and Beluak.

" Kewubram, who was commiſſioned from Belwah, on the 18th ult. to diſcover the Thieves " mentioned in the Magiſtrate of Sahabad's Letter recorded on that Day's Proceedings, having " returned, and the following Declarations having been received from him, and the Public Peon " who accompanied him, the Tranſlations that have been made thereof are here recorded, toge- " ther with the Declarations of the ſeveral Peons whom he has ſeized and brought in on Suſ- " picion of their being Thieves, and the ultimate Agreement of the Principals among them, as " follows.

" The

" The Declaration of Kewulram, Hircarrah; dated 3d March.

" I repaired, with the Sepoys and Chupraſſis, to the Village of Durjenpoor in Pergunnah " Beluah. We ſurrounded the Houſe of Sootur Doſſad, or Chokeydar, but found no One in the " Houſe, though the Furniture remained, and recent Preparations for a Repaſt appeared ready. " Thence I went to the Village of Burwarpoor, to the Houſe of Sootur's Daughter, whom I " alſo ſeized, as well as the Wife of Rujin, whom I found in the ſame Place, with one Goldſmith " and two Doſſads or Chokeydars, whom I alſo ſeized and brought to Durjunpoor, where I left " the two Women under the Guard of two Sepoys. I then, with the remaining Part of the " Sepoys, went to Achulgur; in that Village having ſeized Hur Laul, a Thief, I brought him to " the Village of Phoonchutter. The ſaid Hur Laul declared, that he had depoſited 125 Pieces " of white Cloth, and two Rupees in Money, with Chitter Sha, in the Village of Seſſundah; and " two Rupeees in Money, and one Sword, with Boodhur, Zemindar, in Pergunnah Beluah. After " this I repaired to the Village of Rucky with the Sepoys and the ſaid Hur Laul, where we ſur- " rounded the Houſe of Jwol Doſſad or Choheydar; upon which the Bramin, Zemindar of that " Place, exclaimed and made a Noiſe. I went to him and aſked, why do you act thus? " come along with me, and inform me of the Particulars of your Situation. Upon which I took " him to the Place where the Sepoys were ſtationed; where the ſaid Zemindar declared, that about " 12 o'Clock of that Day, Roopchund, having a Cootey or Factory there, led the ſaid Jevooh " and his Wife to his own Houſe. After this, the ſaid Zemindar conducted me and the Sepoys " to the Saltpetre Factory, at the Door of which a Perſon named Buleah was ſeated, but who, " upon ſeeing the Sepoys, went into the Factory Houſe. I followed him, and perceiving ſome " Cloaths under a large Earthen Jar or Tub, I ſaid to the Sepoys that there were Men concealed " under the Earthen Jars, and deſired them to be ſeized; upon which the Sepoys having lifted " the Jar, took Buleah and two others with him Priſoners, and confined them. I then called " for Roopchund, and ſaid to him, that this Zemindar declares that Jwot is Security to you for " Seventy Thieves, therefore deliver him up. Roopchund anſwered, do you remain here, I ſhall " ſearch for Jwot, and I will bring him to you; the ſaid Jwot's Security Papers for the Thieves " are in my Poſſeſſion, and I will give them to you. I ſtaid there two Days, but he did not de- " liver Jvot's Papers to me. Meanwhile, an Order from the Preſence having been iſſued to " order my Return, I, in Conformity thereto, left the Place, and came back with the Sepoys.

" Q. What is the Reaſon of the Saltpetre Gomaſtahs having taken Jevot's Security for " Seventy Thieves?

" A. The ſaid Zemindar declared, that a Hookah belonging to the ſaid Gomaſtah had " been ſtolen; on this Account the Gomaſtah ſeized Bulooah and other Thieves, and upon " this the ſaid Jevot became Security for Bulooah and others, to the Number of Seventy " Men, to the ſaid Gomaſtah. During theſe two Years he has not been able to receive the " Price or Value of his Hookah. The ſaid Bulooah, a Thief, declared, that the ſaid Gomaſtah " had taken 1000 Rupees from them, through the Medium of the aforeſaid Jwot; let him there- " fore deliver up the ſaid Jwot, or return the 1000 Rupees. He farther added, that it appears " by the Nagree Papers delivered in by Biſſen Sing, the Zemindar of the Village of Setoor, and " Rung Laul in the Pergunnah Khureed, that the Sum of 1200 Rupees in Money, Two Swords, " and One Pair of Shawls, and Twenty Pieces or One Corge of Cloth, were taken from the Thieves " by the ſaid Gomaſtah through the Medium of the ſaid Jwot.

" Farther Declaration made by Kewul Ram.

" Whilſt I ſtaid in the Village of Durjunpoor, I inquired of ſundry Perſons what was become of " Sootar Doſſad, or Choheydar, who lived there? Two or Three anſwered, that he was at the " Village Two Days ago. The Brother of Mur Mutchus, who is Zelladar here, received ſome " abuſive Language from the ſaid Sooter, who reproaching him, ſaid, that he had given him a " Hookah, a Sword, and other Articles, and alſo Salama (or a pecuniary Preſent), notwithſtand- " ing which he did not afford him (Sooter) an Aſylum. Having heard this, I ſent Girjoo Pandah " to the ſaid Murmutchum's Brother, to tell him to ſend me the Hookah and Sword that Sooter " had preſented to him. The ſaid Renter anſwered to Gujn, That he had not received any Sword " from Sootur, but that a Hookah had been given to him, which he deſired Gujoo to take away: " Upon which it was given to me, and I applied it in the Guard. Biſhen Sing, and Rungboard, " Zemindars in the Village of Sitwar, declared, that the Thieves taken in the Gomaſtah's Cooley " had delivered two Swords to him, one of which had been ſold to a Chuproſſe Hircarrah, whoſe " Name they knew not, for 42 Rupees.

" Signed in Nagree, by Kewul Ram, Hircarrah.

" Ali Bukſh Chopraſſe's Declaration; dated the 3d March 1788.

" After the Departure of Kewul Ram and the Sepoys from the Camp, I arrived at Durjunpoor, " and ſaw that Two Sepoys, with Articles belonging to the other Sepoys, were ſtationed there. I " inquired where the other Sepoys had repaired to. They (the Two Sepoys) anſwered, that the

" other Sepoys had gone in Search of the Thieves. In a few Minutes, Kewul Ram and the Se-
" poys, with two Women belonging to the Thieves, arrived; upon which, I aſked the Sepoys,
" where are the Thieves? Who anſwered, That all the Thieves have fled; two Women be-
" longing to them, who had abſconded from Durjunpoor, we have taken and brought with us.
" After this, Kewul Ram ſaid, the Thieves, in Search of whom I repaired hither, have run away;
" let us ſtay here Two or Three Days, till my Meſſenger diſcovers the Place of their Retreat, and
" returns here. Some Time afterwards Kewal Ram's Meſſenger brought Intelligence, that the
" Son of the Thief Buſſunt, and others, being Four or Five Thieves, are in Achulgud. Upon
" hearing this, I accompanied the Sepoys and Kewal Ram to that Place, and went into every Houſe
" pointed out to us by Kewal Ram's Meſſenger; but we did not find any Perſon except Doſſad
" Roy, whom we ſeized and brought with us. I have not yet heard him acknowledge any Par-
" ticular reſpecting the Thieves or thieving. We then repaired to Mohun Chuprah. God
" knows whether the ſaid Kewal learnt from the Repreſentation of the ſaid Doſſad, or from her
" own Meſſenger, or from ſome one elſe, that there were Thieves in Ruitty, when he told me
" we muſt repair to that Place in Search of them: Whereupon I, Two Sepoys, and Kewulram, ar-
" rived at Ruitty about Four Ghurrys before Day-light. Kewulram led us to the Houſe of the
" Doſſad (or Chowkeydar), but we did not find any Perſon there. Thence we repaired to the
" Door of the Zemindar's Houſe: The ſaid Zemindar is a Bramin; and when he ſaw us, he went
" upon the Chupper of the Houſe, and called out, who are ye that commit nightly Murders? Ke-
" wulram anſwered, we have not come here to ſeize you, but wiſh to aſk you ſome Particulars.
" We are in Search of the Doſſud, who is a Thief. Upon this the Bramin replied, my Brother
" is the Zemin (or Security) of the ſaid Doſſad; and all the Doſſada-an (or Chokeydars) have,
" during theſe Four or Five Days been in the Saltpetre Cootey (or Factory); do you come along
" with me. Whereupon, when the Day-light came, we accompanied the ſaid Brahmin, with One
" Doſſad. When we arrived at Ruitty, perhaps the ſaid Doſſads received Intelligence thereof,
" and concealed themſelves under large Jars. When we came to the Door of the ſaid Cootey,
" Kewulram went in, and we ſtaid at the Door. We heard that he diſcovered ſome of the
" Cloaths of theſe Doſſads under a Jar, upon which Kewulram and Bhohum ſeized the Thieves,
" and brought them to us. Then Kewulram applied to the Cootey Gomaſtah, and ſaid, I have
" found theſe Thieves in your Houſe, deliver up to me alſo Jwot, who is a Thief. He anſwered,
" that the ſaid Jwot is not to be found in that Manner; do you ſtay here, that I may march for
" him. I have not got his Zemanee (or Security). If I prove ſucceſsful in my Search for him,
" I will deliver him up to you according to your Deſire; otherwiſe, how can you procure him from
" me? After this, although Rowal Ram ſtrongly urged the Gomaſtah, yet the latter was not
" able to find ſaid Jwot. Upon this Kewulram ſaid to him, If you like, I will communicate theſe
" Particulars to the Reſident. Whereupon we brought Bramin, and the ſaid Doſſad that accom-
" panied him, and the three other Doſſades ſeized in the Cootey, and one Doſſard taken at Achul-
" gur, in all Six Men, to Ruſty; and the Two Women was ſent for from Darjenpore. When they
" arrived, Kewelram having taken Security for both, releaſed them; and one Goldſmith that
" Kewrelram had ſeized, we brought along with us to Ruitty; and Kewſulſam declared, that the
" ſaid Goldſmith had in this March acknowledged his having purchaſed two Sheers of Silver from
" the Thieves. Kuratram alſo ſaid, that the aforeſaid Goldſmith offered him 50 Rupees to be
" releaſed; and I ſaw a Hookah in Kewculram Shovood; I aſked him to whom it belonged? He
" replied, that he brought it from Meer Mutchum's Brother, and it was ſtolen Property. The
" People of Rutty ſaid, that the Thieves were already giving abuſive Language to Weer Mut-
" chum's Brother; that he took Buſſooms (Fees) and Riſhaut (Bribes) from them, notwithſtand-
" ing which he did not allow them a Place of Refuge or an Aſhun. Whereupon I went to the
" Houſe of Mur Mutchum's Brother, and aſked him, how did the Hookah come into your
" Poſſeſſion? To which he anſwered, a Perſon brought it to me for Sale; I inquired the Price,
" and the Perſon replied, that he would aſk the Owner, and then inform me; but he never re-
" turned. Upon this, being ordered to return to the Preſence, I left that Place in Conformity
" thereto.

" Kurrealram ſeized Three Men and Two Women, the latter he releaſed upon their giving Secu-
" rity for their Appearance. In Buttypoor, one Bramin, four Doſſards; in Achulgur, one Doſ-
" ſard.

" Moreover, a Hircarrah who was travelling along the Road, but of whom I have no Knowledge
" or perſonal Acquaintance, ſaid, that a Chupraſſe Peon had purchaſed a Sword from a Man in the
" Saltpetre Cootey, for which he had been paid 42 Rupees; and that the ſaid Chupraſſee belong-
" ed to the Cootey.

" In Moondah Dah, One Doſſard, who is now preſent, was taken. Kewulſum's Meſſenger, and
" Sepoys along with him, went to that Place, ſeized and brought him with them. But we never
" heard him acknowledge any Particular reſpecting the Thieves, &c.

" Signed in Nagree, by Ale Bukah, Chupreſs.

" Declaration

" Declaration of Hur Laul Doſs, Inhabitant of Achulgur and Purgunnah Khureed; dated " 4th March 1788.

" I am not a Thief, nor have I any Knowledge of thieving, but my elder Brother followed " that Profeſſion; he died about Five Years ago. I cultivate the Ground, and pay Revenue to " the Sirka; but I know nothing of thieving. Having beat and ſtruck me, ſaid to me, tell " me whatever your Brother gave to any Perſon, or put in any Place. I anſwered, that 125 " Pieces of white Cloth my Brother depoſited with Chattah Sah, Inhabitant of Seſendah. It is " near Three Years ſince I told them. After this, Kewulram ſaid to me, having diſpoſed of ſo " much, tell me what has become of the Remainder? I replied, that Bhoodun, the Zemindar " of Anghilah, took two Rupees, and a Sword, which wanted the Handle, from me. On this " Account, he delivered me alſo over to the Charge of the Sepoys, to be confined. I pay Revenue " to the Sircar, and all my Grain is periſhing and going to waſte.

" Signed by the Mark of Hurlaul Doſſad.

" Declaration of Munſha, Goldſmith, Inhabitant of Shucpoor, in Pergunnah Beluah; dated the " 4th March 1788.

" Whilſt I ſlept in my own Houſe at Night, Kewulram and the Cerkar's Sepoys, having lifted the " Latch of my Door, came in to my Houſe and ſeized me. Kewulram ſaid, I have heard that you " have taken Ten Seers of Silver; Bholah Doſſad, Inhabitant of the Village of Pundahpoon, has given " this Information. I anſwered, I did not take it. Then Bholah Doſſad ſaid in my Preſence, " I ſaw it, you did take it. I replied, it is true that about two Years ago I bought Silver, to " the Weight of 67 Rupees, from Sepah Doſſad, Inhabitant of Pandapoor. I did not know " whether he was a Doſſad (a Chokeydar) or a Thief. To give you 50 Rupees, and releaſe me; " and for the Performance of my Offer of 50 Rupees, he (Kewalram) took the Security of " Sheonaut, a Bramin, an Inhabitant of Shinpoor, to give the Money in Three Kiſts during fifteen " Days. The ſaid Bramin went to take Meaſures to procure the Money; in the meanwhile they " departed, and carried me with them in Confinement.

" The Mark of Muma Zeer Gur.

" Declaration of Gunga Doſſad, Inhabitant of Kurnah in Pergunnah Beluah; dated the " 4th March 1788.

" When Kewulram and the Sircar Sepoys had arrived in the Village, I was employed as a Day " Labourer. Having heard of their Arrival, I fled. After this, Kewulram and the Sepoys hav- " ing come to me, ſaid to me, you are not a Thief, nor is your Brother One, why therefore do " you run away? whatever you know of the Thieves, and their ſtolen Goods, inform us of it, and " you ſhall be favoured in conſequence by the Preſence. Theſe Doſſadans ſay you are a Thief, " why don't you declare the Truth? I thereupon communicated every Thing I knew in this " Manner; that One Year, Sunnat Doſs, and Rumooan Kurnee, and Nurkoo, in all Five Perſons, " Inhabitants of Mondah Dey in Pergunnah Beleeah, made a Diviſion amongſt themſelves of 15 " Rupees each, and of two Silver Collars. It is near Five Years ago ſince I ſerved Doctor Lloyd " in Burrumpoor as a Muſſaljee; in that Place I met Durſun Doſſad, Inhabitant of Mazupoor " in Pergunnah Belua, bought Four Seers of Silver from the Eaſtward.

" The Mark of Gunga Doſſad.

" Declaration of Jehangura Doſſad, a Mazoor (or Labourer), of the Village of Moondah Deh " in the Pergunnah of Beluah.

" I went to the Corn Field at Night to guard their Produce. When Kewulram and the Se- " poys went into the Village, the Dogs barked after them; when I heard their barking, I left the " Fields and came to the ſaid Village; upon which the Sepoys ſeized me and put me into Con- " finement. Kewulram ſaid to me, let us know where the Thieves are? I excuſed myſelf, ſay- " ing, I know nothing of the Thieves, I am a Labourer. In this Manner I was confined.

" Declaration, Ootum Doſſad, Inhabitant of Ruitty; dated the 4th March 1788.

" I am a Mendicant Fakeer, and am ſuſtained by the Donations I receive at the different Ha- " bitations of the People where I reſide. I was in the Village, when hearing the News of the " Search after Thieves, I concealed myſelf in the Saltpetre Factory. Kewulram and the Sepoys " having come to the Factory, ſeized and confined me? and having beat and aſſaulted me, aſked, " tell us where the Thieves are? I anſwered, I do not know, I live by begging; but that " about a Year ago my Brother Turunt Daſſad had 10 Rupees taken from him by the Factory " Gomaſtah, which I told them of.

" Declaration

" Declaration of Kunduah Pandah (or Bramin), Inhabitant of the Village of Ruitty; dated the " 4th March 1788.

" Kewulram and the Sepoys arrived at Ruitty. I and Goodurce Pandah are Brothers, but live in " ſeparate Houſes. Kewulram ſaid to me, where is Goodurce Pandah? I anſwered, that hav- " ing heard the News of your coming here, he had fled. Kewulram replied, that Gooduree Pan- " dah is Security for the Thieves to the Factory Gomaſtah; do you produce him, or let us know " when he has given any Money, or placed any. Upon this I ſaid, it comes within my Know- " ledge, that on Account of Dookuree Doſſad and he was 100 Rupees; and on Account the " Doſſad of Bhoor, 80 Rupees; and on Account of the Doſſad of Achulgur, 60 Rupees; and " on Account of Jwot Doſiwad of Ruitty, 60 Rupees; for whom my Brother became Security, " in all amounting to 300 Rupees, has been given to the Factory Gomaſtah: I know no- " thing of other Matters. On this Account I was pointed out by the Kewulram, and confined " by the Sepoys.

" The Mark of Kunduah Pandah.

" Declaration of Soojuraeah Doſſad, Inhabitant of Ruitty in Pergunnah Khureed; dated the " 4th of March 1788.

" When Kewulram with the Sirkar's Sepoys arrived in Ruitty, I received News of the ſame, " and fled from my Houſe, and concealed myſelf in the Saltpetre Factory. Kewulram and the " Sepoys having come to the Factory, ſeized me; did you give any Matter to the Factory Go- " maſtah on Account of the ſtolen Goods, or no? I anſwered, that he had taken 19 Rupees from " me by Force. On this Account I was impriſoned, and delivered over to the Charge of the Sepoys.

" Signed by the Mark of Soogurnah.

" Declaration of Kodun Doſſad, Inhabitant of the Village of Orahah, near Ruitty, in Pergunnah " Khereed; dated the 4th March 1788.

" I always follow the Occupation of a Labourer, and live in the Village. Kewulram and the " Cirkar's Sepoys repaired there in Search of Thieves; I and a Roy were ſleeping in a Grain " Kiln before their Arrival: Kewulram, having lighted a Muſſal (or Flambeau), ſearched every " Houſe, ſeized and confined me.

" The Mark of Kedun Doſſad.

" Declaration of Bholah Doſſad, Inhabitant of Pondapoor in Pergunnah Beluah; dated the " 4th March 1788.

" Kewulram and the Sepoys having come into my Houſe, ſeized my Wife and Children, and were " taking them away, when I, returning from Durjunpoor, met with them on the Road; and they " confined me, and releaſed my Children. Kewulram aſked me, where was the Silver of laſt " Year diſpoſed of? I anſwered, Munſah, Goldſmith, bought the Weight of 67 Rupees Silver " from me. On this Account they confined me.

" The Declaration of Bulooah Doſſad, Inhabitant of Gah Gaut in the Pergunnah of Khereed; " dated the 4th March 1788.

" The Day that Kewulram was going along, near my Habitation, with the Sepoys ſent by the " Sirkar in Search of the Thieves, I received Intelligence of their Arrival for that Purpoſe; I " thereupon fled and concealed myſelf in the Saltpetre Factory. Kewulram and the Sepoys " having come into the Cootey (or Factory), ſeized me, and aſked me, art thou a Thief? To " which I replied, that I was not a Camp Thief that I ſhould rob the Pulteen (or Regiment), but " only thieved for my own Livelihood. Upon this, Kewulram ſaid, let me know where the " Thieves are, that they may be taken. To this I replied, the Camp Thieves I will point out, " that they may be taken. On this Account he delivered me to the Sepoys, who put me in the " Guard.

" The Mark of Noul Doſſad.

" We Bulook, Hur Laul, and Gunga, &c. Watchmen, Inhabitants of Ruluah and Kherud:

" Whereas Goods to the Amount of 601 Rupees, belonging to Lieutenant Duncan, were robbed " with our Party, and that we are in Confinement on that Account; we therefore, being from " our Privity helpleſs, do promiſe that if we are ſet at Liberty, we will pay to the ſaid Lieutenant " Duncan, on our Arrival in the Pergunnah, the ſaid Sum of 601 Rupees. If we make any Eva- " ſion in this Reſpect, we will again be puniſhed.

" 2d Jemady Iſſary, or the 10th March 1788.

" Witneſs.

(Signed) " Munſaram, Goldſmith.
" Hurdeeah Pandeh.

(Signed) " Bulook,
" Hur Laul, and
" Gunga, &c. Watchmen.

" In

" In conſequence of the laſt-recorded Acknowledgement given by the Thieves ſince their Ar-
" rival with the Reſident, Kewul Ram is ſent back with the Priſoners into the Moſuſſil, with a
" Guard of Sepoys, and the following Pergunnah :

" Duſtuck. To Kewul Ram.

" Whereas Bulook, &c. Watchmen, have agreed to pay 601 Rupees for the Value of the Goods
" ſtolen from Lieutenant Duncan, you are therefore appointed to proceed with Bulooah, &c. and
" are to carry them to whatever Place they prefer to pay the ſaid Amount at; which, when receiv-
" ed, you are to tranſmit to Mr. Brooke; and you are then to come back with Bulooah, &c. to the
" Preſence, together with ſuch other Thieves as you may diſcover.
" Dated the 18th March 1788.

Kewulram ſent back with Inſtructions.

" Summonſes are ordered to be prepared and iſſued for the Attendance of the Brother of Meer
" Mutchen; and for that of Roop Chund, the Factory Gomaſtah; and of the Brother of the
" Bramin, Zemindar of Ruitte; and of Chetter Sha, of Seloondah; and Boodhun, the Zemin-
" dar of Beluah; who appear, from the above-recorded Declaration, to have been concerned in
" the Robberies in queſtion. A Perwannah is alſo to be written to Kulb Ali Khan, the Amil of
" the Pergunnahs of Khereed and Beluah, that he may cauſe the three laſt-mentioned Perſons to
" be delivered up as required.

Other Perſons ſummoned.

" Read the following Tranſlation of a Petition from Sunker Beparry :

" Tranſlation of the Petition of Shunkergee Byparry, an Inhabitant of Chatta in the Pergunnah
" of Boleah.

12th April. Petition from Shunkar Beparry of Beluah.

" In 1182 Fuſſilee, Hole and Hur Loll, and Baloona, and Bidgoo, Chokydars, having
" through me ſold 32 Pieces of coarſe Cloth, they got 48 Rupees from me. In the Year 1190
" Fuſſilee, Hurbun Sing, a Havilar, and Khier Ulla, and other Hircarrahs belonging to Major
" Eton, Commandant at Buxar, were ſent to find out Thieves in the ſaid Pergunnahs; and unrea-
" ſonably, on plea of the former Cloth, took away 30 Rupees on Account of the above-mentioned
" Cloths, and gave me a Ferkhetty. And in 1192, Fuſſilee Hole, One of the Four above-men-
" tioned Chokeydars, came with Four Engliſh Sepoys, and ſurrounded my Houſe, and having
" frightened me, took away 28 Rupees, and gave me another Ferkhetty, both of which I am
" ready to produce. I borrowed the Money to preſerve my Life and Honour. Now Kabelram,
" an Hircarrah from the Preſence, requires 50 Rupees more on the ſame Account, and confines
" my Brother. I am deſtitute, I am hopeful of Juſtice.

" A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) " P. Treves, Junior Aſſiſtant.

" A Copy of the Original of the above is ſent to Kewulram, to anſwer the Charge of Extortion
" contained in it, as follows:

Referred to Kewulram.

" Tranſlation of a Perwannah to Kewulram.

" Sunker Beoparry, Inhabitant of Chatta in the Pergunnah of Buleah, has preſented a Petition,
" ſetting forth, That you have taken from this Repreſentant the Sum of 28 Rupees, and that you
" demand 50 Rupees more, and have put his Brothers into Confinement. This appears merely
" Oppreſſion on your Part. Wherefore it is written, that you are to aſſign the Cauſe of taking the
" ſaid Sum, and of confining his Brothers, and of demanding the farther Sum of 50 Rupees, and
" what Kind of Theft he has been aſcertained to be guilty of. A Copy of the Petition of the
" Complainant goes incloſed; you are to ſtate the Particulars thereof fully, and ſend the ſame to
" the Huzoor, that the Purport of the Caſe may be underſtood.
" Dated the 12th April 1788.

" Read the following Letter from Kewulram.

" Tranſlation of a Letter from Kewulram.

16th April. Letter from Kewulram.

" Having taken my Leave, I arrived in One Week at Mathwara in the Talook of Khereed; I
" have here halted. I have in the Buſineſs of the Doſſads called Belooah, &c. on Account of the
" ſtolen Goods to the Amount of 600 Rupees, made an Agreement to receive 400 Rupees
" thereof by the End of Cheyte, and have taken a Bond for the ſame from Howry Parch and
" Kunneya Parch, Zemindars of the Village of Owdah in the Talooka of Kereed. If it pleaſe
" God the ſaid Amount will be recovered within the Time; and as to the Rupees, 200 remain-
" ing, in Three or Four Days they will alſo be provided for. In reſpect to the tracing out of other
" Thieves, which you were pleaſed to point out, I have made Priſoner One Thief of the Village
" of Bohora, who ſays, that Four or Five Thieves joining together are under the Protection of
" the Zemindars of that Quarter, and will be difficult to apprehend; I am Night and Day en-
" deavouring to trace them, Sir, in this Place there are many Thieves who live under the Pro-

" tection of the Zemindars; wherefore I repreſent to you, that an Order be iſſued by you to the " Amil and Zemindars of Khereed and Belwah, not to oppoſe or obſtruct the Search for Thieves, " but to be aiding therein by confining the Thieves and recovering the ſtolen Property.

" I have alſo traced the Cloth that was ſtolen from Patna; the Perſon who gave me this Infor- " mation is here, and is ready to prove what he ſays on the Purchaſers of the ſtolen Cloth in the " Hands of ſuch Buyers; I will attend to whatever you direct on this Subject.

" Anſwer.—An Anſwer is written approving of his Proceedings, and incloſing Orders to the " Amil to aſſiſt him in the Diſcovery of the Thieves; but requiring him to uſe the greateſt Cau- " tion ſo as not wantonly to ſeize on innocent Perſons in Plea of their being Thieves, but only " to proceed upon a ſtrong Suſpicion or Proof; and that if in this Manner he can diſcover thoſe " who robbed the Factory at Patna, or recover the Goods, or any Part of them, his Conduct will " be approved of, but not otherwiſe; he being on the contrary informed, that he will be exam- " plarily puniſhed if he act in any Reſpect improperly, as will appear at large by the undermen- " tioned Tranſlation of the Perwannah now ſent.

" Anſwer to Kewulram.

" I have received your Letter:—As to what you repreſent out of the 600 Rupees you have taken " Security for 400, and that the remaining 200 Rupees will be ſettled in Four Days, I underſtand; " and as to the Thieves who remain with the Zemindars of Baluah and Khereed, according to " your Requeſt a Perwannah is ſent to the Amils encloſed, which you will Cauſe to be delivered to " them: You muſt take Care that, merely on the Information of intereſted People, you do not in- " jure or prejudice the Ryots and Labourers. Whenever you are yourſelf certain that there are " Thieves, and prove the ſame, you are to examine the Matter well, and in Conjunction with the " Amil to apprehend them. With regard to the Cloth ſtolen from Patna, and of which you have " got Notice, you are to underſtand and enquire into the Matter perfectly, and are not, without " Cauſe or Reaſon, on the Information of any one, to ſeize on any creditable Perſon or on the " Ryots. When you for certain know that you can prove the Matter on any one, that Perſon you " are to apprehend; but take ſpecial Care that no one ſuffer needleſs Trouble or Prejudice from " you. If, upon the Thieves you bring, you ſhall here to my Satisfaction eſtabliſh the Theft, I " ſhall be pleaſed with you; but if you, without Cauſe, from Views of your own Intereſt on the " Tales of intereſted People, bring Suſpicion on any one, and apprehend ſuch Perſon or Per- " ſons, and that no Crime ſhall be proved on ſuch Perſons, I ſhall conſider you only as one de- " voted to your own Intereſt, and, as a wicked Perſon, bring you to Puniſhment.

" Dated 16th April 1788.

" Perwannahs are iſſued to the Deputy Farmers or Collectors of Beluah and Khereed accord- " ingly, as per Tranſlation under recorded.

" Tranſlation.

Orders to the Amils of Khereed and Beluah.

" To Meer Mulchen, alias Meer Reazul Huſn, Amil of the Pergunnah of Buluah.

" From the Repreſentation of Kewul Ram, Hircarrah, it appears that there are many Thieves who " live under the Protection of the Zemindars of Beluah; wherefore it is written that the ſaid Perſon " will point out to you the Reſorts and Habitations of the ſaid Thieves, and adviſe you thereof; " and you are to aſſiſt the ſaid Perſon, and ſeizing the Thieves, to ſend them to the Huzoor.

" Dated 12th April 1788.

" N. B. The ſame to Mooty Ram and Gobind Ram, Two of the head Farmers, Kul Albi Beg's " Sub-farmers in the adjoining Pergunnah of Khereed.

" The following Letter is written to Kewulram.

6th May. Letter to Kewulram, on the Relief ſent to him, and requiring his ſpeedy Return.

" Tranſlation of a Perwannah to Kewulram Ram.

" At this Time the Sepoys with you are relieved by two Nayks and Ten Sepoys; it " is neceſſary that the Sepoys and Nayks who have been hitherto ſtationed with you be ſent " back.

" You are alſo ſpeedily to finiſh your Buſineſs and come up to Benares.

" Dated 6th May 1788.

11th May. " Read the following Letter from Kewulram.

" Tranſlation fom Kewul Ram.

" The Proceedings are as follows:—In the Talooka of Jaguir of Moonſhee Shereut Ulla " Khan, of which Mohibit Khan is the Collector, the Dewan of the ſaid Khan, named Gunga " Dutt Royt, came to me and ſet forth the Particulars of the ſtolen Goods, and the Liſt of the

" Thieves

" Thieves Names who live in the ſaid Jaguir; upon this I went to the Naib of the Talooka of the " ſaid Jaguir. When the Papers of the Repreſentation and Liſt of the Names of the Thieves " were given to the ſaid Perſon, he only ſhewed his contentious Spirit and Pride by obſerving, " that for Seven Years the Jaquir had belonged to him, but that no one had hitherto come to " give Orders in, or to enquire concerning Thefts in his Talooka; and that whenever ſuch as I, " Hircarrahs or Sepoys, had come, he had diſgraced ſuch Perſons and diſmiſſed them. In this " Manner he ſaid a great deal, but I gave no Anſwer, ſuffering what he ſaid with a View of " being able to do the Government's Buſineſs; I therefore continued ſilent. As you have been " pleaſed to order me, that wherever I know for certain that the Government's Views or Con- " cerns are clear and eſtabliſhed, and that there are Thieves, I am to apprehend and bring them, " I have conformed to the Government's Order, and have not deviated a Hair's Breadth from " my ſaid Inſtructions. As there dwells in the ſaid Talooka a great Number of Thieves, and " that many People have received ſtolen Goods, ſeveral Parts of which have appeared to be with the " Khan's own Servants, and as Gunga Dult Koyt ſays, that in theſe Seven Years the Sum or " Value of Rupees 45,000 has been obtained by thieving, if you are pleaſed to order me to " ſend the Khan up to you, I will come and prove the Theft. I have nothing elſe to repreſent " but what is for the good of Government: This Cauſe I have well underſtood from the ſaid " Koyt, and it is proved and ſolid, wherefore I have thought it neceſſary to make this Repreſen- " tation to you; I am hopeful that you will iſſue an Order for Gunga Dutt and the Khans aforeſaid, " that having come to the Preſence, and having proved and concluded the Buſineſs, the Amount " of the ſtolen Property abovementioned may be realized.

" 3dly, I have to repreſent that the full Brother of Goodry Pondeh, the Security of Belooah " Watchmen, has been ſeized by the Gomaſtah of the Salt Petre Factory. The ſaid Belooah " Paſsbaan or Watchman has provided for the Amount of the Bond, and is attendant on the Go- " maſtah aforeſaid, but keeps himſelf hidden from me. I hope you will order the Gomaſtah " of the ſaid Salt Petre Factory to pay in the Amount of the Bond; 300 Rupees have been " collected.

" Dated the 11th May 1788.

" N. B. The above lies for Conſideration. Kewulram who was ſent (as per Proceedings of the " 16th April, and other Duties) to diſcover the Thieves and robbed Goods in Beluah and " Khereed, attending, delivers in a Repreſentation, of which the following is a Tranſlation, hav- " ing himſelf come up to and being now at Benares.

31ſt May. Kewulram's Report about the Thieves in Beluah and Khereed

" Tranſlation of a Letter from Kewul Ram.

" The Inſtructions to me and Orders to the Amils have been received, and I have attended to " the Contents. It firſt appears that 140 ſmall Diamonds of ſtolen Goods were found at the " Houſe of Manick, a Goldſmith in the Purgunnah of Beleah, from which another Goldſmith " named Chuttro brought 26 Butties which he owns. It will be afterwards known who is the " Thief: Further, the Cloth that was ſtolen from a certain Perſon is proved to be in the Poſſeſſion " of Gonga Dutt, an Inhabitant of the Talook of Mirza, the Jaquir of Sherunt Ulla Khan I " have fully enquired, but I cannot charge or proceed againſt him without an Order from the " Preſence; One Piece of the abovementioned Cloth has been ſold by Sungut a Goldſmith in " the Villages of Buſunda. I therefore requeſt that an Order may be ſent relative to the above " Man, that I may ſeize him, and after proving the Theft, recover the Value of the ſtolen Goods. " Should an Order not be ſent, I requeſt you will ſummons Gungoe Dutt to the Preſence, and " enquire into it yourſelf. My Protector, wherever I underſtand the ſtolen Goods are depoſited, " I have ſent for them, and made the People in whoſe Houſes they were found give Security for " their Appearance; whatever may be ordered, I am ready to execute.

" 3dly, The State of raiſing the 400 Rupees, which I repreſented to you, is as follows:—Having " taken a Hazer Zamin, and the Zamin or Security for the ſaid Sum, from Goodery Panda, " Zemindar of the Village of Oda in the Talook of Ruity, and a Kiſtbundy for a certain Period " from Belooah, Doſs and he went in order to provide for the abovementioned Sum. Having taken " his Security, I, conformable to Mr. Brooke's Requiſition, went to wait on that Gentleman, and " having ſeen him I came back; upon my Return I underſtood that a Zemindar of Ruity, by " the Name of Ram Bux, had adviſed Goodery to conceal himſelf. The abovementioned Zemin- " dar Ram Buxth having given 600 Rupees for the Thieves, on Account of the Goods ſtolen from " the Subhadar, he cauſed them to be releaſed, and took Charge of them himſelf; and the Cauſe " of the Subahdar is well known to you. Now he does not produce theſe Thieves, Booluah, &c. " to me, but having taken Hazirzaminy or Bail from them, he has made them abſcond; Bul- " wa, &c. having joined, are now in the Jungles of Gopaul Nagur, I for want of Force cannot " attack them. I have aſked Aſſiſtance from the Fouzdars or Amils, but they don't attend to " what I ſay. The Particulars of the Complaint of Shumker the Beparry, and the Proceedings " thereon, it appears that he (Shunker) took from Belooa 80 Pieces of Cloth, of which he himſelf " confeſſes 32 Pieces; therefore the Whole is proved on him; I have taken 50 Rupeees from him; " and as Ram Doſs, the Gomaſtah to the Cooty of the Salt Petre, is going to the Preſence, I

" am

" am hopeful that he may be ordered to cauſe Juoot to attend, as he before agreed to do, for
" the Particulars relating to the Diamonds were aſcertained from him; what ſhall I ſay more?

" A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) " P. Treves.
" Junior Aſſiſtant.

Ram Dauſs diſmiſſed.

" Ram Duaſs, the Gomaſtah of the Factory of the Salt Petre, Contractor in Tuppah Ruity in
" Purgunnah Khereed, attending according to the Order of the 18th of March, and not being
" able to account in any ſatisfactory Manner for the Thieves taking Shelter and hiding themſelves
" in his Cooty, as related by Kewulram;

" Ordered, That the Salt Petre Contractor do not any longer entertain Ram Dauſs in his
" Employ, but commit the Cuſtody of the Factory to ſome creditable Perſon entirely uncon-
" nected with Ram Dauſs in a Relationſhip or otherwiſe, and the ſaid Contractor is to report the
" new Agent's Name.

Caſe of Juoot ſtealing Diamonds at Moorſhedabad.

" Kewulram being aſked what he knows about the Theft of the Diamonds mentioned in his
" preceding Relation, anſwers, that he has ſeized Juoot, and * of the Thieves was ſtole the ſaid
" Diamonds ſome Years ago from Meer Solumaun at Moorſhedabad, the ſaid Juoot being with
" other Thieves an Inhabitant of Khereed, but carrying his Depredations as far as related by
" Kewulram as from Calcutta to Cawnpoor. This Juoot is a different Thief from the Man of
" the ſame Name whom the abovenamed Ram Dauſs engaged to produce.

* Sic in Orig.

Juoot ſummoned.

" Ordered, That Kewulram bring up Joot, and Manick, and Chutroo Goldſmith, Benares, that
" the Matter may be enquired into.

Gunga Dutt, and Sungut, and Goodery, and Ram Bukhſh.

" Ordered, That in reſpect to the Cloth Theft, Gunga Dutt and Sungutt be ſummoned. In
" reſpect to the Reſt of Kewulram's Repreſentation, a Perwannah is written to the Sezawul, who
" is at preſent on the Part of the Raja in Khereed, to apprehend Gardery and Ram Bukhſh, and
" commit them to Kewul Ram, that he may bring them up with the other Perſons whom he
" has apprehended; for which Purpoſe he now returns into the Mofuſſul, being deſired to be
" expeditious and to return as ſpeedily as poſſible.

3d July.

" The Reſident taking into Conſideration the Length of Time Kewulram has been with the
" Sepoys in the Mofuſſil, and diſapproving of their remaining ſo long, an Order is now ſent to the
" Sepoys there to come up, bringing with them Kewulram and the Thieves he may have appre-
" hended.

" Dated the 3d July 1788.

" The above Order is now diſpatched into the Moffuſſil by Bheem Chupraſſy.

23d July. Letter from Kewulram, of an Affray between the Sepoys with him and ſome Thieves.

" Read the following Letter from Kewulram, ſent on the 31ſt May laſt into the Mofuſſil in
" Search of Thieves, and whoſe Ruall was diſpatched on the 3d Inſtant.

" From Kewulram.

" The Order for my coming up having arrived, I reverenced and reſpected it; and having
" obeyed the Order I ſet out from the Place, and having apprehended Ten or Eleven Thieves, I
" am coming along with them, and am on the Road. If it pleaſe God, having got through the
" Way, I will have the Honour of waiting on you. I have further to repreſent, that, for
" the Apprehenſion of Thieves, Four Sepoys and One Amldar marched to the Village of
" Gopaul Nagur: At length the Thieves made a united and ſudden Attack, and attacked the
" Sepoys with Swords; wherefore the ſaid Sepoys fired, and at laſt One Thief was killed, and
" another is wounded. 3dly, The Thieves being in Irons cannot walk faſt; Two or Three Coſs a
" Day is as far as they can go, and that with Difficulty.

A Letter thereon to the Canongoes of Khereed.

" A Letter is written to the Canongoes of the Pergunnah of Khereed, with a Copy of the
" laſt Part of the above Letter from Kewulram, and an Order to them to enquire into the Par-
" ticulars of the Attack ſaid to have been made on the Sepoys by the Thieves at Gopaul Nagur,
" as therein mentioned, and to report thereon the real Circumſtances of the Caſe as they may
" have happened.

4th Auguſt. Arrival of Kewulram and Sepoys from Khereed; their Declarations.

" Mohun Sing the Amldar of the Sepoys, who has returned as above ſtated, and the Four
" Sepoys who went with him on the Occaſion of the Affray at Gopaul Nagar, now deliver the
" following Declarations, which are here tranſlated and entered from the Perſian Record thereof,
" as taken down from the verbal Information of the Amldar and Sepoys by One of the Public
" Mohirs.

" Mohun Sing, Amldar, ſtates in writing as follows:—About Fifteen or Sixteen Days ago, the
" Gomaſtah of Kewul, Hircarrah, by Name Gopaul Parch, told me * me, that in Gopaul Nagur
" there

* Sic in Orig.

" there was about 100 Dekoits, that is, Thieves and Robbers. According to what the Gomaſtah " ſaid, I ſet out about Midnight from Ruity, together with Biryar Sing, Ram Dum, Kindoo Sing, " and Ghend Kan, Sepoys, and Gopal Parch for Gopaul Nagur. Gopaul aforeſaid told us to have " our Firelocks in Readineſs, becauſe there being Dekeits they would attack us, and that he and " we would be cut off. I ſaid, it is not now neceſſary to prepare our Firelocks, but that when " we come to the Robbers, if they ſhould aſſail us we would then prepare our Muſquets; he " deſired us again to prepare them, which we did. In the Morning we arrived at Gopaul Nagur, " where we ſaw that about Seventeen or Eighteen Dekoits were ſitting and drinking Liquor; a " Dog that was with them ſeeing us made a Noiſe, and they ſeeing us raiſed a Cry and attacked " us with Swords and Spears; Ram Deen Sepoy had a Stroke of a Spear made at him, which " he received on his Muſquet: We being by their Aſſault rendered helpleſs, fired all together at " once, by which One of them died of the Wound of a Bullet, and falling remained there, and " One was wounded with a Bayonet; and as to the Man whom we have brought along with us, " he was between us and them, but I do not know whether he be a Thief or a Robber or not; " but thoſe who attacked us with Arms fled to the Jungles, and we have now to produce the " Things as undermentioned, which we found there belonging to them:—A Pot—a Goor- " gore—a Lotah—a Sword—Three Pieces of Selim Cloth—Two Godaſſes or Spears.

" Q. Hindoo Sing and Beryar Sing do not, in their Repreſentation, mention the Names " of the Articles you ſay were found there; were they therefore preſent when you found the " Articles in Queſtion?

" A. The Man whom we have brought up had gone on before with Beryar Sing and Hin- " doe Sing. I came afterwards with the Things; perhaps they may not have ſeen them.

" Ram Deen Sepoy committed to writing the following Declaration:

" We, at the Deſire of Gopaul Parch the Servant of Kewulram, went from Rinty to Gopaul " Nagur to apprehend the Dekoits. In the Morning we arrived at the Village; we there ſaw " that in one Houſe there were 17 or 18 People. When we got there a Dog made a Noiſe; upon " which, ſeeing us, they got up, and all of them attacked us with Swords and Spears. One Spear " was ſtruck at Ram Deen, which he received on his Muſquet. At that Time we all fired by the " Order of the Amldar: One of them died of a Muſquet Bullet; and One being wounded with a " Bayonet run away. They run into the Jungle; and he who was ſhot dead by the Bullet, re- " mained lying there; and he whom we have brought hither, fell into our Hands there, after the " Affray, ſo that I do not know whether he belongs to them or not. The Things we got are as " follows:—4 Pieces of White Cloth—2 Spears—1 Sword or Scymetar—1 Tuſſelah—1 Lotah— " 1 Goergoore.

" Hindoo Sing the Sepoy's Relation is exactly to the ſame Purport as that of Ram Deen in " all its Parts, excepting that he only mentions their having found Two Spears and One Sword.

" Guind Khan Sepoy's Relation is alſo to the very ſame Purport in all its Parts; and he alſo " ſtates the Things found in the ſame Way as Ram Dun.

" Beryar Sing Sepoy's Relation is exactly to the ſame Purport; only he ſays, that when the " Thieves or Robbers perceived themſelves ſurrounded by the Sepoys with fixed Bayonets, they " (the Thieves) then, with whatever they could lay hold of, and with Swords and Spears, attacked " the Sepoys, and that as to the Things found, * who is totally unacquainted therewith.

* Sic in Orig.

5th Auguſt. Further Declarations of the Sepoys.

" The Sepoys, whoſe firſt Declarations were taken Yeſterday, now add the following Particulars:

" The Amlar Mohun Sing declares as follows:

" When the Affray happened between us and the Watchmen, we took Two of them Priſoners, " beſides the One wounded with the Bayonet. Kewul Ram ſaid to them, write a Razeynama, or " Deed of Satisfaction, and I will releaſe you. Their Names are,

The Son of Kewrea, named Rodova,
Sejooa,
Meherbaun.

" Theſe Four People we brought away Priſoners; and as all the Watchmen ſaid to Kewulram, " that Kowrea's Houſe was deſolate, and that he (Kewulram) ſhould therefore releaſe his Son Ro- " dova, Kewul Ram anſwered, if he will not complain againſt me, and will give a Razynama, I " will ſet him at Liberty: And they giving a Razynama accordingly, Kewul Ram ſet them at " Liberty.

" Ram Deen Sepoy declares, that when the Affray happened, three Perſons, *viz.* Sejooa the " Son of the Kowrea, and Meherbaun Doſſaud, were made Priſoners and brought to Beluah; and " that there, he does not know upon what Agreement, but upon ſome Ground or other, Kewul " Ram took a Razynama from, and releaſed them.

" Hindoo Sing declares to the ſame Purport as Ram Deen: Guind Khan declares to the ſame " Purport.

Canongoe of Khereed's Report thereon.

" Read the following Tranſlation of the Report this Day received from the Canongoe of Khereed, " in Anſwer to the Order to them on the Subject of the Affray at Gopaul Nagur.

" Tranſlation of the Canongoe of Khereed's Report on the Reſident's Order of the 23d July.

" Your Order, requiring me to report on the Subject of the Village of Gopaul Nagur, where the " Sepoys of the Preſence had a Diſpute on the Occaſion of attacking Thieves, together with a " Copy of the Arzee of Kewul Ram, have arrived.

" The Caſe is, that, according to the Command of the ſaid Kewul Ram, the Sepoys came into " the Talooka of Riuty in Khereed, and halted there; they were carrying on their Buſineſs with " the Thieves. One Day, having prepared themſelves, they went near to Gopaul Nagur, to a " Place where there were Four new Houſes erected, in One of which theſe Four Paſsbans, or Watch- " men, newly ſettled, who had been there about Three Months, and who were ſleeping in their " Houſe without Apprehenſion. From Riuty, about Two Coſs from the ſaid Place, the Sepoys " did in the Night march againſt them, and the Moment they arrived, having ſurrounded the " Door of the Houſe, they made Three Perſons Priſoners: One of theſe, finding his Opportunity, " wanted to run away from the Sepoys; when immediately, by the Time he had got to the Diſ- " tance of two Coltahs of Lands, One of the Sepoys fired at and killed him; his Wife, taking his " Body, burnt herſelf with it; and One Perſon is wounded, as the Chupraſſy is well acquainted, " who returns with this; and we alſo, having duly underſtood and aſcertained the Matter, have " thus repreſented it to you.

Beechuck Chupraſſy's Account.

" Beechuck Chupraſſy, who carried the Order to the Canongoes of Khereed to enquire into the " Circumſtances of the Death of the Man as above-mentioned, declares as follows:

" I went to the Canongoe with the Order. He ſent Gomaſtah along with me to Gopaul Na- " gur. We aſked the Neighbours, upon Oath, what they knew of the Quarrel between the Sepoys " and theſe People. They ſaid they knew nothing about it; but that when very early in the " Morning they heard the Noiſe and Crying of the People, they came and ſaw one Man lying " dead; but that they did not ſee the Sepoys: And that the Milkmen who were tending the " Cattle cried out, and ſaid, don't any of you come here; the Sepoys of Government have been " here; wherefore they (the Neighbours) ſaid they had returned.

" After that the Man who had been wounded with a Bayonet being ſent for and queſtioned, he " anſwered, that they Four People were aſleep when the Sepoys, when about three Ghurries of the " Night remained, aſſailed and ſeized them; and that One of them, who had a little Opportunity " to run away, was ſhot, ſo that he died; and that he (this Declarant) had been wounded with a " Bayonet: That the Three remaining Perſons were then brought in to Beluah to Kewnham, when " Kewnham took a Razynama from the Perſon whoſe Father had died, and releaſed him and this " Declarant, and carried One along with them.

" The Chupraſſy farther adds, that when he went to Rewty, the People were bewailing and " complaining that they had been haraſſed out of their Lands by the People of Kewnbram, and " that he had plundered and robbed them; and that the Bukauls, or Shopkeepers there, ſaid, that " a Woman had come into the Bazar, from whom Kewubram's People had ſeized and taken away " one Neck Ring, a Noſe Ring, and one Kurra; and that the Barley of a Zemindar, which had " been buried under Ground, had been taken up by the People of Kewulram, and ſold in the Ba- " zar; and that when the Zemindar intended to ſet out to complain, they returned his Property; " and that * this much he had there heard.

*Sic in Orig.

Diſcovery of Joint Declaration made by Three of the Sepoys that were in Khereed.

" On this Day, before having intimated to the Reſident, thro' Imaun Bukhſh his head Jemedar " or Nazir of the Peons, that if they were admitted to ſpeak ſeparately and perſonally to the Reſi- " dent, they would diſcloſe the real Truth concerning the Affray at Gopaul Nagur; the Reſident " accordingly ſent for them this Morning, when they verbally declared to him, that the People they " ſeized at Gopaul Nagur were only Four; and that the Almdar Mohum Sing and Ram Deen Se- " poy, had, without Reſiſtance on the Part of thoſe they went to ſeize, killed One, and wounded " the other; and that although they had, on their firſt Arrival here, given, from a Conſideration, " to Mohun Sing their Commander, their written Declarations, corroborative of the ſaid Mohun " Sing's Story, yet that they were now ready to declare what they would ſtand and ſwear to, which " they declared they would not do to their firſt aforeſaid Declarations: One of them alſo produced " a written Naguree Memorandum of the Circumſtances of the Tranſactions, which he declared to " have kept by him; in Conformity to which, and to the Truth of the Caſe, they are deſired to go " and let the Mohuir take down their written Declarations according as they can ſwear to the " Facts, whereupon they committed the ſame to Writing accordingly, and reſpectively ſign or af- " fix their Marks on the Perſian Documents, of which the following is a Tranſlation:

" Tranſlation

" Tranſlation of the Joint Declaration of Beryar Sing, Hindoo Sing, and Gumd Khan Sepoys.

" At the Houſe of the Thieves in the Mozah of Gopaul Nagur, in the Pergunnah of Khereed, " there are Two Doors, One on the Weſt, the other on the North Side. On the Weſt Side, Mohun " Sing Amldar ſent us Three Sepoys, and went himſelf to the North Door accompanied by Ram " Dun Sepoy. We Three Sepoys tied the Hands of Five of the People behind them, the Amldars, " and the other Sepoy aforeſaid, following. They of the Five * Priſons in queſtion killed one Man, " called Kowra, by a Muſquet Ball, and One called Sejooa they wounded, and brought Three on " to Beluah. They remained Three Days in the Village of Riuty, whence we brought on the Three " Priſoners to Kewal Ram and Hura Nayk, where we gave the Doay in the Name of the Com- " pany to Kewul Ram and Hura Nayk, declaring, that Mohun Sing Havildar, and Ram Dun Se- " poy, had killed One Man with a Muſquet Shot, and wounded another Man with a Bayonet; all " the Priſoners, and Sepoys and Priſoners, came thence to Beluah. Of the Three Priſoners, Kewul " Ram releaſed Two, upon ſome Agreement which we know not the Particulars of, and One he " has brought up here a Priſoner. When we went behind the Houſe of the Priſoners, the Havil- " dar in queſtion gave us the Word or Command to prepare our Pieces, and keep them in Readi- " nels; and that, when the People appeared, we ſhould fire. We anſwered, that when they " wounded us we would then fire.

* Sic in Orig.

" Kewulram, who has been confined ſince Yeſterday that he may be forthcoming to anſwer for " his Conduct in this Affray, ſends me a written Declaration, of which the following is a Tranſ- " lation:

Kewulram's Account.

" Declaration of Kewul Ram.

" For the Sum of 200 Rupees, for which Bukhſh, Inhabitant of Ruity, had entered into a " Bond, the ſaid Bukhſh took along with him, when I was at Bughy, Four Sepoys and One Chu- " praſſy, and Gopaul Parch my Servant, and halted in the Village of Ruity, and ſaid to his Bro- " thers, and to the Fowjedar of that Village, whom he aſſembled, that he had entered into a Bond " for 225 Rupees, wherefore he deſired they would afford him the Means of making it up. His " Brethren, and Phaar Mull Foujdar, anſwered, that as he had written a Teep, and as the " Thieves remained under his Protection, it was his Buſineſs to pay the Amount, they having no- " thing to ſay to it. At that Time, Ram Bukhſh ſpeaking to the Amldar, the latter begun to " threaten Phaar Mull, who wrote me a Letter, ſaying, that they unjuſtly laid hold of him. I " wrote in Reply to the Amldar to aſk him what Buſineſs he had with Phaar Mull, and that he " ſhould take Ram Bukhſh and come back with him to me; but neither the Amldar nor Ram " Bukhſh came, but ſent Phaar Mull, who repreſented to me that they were unjuſtly throwing " Suſpicion and Charges on him. I therefore diſpatched Phaar Mull, and took from him a " Voucher which I have to produce; and although I wrote repeatedly to the Amldar, and to Go- " paul Panrch, to come away, they would not come. I do not know on what Cauſe, and why, or " on what Date Gopaul Panrch, and the Amldar and the Sepoys, went to Gopaul Nagur to ſeize " the Watchmen *, nor what they did there. The Amldar and Gopaul Panrch are alone anſwer- " able on that Account. When the Chappraſſy of Government came to recal me, I wrote to the " Amldar and to the Gopaul Panrch to come, and they came to me with Three Priſoners, Two of " whom I releaſed, and One has come along with us to this Place.

* Sic in Orig.

" As Gopaul Panrch has diſappeared from Benares, the Reſident now ſends a Peon in Search of " him, with a Note to Mr. Brooke at Areah, where his Family Houſe is, to requeſt that, if he has " returned to it, he may be ſeized and ſent up.

Gopaul Panrch ſent for.

" The Amldar Mohun Sing, and all the Sepoys who came up the Day before Yeſterday with " Kewul Ram, are now ſent to Captain Bready their Commanding Officer, and the following Let- " ter is prepared to be tranſmitted to that Gentleman:

Sepoys ſent to Captain Bready.

" To Captain Bready, Commanding at Benares.

" Sir,

" Upon a Repreſentation to me from the Magiſtrate of Shahabad, I ſome Time ago employed " a Man he recommended as very intelligent in the Buſineſs, to diſcover the Haunts, and to appre- " hend ſome of the principal of a Neſt of Thieves who lurk and have their principal Abode in the " remote Pergunnahs of Khereed and Beluah within this Zemindary on the Frontiers thereof, to- " wards his Juriſdiction in the Province of Bahar.

" Kewulram, the Man thus employed, had ſtationed with him, as was indiſpenſibly neceſſary, a " ſmall Party of Sepoys, and he did diſcover and apprehend ſome Thieves; and having been long, " it ſeems, in the Habit of ſuch Reſearches, he gave me Reaſon to believe, that, by proſecuting " them for ſome Time, he might prove (under the minute Precautions preſcribed him in his In- " ſtructions) highly uſeful in freeing the Community from the Depredations of the Banditti that " are

* Sic in Orig. " are well known to infeſt more particularly that Part * the Country, which no effectual legal Ope-
" ration hitherto extends to repreſs or deter them from Acts of Robbery or Violence, ſuch as Mr.
" Brooke had Occaſion to repreſent.

" When your Battalion relieved Captain Grant's, and of Courſe the Party with Kewulram, I
" wrote to him by the Perſon who accompanied your Sepoys, to expedite and complete his Re-
" ſearches, and to return with all poſſible Diſpatch; for although, in Conſideration of the Urgency
" of the Caſe, and expected Advantage to be derived from his Commiſſion, I had conſented to it,
" yet I continued anxious that he ſhould return as ſoon as poſſible from a Situation where I could
" hardly exert a minute and effectual Controul, for which Purpoſe I ſent to him at length a poſitive
" Order of Recal on the 3d ult. on the Receipt of which, Four or Five Days after its Date, he wrote
" (as he declares) to Mohun Sing, One of the Amldars of your Battalion, who had been detached
" at ſome Diſtance a few Days before with Four Sepoys, and a Man called Gopaul Parch on the
" Part of Kewulram, with a View of recovering ſome ſtolen Property, the Value of which had
" been agreed to be there refunded, to rejoin, that they might proceed altogether to Benares.

" When they had thus rejoined, and ſet out altogether from Beluah with a Number of reputed
" Thieves, Kewuham wrote me a Letter, of which a Copy is incloſed in the Papers (No. 1.) ſet-
" ting forth, that there had happened between Mohun Sing and his Party aforeſaid, an Affray
" with a Number of Thieves who had attacked the ſaid Party Sword in Hand, and had thereby
" forced the Sepoys to fire on them in their own Defence, whereby One Man had been killed. On
" this firſt Intimation of the Affair, I diſpatched an Order to the Canongoes of the Pergunnah, un-
" der Date the 23d ultimo, to aſcertain and report the real State of the Caſe; and before his An-
" ſwer had been received, Kewulram and the Sepoys arriving here on the 4th Inſtant, I made the
" latter (that is, the Amldar and Four Sepoys of his Party) commit to Writing, on the 4th and 5th
" Inſtant, the Particulars of the ſaid Affray, in which they all concurred in declaring, that they had
" been violently attacked by 17 or 18 Dekoits with Swords and Spears, in ſuch a Manner as
" would, in my Opinion, have fully juſtified thus firing in their own Defence, as you will obſerve at
" large by the accompanying Copy of their written Declarations in the Incloſures, marked No. 2.
" and 3.

" I had therefore little Doubt of the Truth of the Subſtance of their Declarations, till I received
" alſo, on the 5th Inſtant, the Report of the Canongoes of Khereed, in which Pergunnah the Af-
" fair happened, ſtating, that in Truth there had been no Reſiſtance; but that the Sepoys having
" apprehended Four or Five Perſons, whom the Canongoe does not even deſcribe as Thieves, and
" One of thoſe Perſons, having attempted to run away, had been ſhot dead when at the Diſtance of
" about two Cottahs from the Sepoys, as per Copies of the ſaid Information, No. 4,

" This Information, and ſome other corroborating Circumſtances of Suſpicion leading to doubt
" the Veracity of the Sepoys Declaration, I deſired Imaum Bukhſh, my Head Jemadar, to endea-
" vour to find out the Truth among thoſe who had come up; and the next Morning, viz. 6th In-
" ſtant, he informed me that Three of the Four Sepoys who had been on the Party, were ready to
" diſcover the real Truth if I would admit them to a ſeparate perſonal hearing; which having
" done, they declared to me, that although they had, when their Declarations of the 4th and 5th
" were firſt committed to Writing, in Conſideration of Mohun Sing the Amldar being their
" Commanding Officer, corroborated his Story, yet it was what they could neither ſtand nor ſwear
" to; for that in Fact Mohun Sing, and the other Sepoy Ram Dun, had wantonly or wilfully killed
" the Man by a Muſquet Bullet, after he had been taken Priſoner and his Hands tied, and was
" proceeding along with them; and that the ſaid Amldar and Ram Deen had alſo wounded ano-
" ther of the Priſoners with a Bayonet in the like Manner (as they verbally declared to me) in
" cold Blood, and when there was no Reſiſtance, or any Circumſtances whatever to conſtitute or
" afford even a Colour of Pretence for the ſaid Acts being committed, as Mohun Sing has all along
" aſſerted in Self Defence; in which Caſe alone the Sepoys are, I apprehend, juſtifiable in making
" Uſe of their Arms againſt the Natives; but from the written Declaration delivered by the ſaid
" Three Sepoys (whoſe Names are Benyar Sing, Hindoo Sing, and Guind Khan), it would ſeem,
" if Credit can be given to their Affirmation, that Mohun Sing was, at the Period in queſtion,
" ſeized with even a Degree of Phrenzy, ſince he is ſaid to have ordered them from the firſt to fire
" upon the People they were going to apprehend, when they ſhould firſt come in Sight of them;
" to which the Three Sepoys in queſtion ſtate, that they anſwered by ſaying they would only make
" Uſe of their Arms when actually aſſailed by the oppoſite Party: And they add, that it was by
" them Three ſeparately that the Four or Five Men in all ſeized, were without Reſiſtance made Pri-
" ſoners; and that, after they were marching off with them with their Hands ſecured, the aforeſaid
" Amldar and Ram Dun followed or came behind (as the Depoſition expreſſes), and killed and
" wounded Two of the ſaid Priſoners as above mentioned; all which will appear at large by the ac-
" companying Copy, No. 5. herewith tranſmitted.

" On this Ground it is my Duty to charge the Amldar, and the Sepoy Ram Dun, as I now pub-
" lickly do, with having murdered, in the Manner above deſcribed, One Man named Kourea, and
" wounded another called Sejooa. The Evidence in Support of this Charge are the Three Sepoys
" above named; in Addition to whom Sejooa and the Son of Kewrea can be produced; and I may
" perhaps procure others before the Trial can come on, which you may think it proper to cauſe
" them to be brought to in the Mode to which they are as Sepoys ſubject.

" For

" For my own further Satisfaction, in reſpect to the contradictory Repreſentation of the Sepoys, " and with a View to get at the real Truth of the Matter, if poſſible, for the fuller Information of " the Court, ſhould they hereafter require it, I have written to the Company's Opium Agent, now " in the Pergunnah of Khereed, and who is a Man I place great Reliance in, to procure further " and, if poſſible, more exact Evidence in this very unaccountable and extraordinary Tranſaction; " and as Gopaul Parch, the Servant of Kewul Ram, at whoſe Deſire it appears to have been that " Mohun Sing went with the four Sepoys to apprehend the Party of Men amongſt whom this " Murder has happened, has, without coming to me, diſappeared immediately on his Arrival at " Benares, I have ſent in Search of him, and have written to Mr. Brooke, the Collector and Ma- " giſtrate of Shahabad, in whoſe Diſtrict he is a Reſident, to ſend him up as ſoon as poſſible.

" But whatever may have been Gopaul Parch's Conduct in directing the Sepoys to the Place, I " apprehend that, admitting the Evidence of the three Sepoys corroborated by the Report of the " Canongoe of Khereed, there can be no ſufficient Ground of Juſtification, or at leaſt none for not " bringing Mohun Sing and Ram Dam to a Trial for their Lives, for having killed and wounded " two Men, whom the Sepoys of their own Party had, without Reſiſtance, taken Priſoners: And " I need not add, that, on the ſame Admiſſion of the Veracity of the three Sepoys Evidence, the " Conſciouſneſs of Guilt in the Mind of the Amldar becomes glaringly apparent from the entirely " falſe Gloſs he has endeavoured to put on the Affair, as if he had acted merely in Self Defence, " not only in his Declaration when he came up here, but alſo in this firſt ſhort Intimation which " he wrote to you on the Subject, and which you ſent to me on the ſame Day that I received a ſi- " milar Notice from Kewabram, who is now in Confinement, till his Conduct be more minutely " enquired into, and ſhall be ready to appear at the Trial, if required.

" Benares, " I am, &c.
the 6th Auguſt 1788. (Signed) " Jon[n] Duncan, Reſident.

" *P. S.* The above Letter has been written on the Circumſtances as they have appeared before " me. If you have obtained, or ſhall obtain, any other or farther Lights, tending to clear the Se- " poys from the Suſpicion of Murder or killing where no Reſiſtance was made to them, or even " threatened, it will afford me the greateſt Satisfaction; and on ſatisfactory Information I ſhall be " truly happy to retract the Charge againſt him.

(Signed) " Jon[n] Duncan, Reſident.

" Read the following Letter from Captain Breadley to Jonathan Duncan, Eſq.

" SIR,

" I have this Moment received your Letter of the 6th Inſtant, with its Encloſures, and ſhall act " as Circumſtances require. I can clearly aſſert that you have been moſt egregiouſly miſinformed, " which I ſhall evince to you when I reply more fully to your Letter. Thus far I can inform you, " that the three Sepoys, who accuſe the Naick of the Party, have individually and conjointly, in " the moſt diſtinct and deliberate Manner, contradicted every Idea of the Man killed ever having " been ſeized before he was fired at. 11th Aug. Capt. Breadley about Sepoys lately in Khureedy.

" Benares, " I am, &c.
the 8th May 1788." (Signed) " J. Breadley,
" Captain.") §

The Managers for the Commons next ſtated, That it appeared, from Page 1573 to 1583 of the printed Minutes, that the Counſel had produced Evidence of the diſtreſſed Situation of Madras, as a Ground of exacting Money from Cheit Sing in the Years 1780 and 1781; they would therefore now produce a Letter from Mr. Haſtings to Lord Macartney of the 23d July 1781, to ſhew that if it was a Ground of Juſtification at all, there were other Perſons upon whom the Demand might more properly be made.

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Evidence.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Anſwer to the Objection.

The Counſel waived their Objection.

Read, from Book 743 already delivered in, the following Letter from Mr. Haſtings to Lord Macartney.

" On the River Ganges, near Baugulpore, 23d July 1781.

" Right Honourable Lord Macartney.

" My Lord,

§ (" In the Letter which I have already had the Honour to addreſs to your Lordſhip, I expreſſed my " Regret that I had not known of your Appointment in Time, to have furniſhed you with Expla- " nations on ſome particular Points, of which I expect that an Advantage will have been taken to " prejudice your Mind with injurious and dangerous Opinions of the Deſigns of this Government

" with Relation to yours. From the Candour which your Lordſhip appears to poſſeſs, I have no " Doubt that I ſhould have found it an eaſy Point to ſatisfy you of the Propriety and Fairneſs of " our Acts, and even of their Neceſſity. But as it has happened you will have taken your Line, " and any Thing which I can write upon paſt Subjects may arrive too late to produce their Effect. " I feel the Diſcouragement of this Reflection, but ſhall not yield to it, truſting that you will have " had the Caution, under whatever Impreſſion, to avoid ſo decided a Conduct as may diſable you " from yielding to the Influence of better Information, or (which I rather expect) that you will have at " once reſolved to adopt our Principles, and heartily to ſupport and carry the Meaſures formed " upon them into Effect.

" Let me premiſe that our Government has a Weight of Buſineſs of its own, already as great as " it can ſuſtain, and a Reſponſibility ſufficiently hazardous and delicate in itſelf to make it dread " any Addition to it; and my Lord, I fancy that you have found the Affairs of the Carnatic in a " State which could afford little Temptation to us, were we ever ſo vacant of Employment, to " aſſume a Participation in the Conduct and Events of its Adminiſtration. This may ſerve for a " General Proof that it was not from Choice that we have, in any Inſtance, interfered in the Con- " cerns of that Province or of your Preſidency. I deſire your Lordſhip to look back on the Tranſac- " tions of the laſt Twelvemonth, and weigh by your own Judgment the many Things that we " have done for the Relief and Preſervation of Fort St. George. That which was undeniably " good has been accepted as a rightful Claim, the Reſt, as I am told, either treated with Deriſion, " or reſented as injurious. I allude particularly to the Treaty propoſed to the Dutch, a Meaſure " extorted by the Cries of Deſpair, and judged in the Elation of a ſudden Return of Succeſs, " and to the Agreement lately concluded with the Nabob Waula Jaw. To this I ſhall confine the " Sequel of this Letter.

" The Letters from the Preſident and Select Committee of Fort St. George from the Beginning " of the War with Hyder, has invariably repreſented the Reſources of the Carnatic as loſt beyond " all Hope to them, either from the Nabob's Inability to collect them, or his Determination to " withhold them. We expreſſed it as our firm Opinion, that every Rupee of the Carnatic ought " to be primarily and excluſively applied to its Defence; that as our Force alone maintained it, we " had a Right to demand Aſſignments of the whole Revenue, and even to take it, if refuſed. In " the mean Time they had made the Demand, and the Nabob had refuſed it; but the Demand and " Refuſal were, in One Inſtance, ſo myſterious that we could not comprehend the latent Cauſes " of either. The Circars of Ougole, &c. had been aſſigned to the Nabob's private Creditors, but " as they had gained nothing by the Aſſignment, they propoſed to transfer it to the Company, on " the Condition that Credit ſhould be given them in the Company's Name for the Receipts, that " theſe might be employed in the mean Time for the Expences of the War. The Committee " demanded the Aſſignment, but took no Notice of the Condition, and the Nabob naturally " refuſed it, becauſe he had already granted it to his Creditors; and with this State of the Caſe, " both Parties referred it to us, the Creditors remonſtrating againſt the Mode in which the Demand " was made, as ſubjecting the Nabob to a Rejection of it, by which all muſt be Loſers; and the " Committee ſtating it as a confirmed Proof of the Nabob's Diſaffection.

" At the ſame Time the Nabob's Dewan, Aſham Cawn, and Mr. Richard Sulivan, arrived in " Calcutta, charged with a Special Commiſſion from the Nabob, to conclude a Treaty with this " Government, of which the Firſt Condition, and the Firſt apparent Object of their Deputation, " was, that we would accept an Aſſignment of his Revenue, and employ them in the public Ser- " vice: And this Condition was not offered for our Benefit, but ſolicited, as if his Intereſt alone " was likely to be promoted by our Aſſent to it.

" This was the Foundation of the Agreement; and as it promiſed a moſt ſeaſonable Relief to " the Carnatic, which we could not eaſily afford, having already exhauſted both our Reſources " and Credit in that, and other emergent Occaſions of the Company's Affairs, we readily and " gladly accepted the Offer, guarding it with ſuch Proviſions as appeared to us neceſſary to prevent " its being defeated, or perverted to other Purpoſes. Your Lordſhip will not aſk why we thought " our Intervention on this Occaſion neceſſary, and why we did not rather refer the Accommoda- " tion to the Preſidency of Fort St. George, which was the regular Inſtrument of the Company's " Participation in the Government of the Carnatic.—But I will ſuppoſe the Queſtion.—I might " properly anſwer it by another.—Why did the Company withdraw their Confidence from the " ſame Miniſtry, to beſtow it on your Lordſhip? And after all, what have we done? For others " every Thing; for ourſelves nothing; unleſs it be ſuppoſed we reſcued the Nabob from the " Thraldom, in which he was held by others, to exerciſe the ſame lucrative Species of Oppreſ- " ſion on him ourſelves, an Imputation which I know will be ſuggeſted, and the World will be " ready to give it Credit; but which I ſhould abhor myſelf, if I thought that any Man who knew me " would admit but with a Moment's Heſitation. Had I known that a Man of your Lordſhip's " Character had been choſen to adminiſter the Affairs of that Government, I believe that I ſhould " have perſuaded the Nabob to truſt his Intereſt in your Hands, rather than make ſuch a Separa- " tion of them from their ancient and more natural Connection; and, from the Moderation of " Mr. Wheler's Diſpoſition, I think he would have agreed with me in that preferable Accommo- " dation. But as it has been made an Act of this Government, and its Faith pledged in the " moſt ſacred Manner to the Performance of it, it can neither be revoked nor qualified; and I " moſt earneſtly conjure your Lordſhip to give it your firm and hearty Support.

" The

" The principal Articles of this Agreement are the 8th, 10th, 11th, and 12th. On theſe I " ſhall offer a few Remarks.

" To render the Mode of Collection preſcribed in the 8th and 10th Articles effectual, I would " recommend that the Commiſſioners be allowed a Commiſſion, or Porcurtage, and a liberal one, " upon the Sums which they ſhall realize; and no fixed Appointments. It is the Principle which " we have lately adopted, and have applied to every great Department of our own Government; " and I will venture to anſwer for its complete Succeſs, if you will make the Trial of it. If you " truſt to the Integrity of thoſe whom you charge with the unchecked Receipts of Lacks, and " allow them ſuch oſtenſible Salaries as will afford them the bare Means of Subſiſtence; they will " make up the Deficiency by ſecret Perquiſites, to which no Man ever yet ſet due Bounds. The " Conſequence is inevitable, eſpecially in this remote Quarter of the World where Men muſt " look to a Competency for their latter Days. The Commiſſion will be an Incitement to Exer- " tion, and will be a Tie on the Honor and Fidelity of thoſe who receive it; for I am perſuaded " that the Generality of the Company's Servants would be better contented with a moderate but " ſure Proviſion by ſuch allowed Means, than to be let looſe on an unbounded Scene of Plunder, " which muſt be a Source of perpetual Reproach and Apprehenſion for the Conſequence of De- " tection. I beg your Lordſhip to receive this not as a light Recommendation. It is a favourite " Doctrine confirmed by many Years Reflection and Experience, although it is but lately that I " have had it in my Power to apply it. I believe that the ſame Sentiments will appear recorded " by myſelf in your Conſultations, even at ſo diſtant a Period as the Year 1771.") §

☞ [" I can ſay little upon the Subject of Tanjore; for I can hardly allow it the Credit of a ſerious Argument. The Meanneſs of our firſt Settlers dignified the Rajah with the Title of King; and by that Miſnomer, if I may call it ſo, he has acquired all the Prerogatives of Royalty, though the Nabob, his undoubted Sovereign, has been without Scruple treated as a Dependant. If theſe ridiculous Prejudices are allowed to operate againſt every Principle of Juſtice and Policy, and (I muſt add) of common Senſe, it is a Pity that they could not be confined to the Seaſon of Peace and Security. Surely this is not a Time to encourage or yield to the Deluſion. The late Preſident and Select Committee informed us, that the Rajah had refuſed to contribute a Store of Grain to the Subſiſtence of the Army, for which the Preſident had written to him a Letter expreſſive of his Diſpleaſure.—This is a Language ſo remote from my Conception of the actual and abſolute Rights of your Government, while it is charged with the intire Defence of the State of which the Rajah of Tanjore is a Member, and of his Dependance, that I ſcarce offer an Opinion which ſhall not appear extravagant in the Compariſon. In a Word, I think it improper at ſuch a Time to leave the Rajah an Option to with-hold a Grain of his Store, or a Rupee of his Treaſury, from the Service of the general State; and moſt heartily adviſe that, while that Service in the preſent deſperate Condition of it laſts, the Whole, with the ſingle Reſervation of his own perſonal Subſiſtence, be taken out of his Hands, in better Truſt for the public Uſe.—Theſe are my public, not private Sentiments; and your Lordſhip is welcome to avail yourſelf of them in any Manner you pleaſe. Moſt heartily do I wiſh that they may be conformable to your own."] ☞

§ (" The Nabob's Debt to Individuals is become an Object of too great a Magnitude and Extent to " be treated on the Principles on which it might have been proper to judge it in its Commence- " ment, as it is grown into a Kind of National Property, and the Fortunes of ſo many are con- " cerned in it, that it will force itſelf upon the Protection of the Public, if ſome lenient Expedient " be not found to put the Claims of the Creditors on ſome Footing on which they can rely for " their Recovery.

" At the ſame Time, if they are allowed to grow with the yearly Accumulation of the preſent " Intereſt, or even the Principal to remain at its actual Amount, the manifeſt Impoſſibility of its " being ever diſcharged, or even diminiſhed, will be a Diſcouragement to every Attempt to " effect either.

" It was with an equal Regard to theſe united Conſiderations that we recommended the Plan of " Adjuſtment and Liquidation, which is deſcribed in the 11th Article of the Agreement. Mr. " Richard Sulivan, who profeſſed to know the Sentiments of the Creditors, aſſured me, that in- " ſtead of repairing the Retrenchments which we have propoſed, they would be thankful for the " Proviſion which was left them, having had little Ground to hope for any Payments. I expreſs " my Hopes upon this Subject with the greater Confidence of their meeting your Judgment, from " a Communication which has been lately made us by Mr. Stephen Sulivan, of a Letter written " by his Father to your Lordſhip, in which he recommends a Plan for the Liquidation of the Na- " bob's Debt, on exactly the ſame Principles as that of ours, but differing in the Application " only, by the Difference which was rendered neceſſary by the Alteration made in the State of " Affairs ſince his Letter was written.

" The Reaſon of the 12th Article is ſelf-evident: It may alſo appear unneceſſary, for ſurely the " paſt Experience of the Inſecurity of the Nabob's Credit would be ſufficient of itſelf to prevent " any one hereafter from truſting to it. But this will be forgotten when the Danger is paſt, and " even the Remedy will be a Cure to new Adventurers.

" I ſhall not make Excuſes for the Length of this Letter, it will coſt your Lordſhip leſs Time " to read it than I have ſpent in writing it, and you will receive it as a Proof of the Value which I " ſet on your Lordſhip's Concurrence in my Line of thinking by the Pains which I have taken to

" gain

" gain it; you will have heard that I have ſubjected myſelf to Reproach for the Deficiencies of " my private Correſpondence, and as much as I wiſh to avoid that Imputation with your Lordſhip, " I am afraid that Occaſions will happen to draw it upon me, and I thus early beſpeak your Indul- " gence if ever this ſhall prove the Caſe. I am at this Time happily furniſhed with unuſual " Leiſure, and have gratified my own Inclinations, and performed, I hope, not an unacceptable " Service to your Lordſhip in the Employment of it.

" I beg Leave to conclude this Letter and the general Subject of it, with a Recommendation of " Mr. Richard Sulivan to your Protection and Countenance. You will find him deeply and mi- " nutely informed in the Nabob's Affairs, of pleaſing Manners, and if you ſhall think it proper " to make Uſe of his Services, poſſeſſed of honourable and faithful Principles.

" I left Calcutta on the 10th Inſtant, and hope to reach Benares by the Middle of next Month. " I ſhall proceed to Lucnow, and ſhall expect to return to Calcutta before the End of October, if " no very urgent Cauſe detains me, which I do not apprehend, beyond that Period.

" I ſhall continue to write to your Lordſhip upon other important Subjects. In the mean Time " I beg that you will believe me to be with a real Eſteem,

" My Lord,

" Your moſt obedient, and moſt faithful Servant,

(Signed) " Warren Haſtings.") §

The Managers for the Commons ſtated that they would next produce a Paper read in the Court of Directors on the 4th of November 1783, and then referred by them to the Conſideration of the whole Court, and again read in the Court of Directors on the 19th of November 1783, and amended, and ordered by them to be publiſhed for the Information of the Proprietors, in order to rebut the Evidence given by the Defendant of the Thanks of the Court of Directors, ſignified to him on the 28th of June 1785. (*a*)

The ſame was objected to by the Counſel for the Defendant.

The Managers for the Commons being heard in Anſwer to the ſaid Objection, and the Counſel in Reply,

The Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

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3 (*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2476.

Die Lunæ, 7° Aprilis 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor ſaid,

" Gentlemen, Managers for the Houſe of Commons, and Gentlemen of Counſel for the Defendant, I am commanded by the Houſe to inform you, that it is not competent for the Managers for the Commons to give in Evidence the Paper read in the Court of Directors on the 4th November 1783, and then referred by them to the Conſideration of the Committee of the whole Court; and again read in the Court of Directors on the 19th November 1783, and amended, and ordered by them to be publiſhed for the Information of the Proprietors, to rebut the Evidence given by the Defendant of the Thanks of the Court of Directors, ſignified to him on the 28th June 1785."——Gentlemen, Managers for the Commons, you may proceed in your Reply.

The Managers for the Commons informed the Houſe they had cloſed their Evidence, in Reply, upon the Firſt Article of Charge.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, That although they had been induced, on a former Day, to waive the Benefit of the Teſtimony of the Marquis Cornwallis, on Account of his Lordſhip's ill State of Health, yet, as the Managers for the Commons had then conſented that his Lordſhip ſhould be examined at any ſubſequent Period of Time when his Health ſhould permit, and that was now the Caſe, they requeſted the Permiſſion of the Houſe to examine the Marquis on any Day the Houſe ſhould be pleaſed to appoint.

The Managers for the Commons informed the Houſe they conſented to ſuch Examination of the Marquis Cornwallis; and further ſtated, That as they took it for granted that the Counſel for the Defendant would wiſh to examine Mr. Larkins, they ſubmitted, whether it would not be proper that he ſhould be ſummoned to give Evidence on the ſame Day.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, They ſhould be ready when any Witneſs was tendered to be examined to give their Opinion thereon; but that, as to Mr. Larkins, it was not in their Power, or in their Intention, to call him.

The Managers for the Commons ſaid, That, as to its not being in the Power of the Counſel for the Defendant to call Mr. Larkins, they gave their full Conſent to his being called by the Counſel for the Defendant.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, They ſhould now proceed to offer Evidence in Reply upon the Second Article of Charge, which ſhould either be Evidence in Reply to new Matter offered by the Defendant in his Defence, or Evidence for the Purpoſe of ſupplying the Deficiencies where the Counſel for the Defendant had only read detached Paſſages of the Documents produced by them.

And, Firſt, the Managers for the Commons ſtated, That it would appear, from Page 1827 of the printed Minutes, that the Counſel for the Defendant had produced a Letter to prove that the late Vizier depoſited the Surplus of the Treaſures with the Begums, and that the Begums could have had no other Reſources than from that Treaſure; that they ſhould now produce a Paſſage from the ſaid Letter, to ſhew that the Income the Begum had from her Jaghiers would have enabled her to have laid up Six or Seven Lacks of Rupees a Year.

Read,

Read, from Book 101, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 25th of January 1776, beginning at Page 69 of the ſame Book.

Secret Dept.

" Fort William, the 25th January 1776.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſqrs.
Philip Francis, }

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, and Council, &c.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" That ſhe has Jaghiers equal to her Rank in every Reſpect, is evident from her own Confeſſion to me, in One of her Letters, wherein ſhe ſays her own Charge amounts to 12,000 Rupees a Month; and her Income is known to be 7 Lacks a Year.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Camp near Etawa,
3d Jan' 1776.

" John Briſtow,
Reſid' at the Co' of Oude." (a)

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That in Page 1833 of the printed Minutes, the Counſel for the Defendant had produced a Part of a Paſſage from a Conſultation of the 3d February 1775, containing the Examination of Mr. Middleton by the Board, to ſhew that the Begum was in the Habit of uſing the Great Seal of the Nabob, and therefore they ſhould read the remaining Part of the ſame Paſſage, to ſhew that ſhe had the Seals in her Cuſtody, but never made uſe of them.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſtated, That this was the expreſs Purpoſe for which they produced the Evidence in Queſtion.

Read, from Book 8, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 3d February 1775, beginning at Page 688 of the ſame Book.

Secret Dept.
Friday.

" Fort William, the 3d February 1775.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

☞ [" Q. Did he ſit in the Durbar as the Nabob's Repreſentative; had he Poſſeſſion of the Seals; or did he receive any other Marks, which, according to the Uſages of that Government, conſtituted him the declared Heir of the Nabob?

" A. I believe he did ſit in the Durbar, all public Repreſentations were made to him, and the Vizier told me himſelf, that he was the Perſon I was to apply to on all public Buſineſs during his own Indiſpoſition; I think he had not Poſſeſſion of the Seals, the Vizier's Wife always kept them, but the public Papers all went to him to be ſealed, in the ſame Manner as to the Vizier;]☞ §(" the Seals were all kept by the Begum, during the Time the Vizier adminiſtered his own " Affairs;")§ ☞[I know of no other Marks of Authority that he received.]☜ (b)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
George Monſon,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis."

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That the Counſel for the Defendant having, in Page 1833 of the printed Minutes, read a Paſſage from the Hedaya, to ſhew the Mahometan Law of Compoſition, they would add what immediately follows the ſame Paſſage.

(a) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° XI, Page 16.

(b) Vide Appendix, N° CCLXVII, Page 1290.

Read,

Read, from the 3d Volume of a Book intituled "Tranſlation of the Hedaya," already delivered in, the following Extract, beginning at Page 210 of the ſame Book.

"Lawyers however have ſaid, that if in ſuch Caſe a Compoſition or a Diviſion be made prior to a Diſcharge of the Debts, it is valid.—Koorokhee, in treating of Partition, obſerves, that it is not valid, according to a favourable Conſtruction of the Law, but that it is valid in the Principle of Analogy." (*a*)

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That, in the ſame Page of the printed Minutes, the Counſel for the Defendant had read a ſingle Line from the 4th Volume of the ſame Book, to ſhew that a Bequeſt of more than a Third of the Teſtator's Property was not valid; they ſhould therefore read another Paſſage from Page 469 of the ſame Book.

Read from Volume 4th of the ſame Book, the following Extract, beginning at Page 469 of the ſame.

"It is to be obſerved, however, that although a Will, bequeathing more than a Third of the Teſtator's Property, be not lawful, yet, if the Heirs, being arrived at the Age of Maturity, ſhould give their Conſent to it after the Death of the Teſtator, it then becomes valid; for the Objection to its Validity is founded merely on a Regard to their Right, and therefore does not operate any longer after they themſelves agree to forego ſuch Right." (*b*)

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That the Counſel for the Defendant, in Page 1834 of the printed Minutes, had read another Paſſage from the ſame Book, and they wiſhed to add the remaining Part of it.

Read, the following Extract from the ſame Volume of the ſame Book, beginning at Page 475 of the ſame.

"If, however, the Creditors of the Deceaſed relinquiſh their Claims, the Bequeſt is then valid, the Obſtacle to it being removed, and the Legatee being ſuppoſed to ſtand in need of his Legacy." (*c*)

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That, in Page 1835 of the printed Minutes, the Counſel for the Defendant had endeavoured to invalidate the Teſtimony of Mr. Goring reſpecting the Wealth of the Begum being derived from her Huſband, and to ſhew that ſhe derived it from a Jaghire left by Aliverdi Khan, and as being the Daughter and Heireſs of Eritch Khan; and therefore they ſhould ſhew that Eritch Khan did not die till Five Years after the Time that Mr. Goring ſaw her, which was while he was alive, and the Jaghires in his own Poſſeſſion, and applied by him to his own Purpoſes.

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, That the Fact of the Jaghire being in the Poſſeſſion of Eritch Khan had been proved by them, but that it had been alſo proved he held it as a Truſtee for his Daughter; and therefore they objected to the Evidence.

The Managers for the Commons were heard, in Anſwer to the ſaid Objection, to ſtate, That though he was named a Truſtee, they ſhould prove he received the Money, and made uſe of it for his own Purpoſes.

The Counſel for the Defendant waived their Objection.

Read, from Book 257, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 7th July 1780, beginning at Page 670 of the ſame Book.

"Fort William, the 7th July 1780. Rev. Dept. Friday.

"At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
and
Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Mr. Francis indiſpoſed.

"Read the following Letter and Encloſures from the Provincial Council of Patna. Patna.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXVII. (*b*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXVIII.
(*c*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXIX.

"Honble.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" We have to inform you of the Death of Nabob Mahomed Eritch Khan, who held a Jaghire in this Province, amounting to 20,24,222 Daams, valued at R^s 15,558 4 3, according to the original Guzaaſht.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" William Maxwell, &c. Council." (*a*)

Read, from a Book 591, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 7th May 1782, beginning at Page 276 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 7th May 1782.

Rev. Dept. Tuesday.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;

Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.

" The Vakeel of Amnah Khonum, being aſked what he had to object againſt this Claim of Omdut ul Niſſa, anſwered, that he objected to it on the Ground of an Akrarnamah, or Agreement, concluded between the Two Siſters ſince the Death of their Father, and bearing Date the 7th of Shabaun, in the 22d Year of the Reign, covenanting, that they would divide between each other, in equal Proportions, all the Effects, Houſehold Goods, Houſes, Bazars, Gardens, and Jalookes, left by their deceaſed Father; engaging alſo to charge themſelves with their Father's juſt Debts in the like Proportions, in which they hereby alſo agree to divide between them their late Father's Jagheers in Bahar and Jeſſore, &c. upon their being releaſed and left to the Pleaſure of the preſent Nabob Mobareek ul Dowlah, to ſettle on each, or either of them, in ſuch Proportions as he might think fit, the Monthly Allowance which their late Father had been accuſtomed to receive from the Nizamut.

" The Vakeel of Omdut ul Niſſa being aſked, whether he acknowledged this Akrarnamah, anſwered in the Affirmative; but repreſented that the Clauſe inſerted in it relative to the equal Diſtribution of the Jagheers, had, from the firſt Time of his Conſtituents coming to the Knowledge of it, been always objected to, as far as regarded the Jagheer in Jeſſore; in Proof of which ſhe referred to the Evidence of Mirza Aſſud Ali Khan, Uncle on the Mother's Side to both the Siſters, who has, in conſequence, delivered in under his Signature, a written Declaration, ſignifying, that there exiſting, between the Siſters, after their Father's Death, great Contention in reſpect to the Succeſſion, and the Debts that were due, &c. he had, with a View of conciliating their Intereſt, agreed to act on the Part of Omdut ul Niſſa, ſo far as to divide, in Conjunction with Mirza Jaffier, who acted on the Part of Amnah Khanum, the ſeveral Parts of their Inheritance, and that not being apprized, at the Time of making the Diſtribution, of Omdut ul Niſſa poſſeſſing any ſeparate or excluſive Title to the Jagheer in Jeſſore, he had therefore included it in the Akrarnamah, among all the other Articles which were to be divided equally between the Two Siſters, and that, having thus completed the Diſtribution, and drawn up the Akrarnamah, he ſent it by the chief Eunuch to have the Seal of Omdut ul Niſſa affixed to it, which was done accordingly; but that happening himſelf to converſe with Omdut ul Niſſa, ſome Days after her Part of the Agreement had been thus executed and delivered to her Siſter, and having on that Occaſion read over and explained to her the Contents of the Deed in Queſtion, ſhe thereupon ſtrongly objected againſt his having included in the Agreement the Jagheer of Jeſſore, aſſerting, that ſhe poſſeſſed an excluſive Title to it by Writings which ſhe had to exhibit; whereupon he anſwered, that this was a Circumſtance of which he was unapprized at the Time of concluding the Compromiſe between her and her Siſter, but that ſhe might ſtill obtain Redreſs, by exhibiting her Title Deeds to the Magiſtrate.

" The Authenticity of theſe Deeds, as now produced by Omdut-ul niſſa, is not called in Queſtion by the Vakeel of her Siſter Amnah, who reſts the Invalidation of them on the Ground of the ſubſequent Akrarnama; alledging, 1ſt. That Omdut-ul-niſſa ſhould, had ſhe really diſapproved of the Clauſe relative to the Jeſſore Jagheer, have torn inſtead of ſtamping her Seal on the Akrarnamah; and 2dly. That had ſhe in Fact harboured at that Time, or ſoon after it, any Objection ſimilar to that which ſhe has now brought forward, ſhe ſhould, and moſt probably would, have communicated the ſame to her Siſter, which the Vakeel diſclaims any Knowledge of her having done. The Firſt of theſe Objections the Board will perhaps think ſufficiently refuted by the Evidence of Aſud Ali above recited, which ſhews that Omdut-ul-niſſa being unaware of the Inſertion of the Clauſe to which ſhe now objects at the Time of her executing the Akrarnamah, could not therefore have then rejected it on that Account; and that ſhe ſtrongly objected to it afterwards, is ſworn to by her Chief Eunuch, Afhrut Ali, who depoſes, that his Miſtreſs ſent to her Siſter,

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCLXXIV, Page 1304.

Amnah

Amnah Khanum, to get back the Akrarnamah on Account of the Miſtake in inſerting the Subject of the Jeſſore Jagheer in it, but that the latter, viz. Amnah, refuſed to deliver it up.

" Khalſa,
the 6th of May 1782.

(Signed) " Jon[a] Duncan,
P[r] R[t] R. D[t].

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon." (*a*)

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That the Counſel for the Defendant having, in Page 1852 of the printed Minutes, produced a Part of a Letter from Colonel Gailliez, to prove, by the Complaints of the Nabob againſt the Begum, that ſhe was then treating him extremely ill; they ſhould now ſhew that theſe Accuſations of the Nabob were made, in Fact, to defend himſelf againſt a Charge of conſpiring the Deſtruction of the Engliſh in Concert with his Mother.

Read, from Book 589, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 20th March 1775, beginning at Page 1524 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 20th March 1775.

Secret Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, &c. Council at Fort William.

☞ [" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham, ſome Days before he left Cawenpore to return with his Detachment to the Brigade, was informed by a Zemindar that there was a Plan formed by the preſent Nabob, his Mother, and Elich Cawn, to deſtroy the Engliſh Troops at Mindy Gaut, and this was to be put in Execution in a few Days; the Zemindar alſo informed him that this Intelligence had come from One Mahomed Eead, who reſides at Corah, and is related to Elich Cawn. The Zemindar at the ſame Time deſired Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham to conceal his Name, becauſe he ſhould ſuffer were it known he had made the Diſcovery. Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham immediately acquainted me with the Circumſtance.

" Although I could not believe in ſuch a Story, yet I thought proper to take the Opportunity, when the Nabob was expreſſing himſelf to me his Unhappineſs in having ſo many Enemies, to acquaint him I was convinced of it, as I had heard a Report much to his Prejudice, which I doubted not he was innocent of. I then acquainted him of what I had heard; and he immediately, without being diſconcerted, or ſhewing Sign of Alarm, informed me this Report was well known to him, but that he had flattered himſelf I ſhould not have heard of it; that it was propagated by his Enemies with a View to cauſe a Breach betwixt him and the Engliſh Nation, as they were ſenſible while he was ſupported by you, they could not accompliſh their Aim; he ſaid he would have informed me of it himſelf, but was afraid to give me any Cauſe of Alarm.] ☞

§ ((*b*) " He further told me, that although it would aſtoniſh me, yet he muſt with Regret own, that " his Mother is at preſent his inveterate Enemy; that ſhe has with Elich Cawn urged every Means " to diſtreſs him, and that the above Story was propagated by them for that Purpoſe. He would " not heſitate, he ſays, to make an immediate Example of ſome of theſe Conſpirators, but is " anxious to have himſelf ſecurely fixed in his Dominions, before he takes any Steps of that Na- " ture. Elich Cawn has ſo long had the Management of his Father's Affairs, that it will require " ſome Time before he can obtain from him a proper Account of his Finances. He is there- " fore under the Neceſſity for the preſent of ſuffering theſe Injuries, until he finds himſelf in a " Situation to reſent them, without Danger of Commotion or Hurt to His Finances, as Elich " Cawn has ſecretly in his Poſſeſſion large Sums of his Father's Revenues.") §

☞ [" From many Proofs, I am well convinced the Nabob entertains no Thoughts of ſuch an imprudent Attempt, and the Circumſtance of Time when this Report muſt have been firſt propagated, together with his, as yet, unſettled Situation, confirms me in this Opinion. 1ſt. This Report was ſpread within too ſhort a Space of Time after the Vizier's Death to allow the Nabob to have concerted ſuch a Plan; the late Vizier's Temper was ſo well known, to ſuppoſe it was formed previous to his Death. 2dly. The ſmall Body of Troops he has in their Province, rendered it utterly impoſſible to imagine he would attempt ſuch a Scheme with them. And 3dly. His

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCLXXV, Page 1306.

(*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 1852.

Troops remaining in the Stations as I mentioned in my Address, and where they ſtill continue, make it Part a Doubt with me, that this Report has ariſe as he has repreſented it. There is a Circumſtance which came immediately under my Obſervation at Lucknow, which is a very convincing Proof. On his Arrival at that Place, he gave to a large Body of Matchlockmen, called the Najib Pultan, Tuncaws on different Purgunnahs for their Arrears of Pay, and diſmiſſed them, as is uſual on ſuch Occaſions, with ſome Months Leave of Abſence; and at that Time he informed me, it was his Intention to diſmiſs that Body of Troops entirely.

"At the Time the above Report was ſpread, it was ſaid alſo, that the Nabob's Troops were removing down from the Rohilla Country. On enquiring, I found it to be without Foundation. However, I took an Opportunity to mention to the Nabob, as a Piece of Advice, that at this Juncture he ought to be particularly attentive to that Country, for that, without Doubt, from that Quarter he might expect the Firſt Alarm; that while the Engliſh Troops were in the Province of Oude, he needed not to be under any Apprehenſions there, and that he ought therefore to continue his Troops in their preſent Stations. He expreſſed his Obligations for the Advice, and aſſured me he would not move any Part of them without my Approbation.

"Elich Cawn ſet out for Delhi ſome Days ago. The King had propoſed to the Nabob to ſend Nigit Cawn and Abdula Cawn to ſettle the Terms on which he would grant the Vizierate; but he declined the Propoſal, and ordered Elich Cawn to Delhi, to tranſact this Buſineſs, judging it an happy Expedient to free himſelf of Elich Cawn at this preſent Juncture.

"Whatever may be the Caſe, whether this Report has Foundation or not, it ſhall be my particular Attention to obſerve the Views of the Nabob, and the ſeveral Powers about, and to take all neceſſary Precaution to be upon my Guard with the Troops, without giving Cauſe to the Nabob to think I am diſtruſtful of him.

"I arrived at the Army this Day; and the Nabob has encamped about Two Miles diſtant from the Brigade. I ſhall uſe my Endeavours to ſearch further into this Report, and hope to be able to adviſe you fully thereof.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "P. Galliez.]

"Camp at Mindy Gaut,
the 3d March 1775.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

"Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
George Monſon,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis." (a)

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Book and ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 1531 of the ſame.

"Colonel Monſon acquaints the Board, that on Saturday laſt he received Information from Camp, which he thinks of ſufficient Conſequence to deſerve the Attention of this Board; he therefore takes the Liberty of laying it before them, that they may proceed in ſuch Manner to aſcertain the Allegations as they ſhall think proper.

"March 20th, 1775.

"Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham was ſent above Five Weeks ago with Two Battalions to Cawnpore; ſometime after his Arrival One Rajah Deriows Sing, who farms a large Diſtrict in the Korah Province, came to him and informed him that a Conſpiracy was ſet on Foot in the Court of the young Nabob for cutting off the Engliſh Brigade; and that the Manner propoſed to carry the Deſign into Execution was,—The Marattas were to be invited to croſs the Ganges at Ramgaut, and attack the late conquered Country of the Rohillas; that the Nabob himſelf would come and join our Camp with a large Part of his Army, and remain there till he ſhould receive the News of the Marratta Invaſion, when he would require the Aſſiſtance of our Brigade to march with him to drive them out; that if his Requeſt was complied with, the Brigade would, by his marching in the Rear, be put between the Two Armies; our Supplies of all Kinds, when we drew near the Enemy, be cut off; and then we ſhould be attacked both in Front and Rear. Being queſtioned by the Colonel how he came to the Knowledge of what he now related, Deriow Sing proceeded, and ſaid—The Curwall of Korah, and Ellibz Cawn, the Nabob's Dewan, keeps Two Siſters; thus the latter had wrote to the Curwall upon the Subject, diſcloſing the Plot and Manner of its Execution; and that the Curwall had communicated the ſame to him in Confidence, adding, that his Obligations to the Engliſh were ſuch as would not permit him to keep their impending Danger a Secret.

"Colonel Tottingham, aſtoniſhed at what he heard, deſired the Rajah to conſider of the infallible Ruin that muſt neceſſarily follow himſelf and Family, if what he now affirmed ſhould prove a Falſehood of his own Invention, which he muſt be ſenſible would ſoon be diſcovered *

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCLXXXIX, Page 1347.

replied,

replied, that he knew very well the Predicament in which he ſtood, but that he was clear in what he had related; that he was determined to hazard all upon the Information he had given, and declared he would ſtand or fall by the Engliſh.—The Colonel then deſired him to withdraw, and be ready at a Call; then ſummoned the Two Captains which were with him—laid his Intelligence before them, and produced the Rajah—when he again repeated his Information, and perſiſted in every Circumſtance. Being queſtioned as to the Reaſons for this extraordinary Proceeding on the Part of the Nabob, he ſaid that the Reaſon aſſigned for it was, Colonel Galliez compelling the Nabob to diſplace the new Miniſter he had made, and to reſtore Ellich Cawn to that Office; but that particular Offence was taken at the Manner of doing it, for that the Colonel had carried the new Dewan to be brought to the Durbar, and there, in Preſence of the Nabob himſelf, Ellich Cawn, and many others of the Court, obliged him to put off his Khilaut or Dreſs with which he had been inveſted by the Nabob, and throw it on the Floor, the moſt humiliating Diſgrace ever inflicted upon any Servant by the Eaſtern Princes; that thereupon the young Nabob flew to his Mother, and with a flood of Tears informed her of the Indignity which had been put upon him, vowing that if ſome Method of Revenge was not hit upon he would poiſon himſelf, for that he neither could or would ſurvive it.

"The Begum inſtantly fired, and decreed the Death of Ellich Cawn; but of this he preſently receives Intelligence—repairs to the Palace—throws himſelf at the Feet of his Maſter, and what with Aſſurances of inviolable Attachment and Fidelity, and the moſt preſſing Offers of Service, he ſoon ſoftened the Begum and her Son, who were perfectly reconciled upon his planning the Deſtruction of our Brigade in the Manner already related. Here the Rajah concluded his Information, and the Colonel diſpatched inſtantly an Account of it to Colonel Galliez at Lucknow. A Day or Two after he received Orders to return to Camp with his Detachment.

"Rajah Deriow Sing only remained behind to ſecure his Family and Effects, and is now in our Camp.

"I have ſeen the Man, and he appears to me to be neither a Fool or Lunatic: The Story he relates we own is almoſt incredible, yet we know that all Conſpiracies are in their Nature dark and intricate, and have generally ſucceeded by their being unexpected. Appearances are againſt the Nabob, for the Troops ſtationed at Berelli are withdrawn and on their March towards us. Elletz Cawn is gone to Delhi. We have certain Accounts that the Marrattas, at the Invitation of the King, are in full March towards that Capital.

"The Nabob is arrived in our Camp with Colonel Galliez, accompanied by Ten Battalions, a large Body of Horſe, and Forty Pieces of Cannon, Four of which are Eighteen Pounders delivered to his Father by us laſt Year at Beſſouly; and he has taken up his Ground in our Rear, between us and the River. I have rode through and through his Camp, which he has formed into a Half Moon, the Two Horns touching the Waters Edge, and the Circle fronting our Rear. (*a*)

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 1538 of the ſame.

"The Governor General thinks it neceſſary to declare his particular Opinion on the Report before the Board; approving entirely of the Meaſures reſolved on; he therefore delivers it as follows:

"With reſpect to the Conſpiracy, although the Character of the new Nabob might juſtify any Suſpicions of him, yet I cannot conceive, that even with the greateſt Depravity of Mind he could form a Deſign of this Kind, from which he could not poſſibly reap the ſmalleſt Advantage, and which, if detected or unſucceſsful, muſt be his certain Ruin." (*b*)

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 1519 of the ſame.

"Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

"I adviſed the Honourable Board of my Arrival at this Place on the 4th Inſtant; ſince then I received a Letter from her Excellency Buhhoo Begum, the Widow of the late Vizier, acquainting me that ſhe heard I was appointed to reſide with the Nabob on the Part of the Company, and hoped the ſame Friendſhip which had ſubſiſted with her Huſband would be continued with her Son; that as ſhe no longer reaped any Satisfaction in the Enjoyments of this World, ſhe was deſirous of carrying herſelf the Body of the late Vizier to the Tomb of Huſſun and Hoſſein, near Buſſora, there to be interred: She alſo requeſted Information of me reſpecting the beſt Mode of effecting this Purpoſe; whether by Land or Water; if the latter, ſhe would trouble me to write to the Honble. Board to beg their Aſſiſtance in procuring her a Conveyance.

"I returned for Anſwer to her Excellency, that as ſhe was famed for her Wiſdom and Underſtanding, I thought her going would give great Affliction to the Inhabitants of this Country, and her Son, who might expect much Aſſiſtance in his Government from her good Advice; at the

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCLXXXIX, Page 1347.

(*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

ſame

ſame Time, I told her, if ſhe perſiſted in her Intentions, to go by Land was almoſt impracticable, but I dared to ſay the Honble. Board would, on timely Notice at the proper Seaſon of the Year, have a Ship and every Neceſſary prepared to accommodate her Excellency with the utmoſt Convenience.

" In regard to the Friendſhip which had ſubſiſted between the Honble. Company and the la Vizier, and the Continuance of it with the preſent Nabob, I informed her Excellency, that th Part the Company had taken in ſeating him upon the Muſnud, was an Indication of their good Intentions, alſo my appointing was meant for the Benefit and Convenience of the Nabob equally with thoſe of the Company.

" Her Excellency, upon the Receipt of my Anſwer, let me know by a verbal Meſſage, that ſhe perſiſted in her Reſolution of going, and therefore particularly requeſted of me to write the Circumſtances to the Honble. Board, and forward a Letter from her on theſe Subjects to the Governor General, which I have accordingly done.

" I am, &c.

" The 6th March 1775. (Signed) " John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Nabob of Oud's Court." (*a*)

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That the Counſel for the Defendant having, in Page 1852-3 of the printed Minutes, produced a Paſſage from a Letter of Mr. Briſtow, to ſhew that the Begums were always actuated by Illwill to the Nabob; and that, during the Time when his Affairs were in a State of Diſtreſs, they ſhould produce another Paſſage from the ſame Letter, to ſhew that the Begums were not influenced by any ſuch Motives, but that their Diſcontents were grounded on a very different Foundation.

Read, from Book 7, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 20th April 1775, beginning at Page 1774 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 20th April 1775.

Secret Dept. Thurſday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
Lieutenant General John Clavering, Preſident;
The Honble. George Monſon,
and
Philip Francis Eſquire.

Reſident at the Court of Owde.

" Received a Letter from the Reſident at the Court of Owde, as follows:

" Mindy Gaut, the 2d March 1775.

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

§ (" Notwithſtanding the Confidence the Nabob repoſes in Murtezeh Cawn, the Begums are much " diſſatisfied with his Elevation.") §

☞ [" They recommended it to his Excellency to encourage the old Servants of the Government, whoſe Influence in the Country, and Experience, might have ſtrengthened his own Authority, and ſeated him firmly on the Muſnud. In ſome Meaſure too, this may appear conſiſtent with the Intereſts of the Company, for as Ellije Cawn and the old Miniſters have, by frequent Inſtances within their own Knowledge, experienced the Power of our Government, ſuch Men, I ſhould conceive, are much more likely to pay a Deference to the Company, than a Perſon who at preſent can have but a very imperfect Idea of the Degree of Attention which ought to be paid to our Connection with the Nabob.] ☜

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
P. Francis." (*b*)

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation and ſame Letter, beginning at Page 1776 of the ſame, as follows:

" Buhhoo Begum and Nabob Begum, the former the Mother and the latter the Grandmother of the Nabob, have ſince the Vizier's Death been perpetually at Variance: The Cauſe is the Par-

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCLXXXIX, Page 1347. (*b*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCLXVIII, Page 1296.

tiality

Baliey Bubboo Begum has ſhewn towards her own Son, and having encouraged him in harſh Treatment to his Brothers." (a)

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That the Counſel for the Defendant having, in Page 1853 of the printed Minutes, produced Two Letters from Mr. Briſtow, they ſhould now read another Letter from Mr. Briſtow, to ſhew that the Diſtreſſes of the Nabob were relieved by the Begum at that Time.

The Counſel for the Defendant objected that they had proved on the Defence that the Begum had at ſeveral Times ſcantily and partially relieved the Nabob, and therefore, unleſs the Evidence now propoſed went to ſhew other Inſtances than thoſe already in Proof for the Defendant, or to explain thoſe Inſtances ſo already in Proof, it was not admiſſible on the Reply.

The Managers for the Commons inſiſted they were entitled to lay the Evidence in Queſtion before the Houſe, being another Letter from Mr. Briſtow upon the ſame Subject, and entered upon the ſame Conſultation as the Two Letters of Mr. Briſtow, which the Counſel for the Defendant had already given in Evidence.

The Counſel for the Defendant waived their Objection.

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 22d of May 1775, beginning at Page 2249 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 22d May 1775.

Secret Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

" Copy of a Letter from Mr. Briſtow to the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowla, dated the laſt of Suffra, 29th April.

" After the uſual Form of Addreſs;——

" I ſometime ago addreſſed your Excellency, requeſting the Payment of the Money due to the Company, to which you returned for Anſwer, that you had not any Money with you, but that you had ſent Syed Murtuza Cawn to Fyzabad, to bring Money from thence, and that on his Return the whole Sum ſhould be diſcharged.

" I accordingly informed the Council of your Excellency's Promiſe, and aſſured them, that immediately on the Arrival of the ſaid Cawn from Fyzabad, I ſhould receive the whole Sum due to the Company. Syed Meer Murtegrur Cawn is now arrived, and I learn from him, that the Company's Money will be paid in Fifteen or Twenty Days. This fills me with the utmoſt Aſtoniſhment, as I cannot contradict the Information which I have already given to the Council, becauſe it is uncuſtomary for the Engliſh Chiefs to write firſt one Thing and then another. It is impoſſible to expreſs to your Excellency the ſtrict Injunctions which I continually receive from the Council to collect immediately the Whole of what is due to the Company. I am therefore under the Neceſſity of repreſenting to your Excellency, that it is not in my Power to make any further Delay in the Collection of this Money.

" It is adviſeable that your Excellency pay this Money with all poſſible Expedition. Your Excellency will conſider all theſe Repreſentations which I make to you, as proceeding ſolely from my Attachment to you, out of Reſpect to the Friendſhip ſubſiſting between your Excellency and the Engliſh Government, and from the Attachment which I perſonally bear to you. I have not fully informed you of the Inſtructions which the Council have given me on this Subject; but I find that I have no other Reſource; my Duty to my Employers will lay me under the Neceſſity of hiding no Part of them from you. (b)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis."

(a) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCLXVIII, Page 1296.
(b) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCLXXXV, Page 1388.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That the Counſel for the Defendant having, in Page 1855-6 of the printed Minutes, read Extracts of Two Letters from Mr. Briſtow, they ſhould now ſhew the Opinion of the Defendant on theſe Letters.

Read, from Book 11 already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 4th July 1775, beginning at Page 612 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 24th July 1775.

Secret Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

The Governor General's Opinion.

" I cannot approve of the propoſed Aſſignment, or credit the Nabob's Pretenſions of Inability to pay the ſmall Remainder of his Debt to this Government. There are infinite Riſks attending ſuch Grants, even of Lands under the immediate Eye of Government, as has been formerly experienced in Bengal. They may not be realized in Years, and I do not eſteem the Nabob's Life of * no long Duration. Mr. Briſtow ſhould perſiſt in his Demand of ready Money.

* Sic in Orig.

(Signed " W. H.
R. B. (a)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſoo,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis."

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That the Counſel for the Defendant, in Page 1857 of the printed Minutes, had read a Letter from Mr. Briſtow of the 22d Auguſt 1775, and other Letters from the ſame Perſon, in the ſubſequent Pages, to ſhew that the Diſtreſſes of the Nabob were not owing to his own Fault, and therefore that it was unnatural in the Begums not to aſſiſt him; they ſhould therefore proceed to prove the Manner in which thoſe Documents had been garbled, by reading other Paſſages from Mr. Briſtow's Letters; and, firſt, they would ſhew the Nabob's own Conduct the ſole Occaſion of his Diſtreſs.

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, They had not produced thoſe Letters to prove the Cauſe of the Nabob's Diſtreſs, but only the Exiſtence of the Fact; and to ſhew that at that Time he made the Treaty by which the Begums detained from him Two Millions of Money, though he was in ſuch Diſtreſs.

Read, from Book 12, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 11th September 1775, beginning at Page 201 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 11th September 1775.

Secret Dept. Monday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſoo,
Richard Barwell Eſquire.
Mr. Francis indiſpoſed.

" Received the following Letter and Incloſures from Mr. Briſtow.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" In regard to Syndeah's Invaſion, I have not heard any Thing further relative to it, than that he had ſuch a Plan in View. The Nabob thinks, after the War he is already involved in with the Marrattas, that it is evidently his Intereſt to ſupport Nudjif Cawn againſt them, and impede their Progreſs by any Means in his Power, as they will doubtleſs make his Country their grand Object. At the ſame Time, though a Reconciliation between Nudjif Cawn and the Nabob is effected, yet I

(a) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCXCII, Page 1356.

imagine

imagine their Jealouſies will not ſuffer them to continue any longer upon good Terms, than may juſt ſerve to promote their mutual Intereſt.

Signed at the End of the Letter)
" John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.
(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Rd. Barwell,
P. Francis." (*a*)

Read, alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, and ſame Letter, beginning at Page 202 of the ſame Book.

"I before informed the Honble. Board, that from the Commencement of the preſent Troubles, the Nabob had been ſolicited for his Alliance by all the Powers at War. Abdul Ahut Cawn even has always adviſed the King to write repeatedly to him, to ſtation a Body of Troops conſtantly at the Peſhence, in Hopes of having the Command of them, and by his Excellency's Support, ſecure himſelf againſt Nudjil Cawn. The Nabob only Three Days ago received a Shoka from the King, and a Letter from Abdul Ahut Cawn, Copies of which, N° 3 and 4, I herewith encloſe; and I take the Liberty to inform the Honble. Board, that his Excellency has, in conſequence, reſolved on ſending Lettafut with the Nudjit Regiment, about 5,000 Matchlockmen, and Murtezeh Cawn of Baruech a Repaliada of 1,500 Horſe, immediately to Delhy. His Excellency did me the Honour, previous to the adopting of this Meaſure, to aſk my Opinion whether the Honble. Board would approve of it. I took the Opportunity of intimating your Commands, in recommending to him, above all Things, to preſerve Peace and Tranquillity, to avoid taking any particular Part in the Diſputes of his Neighbours, and to attend to the Settlement and good Government of his own Dominions, before he attempted to interfere in foreign Enterprizes. His Excellency told me he was entirely at eaſe on all theſe Heads, and ſhould therefore comply with the King's Requeſt of going himſelf to Delhy, and in the Interim, ſending Troops. I hereupon declared to his Excellency the Honble. Board's Reſolution of not ſuffering the Company's Troops to attend him, and further added, that it was an Undertaking of his own, in which the Engliſh could not take any Part. His Excellency then aſked me, if the Honble. Board would not protect his Dominions. I ſaid, By all Means, ſuch Part of them as were guaranteed by the Treaty, but no further. His Excellency anſwered, that that was enough; Three of his Souhbars were ſecured to him without the leaſt Apprehenſion, the Two others, and foreign Objects, he could himſelf attend to." (*b*)

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That the Counſel for the Defendant, in Page 1859 of the printed Minutes, had read Two Letters from Mr. Briſtow to ſhew the Flight of Baſheer Cawn as a Proof of the Nabob's Diſtreſs, but had omitted a Letter entered on the ſame Conſultation between them, which they ſhould now therefore read, to ſhew that Baſheer Cawn's Flight was in conſequence of the Nabob's having given an Order to murder him.

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 18th of September 1775, beginning at Page 396 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 18th September 1775.

" At a Council; Preſent, Secret Dept. Monday.
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

☞ [" Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
" I wrote the Honble. Board Yeſterday relative to Baheer Cawn's Flight; ſince when the Nabob Mr. Briſtow.
has diſpatched Surut Sing, his Duan, accompanied by Gopaul Row, who commands a Body of 1,000 Horſe, to ſuperintend the Affairs in the Rohilchund. Baſhur Cawn's ſudden Flight was in conſequence of an Attempt made to kill or ſeize him by Belall Mahommed Cawn, who had private Inſtructions ſo to do from the Nabob."] ☞

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCXCIII, Page 1358. (*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

The

The Counſel for the Defendant deſired the Remainder of the ſame Letter might be read.

The ſame was read accordingly, as follows:

§ (" It ſeems he was encamped at the Time on the Banks of the Ganges, oppoſite to Darra " Neegur, about Fourteen Coſs from Pattergur, and that Belall Mahommed Cawn availed " himſelf of the Opportunity of a Diſturbance fomented by himſelf amongſt ſome of the Nudjib's " Regiment for Arrears of Pay, to execute the Nabob's Orders. Behadar Ally, Baſheer Cawn's " Naib, went out to quell the Mutineers, but they would not liſten to him, and a Party of them " drew on him. Having no Suſpicion of the real Cauſes of their Conduct, he had gone out " without any Arms, excepting a Dagger by his Side, with which he defended himſelf, and " killed Seven Men before he and a Eunuch with him fell. Baſheer Cawn in the Interim, by " ſome Means, obtained Intelligence of the Fate he was likely to meet with, and made his " Eſcape in a Boat, at the very Inſtant Belall Mahommed Cawn was ſurrounding his Tent to ſeize " him. By the lateſt Intelligence, he had taken Refuge in a ſmall Fort, Ten Coſs on the other " Side of the Ganges, under the Charge of Golab Sing Gojar a Zemindar, who had preſented him
* Sic in Orig. " with Five thouſand Rupees, as mchamany *, being a Token of his receiving him with Hoſpitality " and Attention.

" I have, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at Owde." (a)) §

" Lucknow,
3d September 1775.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis."

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That the Counſel for the Defendant, in Page 1859 of the printed Minutes, read Part of another Letter from Mr. Briſtow, but had left out a very material Part, which they ſhould now ſupply, to ſhew that Mr. Briſtow had at that Time actually received 20 Lacks from the Nabob.

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 402 of the ſame, as follows:

" As Lieutenant Blacker was going to the Preſidency with a Detachment of Troops, I requeſted of Colonel Gailliez to direct him to take the Charge of the Two Lacks of Gyre Shahy Rupees (G. Rupees 2,00,000) now in Mr. Motte's Poſſeſſion, which he will accordingly do; this Sum will make the whole Amount of Caſh received ſince my Arrival amount to about Twenty Lacks.

" I have, &c.
(Signed) John Briſtow,
Reſident at Owde." (b)

" Lucknow,
5th September 1775.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That, in Page 1860 of the printed Minutes, the Counſel had alſo read an Extract of a Letter from the Board to Mr. Briſtow, entered on the ſame Conſultation, and omitted Two very material Paragraphs, which they ſhould now therefore produce.

The Counſel for the Defendant deſired the Whole of the Remainder of the Letter in queſtion, as far as related to the Subject, might be read, as well as the Two Paragraphs mentioned by the Managers for the Commons.

Read, accordingly, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 405 of the ſame.

☞ ["We ſee plainly, that the Diſtraction of the State of the Nabob of Owde, of which you ſpeak particularly in your laſt Three Letters, has its Riſe ſolely from the Ambition and ſelf-intereſted Projects of his Miniſter and Favourite Murteza Cawn; and we think it neceſſary to direct you to inform him, that ſuch are our Sentiments of his Conduct, that it is evidently and publickly known he aims at the entire Uſurpation of the Nabob's Authority, by the Diſmiſſion of all the confidential and ancient Servants of his deceaſed Father; that the Forces of the Nabob are diſbanded, and added to the Number of his diſaffected Subjects, for the Sake of appointing new Officers to other

(a) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCXCIV, Page 2364.

(b) Vide Appendix, ibid.

Troops

Troops raiſed in their Stead, who ſhall be his Creatures and Dependants; and the horrid Practices of Treachery and Aſſaſſination have been concerted, and openly taking place at a Time when the Nabob receives his immediate Support from the Preſence of the Engliſh Troops, and theſe not for the Purpoſes of Portion aſſigned to the Nabob, but for the Removal of Men whoſe Services might be uſefully employed, were they not unfortunately conſidered by Murteza Cawn as his Rivals. The Support afforded by this Government to the Nabob, if he makes uſe of Aſſaſſination as the Means for his Security, would reflect Reproach and Diſgrace upon the Company, yet we cannot, as the Friends and Allies of Aſoph ul Dowlah, ſee his Ruin impending without interpoſing ſuch Means as may be in our Power to prevent it, believing Murteza Cawn to be the Cauſe of it. We think it incumbent upon us to make this farther Declaration to him, which we deſire you will accordingly make in our Name, that we ſhall hold him accountable for any evil Conſequence that may befal the Nabob from the Miſmanagement of his Affairs, becauſe we know that he poſſeſſes in the Authority committed to him by the Nabob, the moſt ample Means of retrieving them, and has Abilities equal to the Truſt, if he can reſolve to diſcharge it with Fidelity and Integrity: but that on the other Hand, he may rely on our ſteady Protection and Support, if he will exert himſelf in reſtoring the Nabob's Affairs to a State of Proſperity.]

§ (" When you make this Repreſentation to Murteza Cawn, we deſire that it may be done in the " moſt private Manner, and you will tell him that it is to him only that you are ordered to make it, " and not to intimate to the Nabob, that we entertain the ſlighteſt Suſpicions of the Conduct of his " Miniſter; and you will yourſelf outwardly, and in public, profeſs even the utmoſt Satisfaction in " this Government, with his Conduct in adminiſtering the Nabob's Affairs.

" We have here given you the Subſtance of the Declaration, which we would have you make " in our Name to Murteza Cawn; but as you beſt know the Diſpoſition and Character of the Man, " we leave it to you to expreſs our Sentiments to him, in ſuch Terms as ſhall be moſt likely to " operate effectually upon his Feelings, at the ſame Time, not to alienate his Attachment from " our Government, but to convince him, that his beſt and moſt laſting Reliance will be on our " Friendſhip."

§ (" The Points which immediately require his Attention are the Regulation of the Nabob's Finances, and the Reduction of his Expences. How far it may be neceſſary for this Purpoſe to diſband any Part of his Forces, you, who are on the Spot, muſt be the beſt Judge; but certainly no Situation of his Affairs can juſtify his diſbanding his old Troops, and levying new ones; at the ſame Time ſuch a Meaſure cannot fail to be productive of Diſcontent among his People, and unneceſſary Expence to himſelf.]

§ (" If any Meaſures ſhould occur to you, which, you are clearly ſatisfied in your own Judgment, " would be conducive to the Intereſt of the Nabob, you will ſuggeſt them to Murteza Cawn, and " ſupport the Recommendation of them by our Authority.

" You will particularly diſcourage, by all the Means in your Power, any Reſolution of the Nabob " to make a Journey to Delhy, both by private Perſuaſions with Murteza Cawn, and reſpectful " Repreſentations to the Nabob, of the Danger to which his Dominions would be expoſed during " his Abſence, and the heavy Expence attending ſuch a Journey.

" With reſpect to the Vizarat, which we underſtand is an Object that he has extremely at Heart, " we cannot, in the preſent low State of his Finances, recommend his diſburſing any conſiderable " Sum for obtaining it; but you may acquaint him, that as ſoon as he ſhall have been able to place " them upon a more regular Footing, we ſhall be very happy to manifeſt our Attention to his " Wiſhes, and aſſiſt him as far as we can, in any future Negociation which he may enter into for ob- " taining this Office." (*a*)) §

(At the End of the Letter)

" We are, &c. &c."

(And at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis."

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That the next Head of Evidence to which they ſhould reply, would be that, in Page 1861 of the printed Minutes, relative to the actual Diſtreſs of the Country, ariſing from a ſuppoſed Famine; and they ſhould now prove that no Famine, in point of Fact, exiſted, but merely an Apprehenſion of a Famine, in conſequence of which Precautions were taken againſt it.

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCXCIV, Page 136.

Read, from Book 75, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 18th October 1775, beginning at Page 731 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William the 18th October 1775.

Secret Dept. Wedneſday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident,
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

§ (" I had the Honour to addreſs the Board on the 3d Inſtant.

" Since my Addreſs of the 9th Ultimo, the Rains have again failed, and a weſterly Wind, as " pernicious as the Drought, has prevailed to the great Detriment of the Heriiff Harveſt; the Rut- " byals, on which the principal Dependance is to be laid, will, unleſs we have a few favourable " Showers within the Courſe of Fifteen Days, in all Probability be much hurt; but this depends " a good deal on the falling of the Dews in the cold Weather, which greatly aſſiſt the Growth of " the India Corn and Wheat.")

☞ [" Theſe are the Grains moſtly conſumed in this Country, and as they require a ſmall Quantity of Rain in Proportion to Rice, the Crop is leſs liable to be deſtroyed; beſides the Country is in general well furniſhed with Wells and Lakes, and the Inhabitants are * hereby enabled to water their Grounds; it is nevertheleſs at an immenſe Expence and not effectually, but ſtill ſufficient to prevent the dreadful Calamity of a Famine, which would render a like Failure of the periodical Rains in Bengal undoubtedly be the Caſe.] §

* Sic in Orig.

§ (" Nevertheleſs as it is impoſſible to determine poſitively on even probable Events, in an irre- " gular Government where few Precautions are taken, and moſt Meaſures dictated by uncertain " and unſteady Councils, I humbly ſubmit it to the Conſideration of the Honble. Board, whether " under ſuch a Government the Conſequences may not be equally as bad as if an actual Famine did " prevail. I do not ſpeak in this Inſtance ſpeculatively, but upon poſitive Facts, which have lately " come within my own Knowledge, and which I here beg Leave to ſtate.

" Notwithſtanding the Nabob has repeatedly iſſued the moſt poſitive Orders to all his Officers, " not to impede the Supplies of Grain for the Brigade, there is hardly a Follower of the Camp " who goes out, though ever ſo legally authorized to purchaſe, but what is detained at every " Chokey, and expoſed to many vexatious Demands: I am ſure I have had Twenty Merchants " complain to me of their Grain being ſtopped, and on my applying to his Excellency and his " Miniſter, they immediately had it releaſed, and expreſſed their Inclination to yield me every Sa- " tisfaction")§ ☞[I could wiſh; but by not having been yet able to ſeize on the principal Offenders, the Evil ſtill ſubſiſts. Colonel Gailliez and I repreſented the Inconveniencies the Army was expoſed by theſe Irregularities. The Nabob hereupon did iſſue a general Perwannah, ſtrictly forbidding the like Offences in future, and that no one ſhould be ever forgiven. He has likewiſe promiſed to ſeverely puniſh ſome Perſons who have at this very Time detained a Quantity of Grain; but to correct the Irregularity which has crept into the Government is not a Work to be immediately effected.] ☜

The Counſel for the Defendant deſired the Remainder of the ſame Letter might be read.

The ſame was accordingly read, as follows:

§ (" If in Peace Supplies of Grain are provided with ſuch Difficulties, a War will increaſe them, and " under the Scarcity likely to enſue additional Inconvenencies muſt ariſe. The Enemy too we are " moſt likely to encounter is, of all other, the Marattas; who, by their Mode of fighting, will have " it particularly in their Power to affect the Supplies of the Army. At all Events, conſidering " the unſettled State of the Country, and the Encouragement which may be thereby given to fore gn " Powers to attack the Nabob, both Colonel Gailliez and I are of Opinion that a Stock of Grain " ought to be provided, eſpecially as in all Likelihood no Loſs will accrue to the Company. Grain " is already roſe at leaſt One Third above its uſual Value: I ſuppoſe it will fall on the gathering of " the Crop, and begin to riſe again from the Month of March to the Return of the Heruf—which " will be a Period about Six Months. Colonel Gailliez's Indent of the Conſumption of the Brigade " for this Term I herewith encloſe; and if I find it neceſſary I ſhall apply to the Reſident and Raja " of Benares to furniſh a conſiderable Proportion of it. Colonel Gailliez recommends Cawnpore " for the Magazine; and the Nabob has engaged to ſupply, through his own Agents, whatever " Quantity may be requeſted of him. I ſhall, on the Part of the Company, only place a Writer " with his Excellency's Agent to give me conſtant Intelligence, in order to prevent him from " neglecting his Duty: And I will alſo ſolicit the Nabob to iſſue the moſt poſitive Injunctions to " prevent Delays in the Proviſion.—I hope this Plan is conformable to the Orders of the Honble.

" Board

" Board of the 20th Auguſt. Having furniſhed Colonel Gaillies with a Copy of them, he will " execute ſuch Parts as relates to his Department.

" Every Year that it ſhould not rain at this Seaſon the Rubby Harveſt would be conſiderably " damaged; but as a Drought laſted for a long Time at the Beginning of the Seaſon, we have the " more to dread now if it fails, as already a Dearneſs prevails, not from any real Scarcity, but the " Apprehenſion of one; which, with a little wiſe Management, may in a great Meaſure be obviated, " as the Effects of the Detriment done to the Crop cannot yet be materially felt. Only One Shower " will do immenſe Service; but the Army's being without Supplies is of too ſerious a Nature to " truſt to any Chance. I ſhall therefore think it my Duty to immediately commence upon taking " the neceſſary Precautions.

" Lucknow,
4th October 1775. (Signed) " John Briſtow." (*a*)) §

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That, in Page 1862 of the printed Minutes, the Counſel for the Defendant having read Three Extracts from a Letter of Mr. Briſtow's, the Date of which did not appear, they ſhould read a Paragraph from the Board's Anſwer to this and other Letters of Mr. Briſtow, entered on the ſame Conſultation, in order to ſhew the Date of the Letter from which the Three Extracts in queſtion had been produced.

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 8th November 1775, beginning at Page 850 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 8th November 1775.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident; Secret Dept. Wedneſday.
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Philip Francis Eſquire.

" To Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

" Sir,

" We have received your Letters of the 11th, 16th, 20th, and 26th October.

(At the End of the Letter)
" We are, &c. (*b*)

" Fort William, 8th November 1775.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Rich[d] Barwell,
P. Francis."

To ſhew all Apprehenſions of Scarcity at that Time had ceaſed:

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 20th November 1775, beginning at Page 916 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 20th November 1775.

" At a Council; Preſent, Secret Dept. Monday.
Lieutenant General John Clavering, Preſident;
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, and Philip Francis, } Eſquires.
The Honble. the Governor General abſent.

" Received the following Letters from Mr. Briſtow.

" Lucknow, November 3d, 1775.

" To the Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William. Mr. Briſtow.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

☞ [" We have lately had ſome very favourable Showers of Rain, which have given an entire Change to the Appearance of the Country. Grain is conſiderably cheaper than it was; Wheat in particu-

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCXCV, Page 1379. (*b*) Vide Appendix, N° CCXCVI, Page 1381.

lar

lar ſold Seven Days ago at this Place at Sixteen and Seventeen Seers a Rupee, and now it ſells at Twenty-ſix Seers. I have ſtopped the Purchaſe of Grain until I ſhall ſee how the Rubby Harveſt turns out; but, I believe, from the beſt Information I can collect, that the late Rain is come in Time to enſure a tolerable Crop.]

§ (" On my Return to Lucknow, I found the Nabob's Army in greater Confuſion than ever.") (a) §

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis."

To ſupply a Chaſm in an Extract from a Letter of Mr. Briſtow's of the 7th November 1775, in Page 1868 of the printed Minutes:

Read, from Book 78, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 29th November 1775, beginning at Page 13 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 29th November 1775.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis, } Eſquires.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" 3d, The Inſecurity of Property. Men in Power oppreſs and exact Money from Merchants without any Check, as there is no regular Execution of Juſtice, and Right is little attended to where an Individual has Force. To eſtabliſh a Confidence in the Government, is the Firſt Step towards effecting this great Point; but whilſt the Government itſelf looks for One of its principal Funds to cauſeleſs Exactions from Individuals, the Evil can never be remedied. In this Matter, I think the Nabob's immediate Object ought to be to reduce his Civil and Military Expences within his Revenue, and thus render theſe Exactions unneceſſary. I know they are frequent and pernicious in the higheſt Degree, for owing to them many rich Shroffs and Merchants have ſecreted their Property, and others have fled the Country ſince the Nabob's Acceſſion. Beſides this, it damps that Spirit of Enterprize, ſo neceſſary to Trade; the bad Effects of which, muſt, I conceive, be felt not only in this Country, but in the Company's Provinces; as the advantageous Commerce formerly carried on exiſts no longer, and hardly an Article of our Merchandize will ſell; and as no Nation can riſe to any great Extent of Power or Wealth, without a foreign Trade, I imagine it for his Excellency's Advantage, to give every Encouragement to Merchants. I hope by wiſe Regulations and Steadineſs, and Reſolution in the Execution of them, that the Nabob will be ultimately able to revive Trade; and as Bengal requires nothing from this Country, but what it exports again to great Advantage, the Company's Dominions will be thereby greatly benefited. (b)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" John Briſtow, Reſident at Owde.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Richd Barwell,
P. Francis."

To ſupply another Omiſſion in the Evidence, in Page 1871 of the printed Minutes

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(a) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCXCVIII, Page 1384.
(b) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCXCIX, Page 1390.

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 18th December 1775, beginning at Page 356 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 18th December 1775.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

☞ [" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" I am very ſorry to have incurred the Diſpleaſure of the Honble. Board, in not having advited them of the Occurrences of which Lieut. Colonel Cummings had given particular Information in conſequence of my Applications to him. My not doing it, I hope, will meet with Indulgence, as I was forced to pay conſtant Attendance on the Nabob; and I deferred writing, becauſe I expected his final Determination, which he daily promiſed me, and for a long Time put off; and I wiſhed to avoid troubling the Honble. Board with uncertain Intelligence. I alſo neglected no Part of my Duty on the Spot, but adviſed the Miniſter even at Lucknow, according to my Letter of the 3d Inſtant, to recommend it to the Nabob to diſmiſs his diſeaſed and mutinous Troops, which Meaſure ſeems, by preſent Appearances, to have ſucceeded beyond Expectation, as the Reſt of the Army do now pay the greateſt Attention to his Excellency's Orders. Already the Complaints of the Violences the Troops uſed to commit, are greatly decreaſed. The * profeſs Obedience, and by the beſt Intelligence I can obtain of their Diſpoſition, there ſeems to be little Doubt, that the Example made by the diſbanding Buſſunt's Corps has every good Effect we could wiſh. The Battalion which had croſſed the River, voluntarily ſurrendered their Arms the Day before Yeſterday to the Nabob.] ☜

* See in Orig.

§ (" Diſmiſſion from his Excellency's Service is a ſevere Puniſhment. His Sepoys receive " Nine Rupees per Month, beſides their Coats, a Livelihood they can hardly acquire by Labour, " or obtain from any other Power. That there was no Command kept up I am not ſurpriſed, be- " cauſe the Nabob did not ſupport the Officers who were ill-treated in attempting to enforce his " Authority. The Commandants repreſented the Want of Subordination was principally owing to " this Cauſe, as many of them had been frequently beat, and confined by their own Sepoys, " and no Puniſhment inflicted on them; on the contrary, Preſents have been made to the Mutineers. I likewiſe know of Inſtances when the Officers appointed by the Nabob have been rejected by the Sepoys, and he has in conſequence placed Men of their own chuſing. In my " humble Opinion, from his Excellency's Diſpoſition the Diſcipline of his Army will ever revert " to this State, when he may be deprived of the Aſſiſtance of the Brigade, and Native Officers " alone command his Battalions.") §

☞ [" I have prepared a compleat Liſt of the Nabob's Army, with which I ſhall trouble the Honble. Board as ſoon as I can tranſlate it.

" I am very happy to inform the Honble. Board, that the Apprehenſions of a Famine are now entirely at an End. I have therefore diſcontinued the Purchaſe of Grain, and believe that the whole Sum will not amount to more than Twenty thouſand Rupees; but I cannot yet tell for certain.

" I have informed the Nabob, that the Honble. Board had been pleaſed to approve and confirm the Guarantee of the Treaty between him and the Begum, at which he expreſſed his Satisfaction.

" Myndy Gaut, " I have the Honour to be, &c.
28th Nov. 1775. (Signed) John Briſtow.] ☜

(At the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
Richd Barwell." (*a*)

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That the Counſel for the Defendant had, in Page 1898 of the printed Minutes, produced a Letter from Mr. Briſtow, of the 16th of October 1775, containing an Account of the Money paid by the Begum for the Nabob; they ſhould therefore proceed to ſhew, that the Whole of the Debt due from the Nabob to the Company had been liquidated; not admitting, however, that this Debt had any Thing to do with the Queſtion:

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 402 of the ſame Book.

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCI, Page 1397.

To the Nabob Auffut ul Doulah for the following Sums, on which the Difcount of the Rupees is in Value than Owd Siccas, will not be fettled until I receive the Honble. Board's Orders; viz.

Owde Sicca, Perokabad, Nudjmabad, Gyr Shay, Bullion and Gold Mohurs	—	—		16,23,379	9 0
Gourfhy Rs from Chyte Sing fent to the Presidency		4,00,000	0 0		
Dr rec'd by me from Dr	—	90,000	0 0		
				4,90,000	0 0
					21,13,379 9 0
Milliabad Rupees	—	—		85,750	0 0
Ricauy Dr	—	—		4,49,000	0 0
Agra Dr	—	—		2,000	0 0
Etawa Dr	—	—		8,250	0 0
Barelli Dr	—	—		2,10,000	0 0
Coffipore Dr	—	—		1,000	0 0
Corah Dr	—	—		20,000	0 0
Tyfooly Dr	—	—		12,000	0 0
Bulloondy Dr	—	—		22,700	0 0
					7,92,700 0 0
To Amount carried over	—	—	Rs		29,06,079 9 0

By Army Subfidy.
Advanced Mr Charles Payne, the Deputy Paymaster to the Second Brigade; viz.

Owd Sicca Rupees	—	—		10,14,879	10 0
Milliabad Dr	—	—		54,750	0 0
Rickavy Dr	—	—		24,900	0 0
Agra Dr	—	—		2,000	0 0
Etawa Dr	—	—		1,250	0 0
Barelli Dr	—	—		2,09,503	0 0
Coffipore Dr	—	—		1,000	0 0
Corah Dr	—	—		2,000	0 0
					13,10,732 10 0

By Army Subfidy.
Advanced Mr. Thomas Kirkman, the Paymaster to the Second Brigade; viz.

Rickavy Rupees	—	—		1,53,600	0 0
Tyrfooly Dr	—	—		12,000	0 0
Gourfhy Dr	—	—		2,000	0 0
Terokabad Dr	15,000	0	0		
Owd Sicca Dr	84,700	0	0		
				99,700	0 0
Bulloondy Dr	—	—		22,700	0 0
					2,90,000 0 0

By Remittances to the Presidency.
Undercharge of Lieut. Wright from Rajgyr Gaut, as p my Invoice dated the 7th June last — 5,82,879 9 0
Received by him from Mr. Motte, being Money paid by Chyte Sing at Benaras — — 2,00,000 0 0
7,82,879 9 0
Undercharge of Lieut. Blacker, received from Mr. Motte Money paid by Rajah Chyte Sing at Benaras 2,00,000 0 0
9,82,879 9 0

By Amount carried over — — 25,83,610 3 0

(26g2)

" Dr | Cash in the Hands of the Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde. | Cr

To Amount brought over	—	—	R'	29,06,079	9	0	By Amount brought over	—	—	R'	25,83,610 3 0
							By Grain, which was intended for the Magazine at Cawnpore, sent to make Purchases at Perokabad	—	—		50,000 0 0
											26,33,610 3 0
							By Balance in Hand	—	—		2,72,469 6 0
			Rupees	29,06,079	9	0				R'	29,06,079 9 0

" N. B. Immediate Payment is promised to the following Sums; viz.

Daily expected from Pyz Ulla Cawn	—	—	—	—	R'	1,80,000	0 0
Balance of Chyte Sing's Rents	—	—	—	—		41,000	0 0
From the Begum, in consequence of the Company's being the Guarantee of the Priaty between the Nabob and her; viz. A Deposit in Jewels, in my Hands	—	—	3,31,129	8 0			
Balance due	—	—	—	—	5,05,170	8 0	
						8,36,000	0 0
					R'	10,57,300	0 0

" Mindighaut, November the 30th, 1775.

(Errors excepted)

(2693

" Dr — The Nabob Auffuf ul Dowlah in Account Current with the Honble. Company. — Cr

To Balance due on Account the Treaty of Benares, as ℔ the accompanying Copy of Colonel Gailliez's Account, dated the 21ſt of March laſt			22,26,971	2	3	By Caſh received, as ℔ Caſh Account, N° 1. —	29,86,079 9 c
To a Tunea credited in ſaid Account, refuſed Payment by Rajah Chyte Sing			6,00,000	0	0		
To Army Subſidy, Balance of laſt Account, dated 7th June 1775			11,38,913	8	0		
To D° from the 30th June laſt to the 30th November Inſtant, being Five Months, at 2,60,000 R° ℔ Month			13,00,000	0	0	By Balance due — — —	23,59,005 1 3
Owd Sicca Rupees	—		52,65,884	10	3	Rupees —	52,65,884 10 3

" Mindighaut, November the 30th, 1775.
Errors excepted.
(Signed) " John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

" Dr — The Nabob Aſſuf ul Dowlah in Account with the Honble. Company. — Cr

1774. Dec. 30th.	To Balance of this Date, as per Copy of Mr. N. Middleton's Account with his Excellency the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, including the Third Dividend on Account of the Ceſſion of the Provinces of Korah and Allahabad, which becomes due the 7th of September next, amounting to R° 15,00,000 — —		41,26,971	2	3	By Caſh received of Sujah ul Dowlah, and the preſent Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, at Fyzabad, by Colonel Gailliez —	10,00,000	0	0
						By Caſh received at Lucknow and Mindigaut from the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah — — — —	3,00,000	0	0
						By a Draft or Order on Chyte Sing of Benares, ſent Mr. Thomas Motte, not yet accepted — —	6,00,000	0	0
							19,00,000	0	0
						By Balance due from the Nabob, including the 15,00,000 due the 7th September next — — —	22,26,971	2	3
	Rupees	—	41,26,971	2	3	Rupees —	41,26,971	2	3

" Mindigaut, the 21ſt March 1775.
E. E.
(Signed) " P. Gailliez.

A true Copy.
" John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde

(269)

" Mindighaut, November the 30th, 1775.

" Received from Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd, from the 29th Day of April 1775 to November the 1ſt following; viz.

Bunglow Sonat Rupees	—	—	10,14,869 10 0
Miiliabad Rupees	—	54,750 0 0	
Diſcount 4 ℔ Cent.	—	2,105 12 3	
			52,644 3 9
Rickavy Rupees	—	24,998 0 0	
Diſcount 11 ℔ Cent.	—	2,477 4 0	
			22,520 12 0
Agra Rupees	—	2,000 0 0	
Diſcount 12 ℔ Cent.	—	214 5 0	
			1,785 11 0
Elawa Rupees	—	1,250 0 0	
Diſcount 3 ℔ Cent.	—	36 7 0	
			1,213 9 0
Barelle Rupees	—	2,09,863 0 0	
Diſcount 25 ℔ Cent.	—	41,972 10 0	
			1,67,890 6 0
Coſſipore Rupees	—	1,000 0 0	
Diſcount 40 ℔ Cent	—	285 8 0	
			714 8 0
Corah Rupees	—	2,000 0 0	
Diſcount 6 ℔ Cent.	—	113 3 0	
			1,886 13 0
Bungalow Sona Rupees	—	—	12,63,525 8 9

" In Witneſs whereof I have ſigned Three Receipts of the ſame Tenor and Date.

" Ch' Pipor,
Deputy Paymaſter 2d Brigade.

" Lucknow, November 15th, 1775.

" Received of Mr. John Briſtow, Reſident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd, the undermentioned Sums:

Goorſhy	2,000
Bungaloe	84,000
Furrokabad	15,000
Recavy	1,53,000
Tyrlooty	12,000
Bullondy	27,700
	1,90,000

" In Witneſs whereof I have ſigned Three Receipts of the ſame Tenor and Date.

" Thomas Kirkman,
Paymaſter to the 2d Brigade." (*a*)

To ſupply an Omiſſion in an Extract from a Letter of Mr. Briſtow's, in Page 188 of the printed Minutes, and to prove the Payment of Five Lacs of Rupees to the Company by the Nabob;

Read, from Book 38, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 13th June 1776, beginning at Page 60 of the ſame.

" Fort William, the 13th June 1776.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident,
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, Philip Francis, } Eſquires.

" Received the following Letter from Mr. Briſtow, to the Governor General and Council at Fort William.

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCI, Page 1396.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" I alſo encloſe the Paymaſter to the 3d Brigade's Receipt, for the Sum of Owd Sicca Rupees, Three Lacks, Thirty-two thouſand four hundred and twenty, or Current Rupees Three Lacks, Sixty-eight thouſand nine hundred and eighty-ſix, received in the Month of April, (N° 3). It is with great Pleaſure I inform the Honble. Board near Five Lacks have been paid him in the Courſe of laſt Month.

" During the Months of January, February, and March, there was a leſs Sum than the Subſidy received in the Courſe of the Three ſucceeding ones. There will be a greater one, becauſe the heavy Collections are made in the latter Months of the Year, which renders it impoſſible to get the exact ſtipulated Sum Monthly paid me, though there is little Doubt of my realizing the Amount due on the whole Year. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

" Lucknow,
4th June 1776.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis."

To ſupply a Paſſage omitted in the Letter of Mr. Briſtow, read in Part by the Counſel for the Defendant, in Page 1181-2 of the printed Minutes;

Read, from Book 38, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 8th of July 1776, beginning at Page 181 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 8th July 1776.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

" Received the following Letter from Mr. Briſtow to the Governor General and Council at Fort William, dated Lucknow, June 13th, 1776.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" It is Ellege Cawn's firſt Object to regulate the Vizier's Revenue, and I muſt do him the Juſtice to ſay, that the ſhort Time he has been in Office, he has been indefatigable, and already ſettled the greater Part of the Province of Owd, and fixed on the Diſtricts for the Aſſignments of the Army Subſidy. Corah and Allahabad, he has diſpoſed of, and called for the Doab and Rohilchund Accounts, in order to adjuſt them as ſoon as poſſible. This Activity will I hope produce the moſt ſalutary Effects, as the preſent Juncture being the Commencement of the Season for the Cultivation, the Aumils, by being thus early fixed in their Offices, have the Opportunity of advancing Tuckavey, encouraging the Ryots, and making their Agreements, in their ſeveral Diſtricts, in letting under Farms, or diſpoſing of the Lands in ſuch Manner as they may judge moſt expedient. If though, ſimilar to the late Miniſter's Conduct, a Delay of Two or Three Months ſhould occur in the Settlement of the Lands, the People throughout the Country would be diſheartened, and inevitably a very heavy Balance accrue on the Revenue. I have troubled the Honble. Board with this Detail, in the firſt Place, to ſhew the Propriety of Ellege Cawn's Conduct, and in the next, the eſſential Service that would be rendered to the Vizier, by continuing Colonel Parker's Detachment during the whole Rains in Corah, if required by the Vizier. (*b*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
" John Briſtow,
Reſident at the Vizier's Court.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
J. Clavering,
R^d Barwell,
P. Francis."

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, they ſhould here cloſe their Evidence in Reply to this Kind of Evidence given for the Defendant.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCVII.

(*b*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCVIII.

To

To ſupply Omiſſions in the Evidence for the Defendant, reſpecting the Right of Inheritance;

Read, from the Fourth Volume of the Hedaya, already delivered in, the following Extract, beginning at Page 1 of the ſame Book:

" Note.

" Partition in the Muſſulman Law, applies to Joint Property in whatſoever obtained or acquired. It more immediately relates, indeed, to the Diſtribution of Inheritance: But as the Muſſulman Doctors makes no Diſtinction, in Terms, between a Partner and a Parcener, (Coinheritance being defined to be One Mode of Partnerſhip, Vol. II. Page 269). The Tranſlator uſes the Terms Partner and Partnerſhip throughout."

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Book, beginning at Page 6 of the ſame, as follows:

" When ſeveral Copartners appear before the Kazee, and repreſent that a Tenement, or Piece of Ground, which is in their Poſſeſſion, has devolved to them as the Heirs of a certain Perſon, the Kazee muſt not make a Partition of the Houſe or Ground, until they have proved, by Witneſſes, the Death of the Perſon, and the Number of his Heirs. This is according to Haneefa. The Two Diſciples ſay, that if they all concur, the Kazee may make the Partition, taking Care, however, to inſert the Kiſſmat Namma, or Deed of Partition, that it was made in Conſequence of their Declarations. If, on the contrary, the Joint Property be Moveables, and not Lands or Tenements, and the Parties repreſent that it is their Inheritance, the Kazee may, on their Repreſentation, order the Partition: but if the Joint Property be Lands or Tenements, and they repreſent that they acquired it by Purchaſe, the Kazee may order a Partition. The Arguments of the Two Diſciples is, that Poſſeſſion is an apparent Proof of Property, and the concurrent Declaration of all the Parties with reſpect to their ſeveral Claims, is a Proof of their Veracity; beſides, there is no Perſon who either diſputes or denies their Allegations; and where there is no Denier, the Law requires no Evidence." (*a*)

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Book, beginning at Page 4 of the ſame, as follows:

" It is lawful for ſeveral Partners to agree amongſt themſelves, and to make a Diviſion of their Joint Property." (*b*)

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Book, beginning at Page 24 of the ſame, as follows:

" Where One of the Partners complains of an Error in the Partition, and that a Part which ought to have fallen to him by the Partition is in the Poſſeſſion of another; in this Caſe, if he have before acknowledged that he had received his Share, his Complaint muſt not be admitted, unleſs ſupported by Evidence; for it is, in Fact, ſuing to cancel the Partition, after it has been accompliſhed; and it is to be preſumed, that there is no Error, and that his Complaint is falſe. If the Complainant cannot ſupport it by Evidence, the others muſt be required to deny the Complaint upon Oath; and if they refuſe to ſwear, their Refuſal is conſtrued as Proof in Favour of the Complainant, and the Kazee muſt cauſe their Property to be divided anew, agreeable to their ſeveral Proportions, as this is dealing with them according to their own Suſpicions. The Author of this Work thinks that in the above Caſe the Complainant's Suit ſhould, on Account of his contradicting himſelf, be wholly rejected." (*c*)

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Book, beginning at Page 25 of the ſame, as follows:

" If One of the Parties complain that an Error took place in the Diviſion, his Complaint muſt not be attended to, it being held in the ſame Light as a Complaint of a fraudulent Bargain, which, in Caſes of Sales concluded by the Principals themſelves, cannot be heard. In Partition, therefore, as in Sales, ſince both Parties have mutually concurred, ſuch a Complaint cannot be heard." (*d*)

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That the next Head of the Defendant's Evidence they ſhould reply to, ſhould be that produced to prove that, according to the eſtabliſhed Uſage of the Country, Jaghires were in their Nature renewable: The contrary to which they ſhould now prove from the Minute of Sir John Shore, which had

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(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXX.
(*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid.
(*c*) Vide Appendix, ibid.
(*d*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

been

been relied upon by the Counſel for the Defendant, in Page 2042 of the printed Minutes, for that Purpoſe.

Read, from Book 598, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 2d April 1788, beginning at Page 153 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 2d April 1788.

Rev. Dept. Wedneſday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, Preſident;
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
and
John Shore Eſquire.

" Mr. Shore delivers in to the Board Copies of his Minutes, which were tranſmitted to the Court of Directors by the Rodney.

" On the Rights and Privileges of Jagheerdars, &c.

" 11. Jagheers were of Two Kinds, unconditional and conditional.

" 12. The former was conferred upon the Munſubdars for their own Maintenance, and that of their Retinue, and the effective Troops attached to their Munſubs; and, as the Dignity itſelf was granted for Life, ſo were the Funds aſſigned for it. (Note D.)

Mr. Shore's Minute on Jagheerdarry Rights.

" 13. It is not to be underſtood by an unconditional Jagheer, that the Munſubdar was exempt from the Performance of any Service. All that is meant by this Term is, that the retaining the Munſub and the Troops attached to it, did not depend upon his holding any particular Office." (*a*)

(No Signature at the End of the Conſultation.)

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 156 of the ſame Book.

" 17. The Sunnud is the Foundation of all the Rights and Privileges annexed to a Jagheer; and it is therefore neceſſary to conſider it with Attention." (*b*)

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 175 of the ſame Book.

" 39. The Honble. the Court of Directors, from Motives of Humanity, have ſuggeſted the Idea of attempting to convert the Jagheer into permanent Property, by conſtituting them Zemindaries. I have ſome Doubts myſelf of the Poſſibility of effecting this, and am of Opinion that Objections would be made by the Jagheerdars upon a general Principle, which appears univerſally to govern the Natives of this Country, that of an Attention to temporary actual Advantages, in Oppoſition to permanent remote Benefits. But there is another, and ſtronger Objection, that the Lands held as Jagheers are actually at preſent Portions of Zemindaries, to the Proprietors of which the Jagheerdars pay a Stipulation under the Name of Malikana. This Term means the Right of Proprietorſhip. There can be little Doubt that the Zemindars would not be ſilent in claiming their Property, upon any Attempt on the Part of the Government to aſſign it over in Perpetuity to others, particularly thoſe who retain their Lands, and pay the Rents thereof to the Jagheerdars. This is the Caſe, as I am informed, with many Zemindars, and a curious Proof of the Inverſion of Right and Property. It may however be immediately declared, that no Perſon ſhall be allowed to proceed to the Poſſeſſion of a Jagheer, by Right of Inheritance, and that all Jagheers upon the Demiſe of the Poſſeſſor ſhall revert to Government. This Declaration is indiſpenſably neceſſary to annihilate that Idea which appears to be entertained that Jagheers are hereditable permanent Property." (*c*)

To ſhew further, that Jaghires were conſidered as permanent Property;

Read, from Book 504, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 9th Auguſt 1770, beginning at Page 483 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 9th Auguſt 1770.

" At a Select Committee; Preſent,
The Honble. John Cartier Eſquire, Preſident;
Claud Ruſſell,
and
Charles Floyer Eſquire.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" The Jaghire formerly held by Mehah Rajah Myhinder is concluded in the Province of Behar, the Rents of which amount to a Lack of Rupees a Year, and was, excluſive of his Stipend,

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCXXXVIII. (*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid. (*c*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

granted,

granted to him by Lord Clive and the Select Committee, in conſequence of his Appointment to his being Second in the Adminiſtration at the City; the Sunnud by which it was held does not particularly mention that it ſhould be reſumed in caſe of his renouncing, or being diſplaced from his Office, and no Jaghires being hereditary but thoſe held by Royal Authority, the Tenure therefore evidently implies that it was granted him for Life.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Richard Becher."

No Signature at the End of the Committee.

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Line of Evidence now purſued by the Managers for the Commons in Reply.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Anſwer to the ſaid Objection.

The Counſel for the Defendant waived their Objection.

Read, from Book 227, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 16th March 1781, beginning at Page 262 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 16th March 1781.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honourable Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;

and

Edward Wheler Eſquire.

" Tranſlation of a Jaguerry Sunnud, in Favour of Mohah Ragah Doolub Ram.

No. 3. Accompanying Preparer's Reports	L.	Seal of Mirza-amber Shah, the Vizier, and Son of the reigning Emperor.	S.

" Be it known to the Chowdries, Carrongoes, Makeedums, and Ryets, and Huſbandmen of the Soubah of Behar, that the Amount of Seventy-five Lacks of Daums having, from the Beginning of Sads Rubea Juchakoaul, been, according to the Zemin or Indorſation, ſettled as a Jaguire on the high and eminent in Dignity Maha Raga Doolubram Mehunder Behader, it is neceſſary that the Rents and Dewanny Dues continue to be duly, truly, and according to the uſual Practice and Cuſtom, anſwered for to the Amil of that Place, and that they do not depart from his Directions about Matters of Account, or deviate from his proper Council and Advice.

" Dated 2d of Rebee ul awul, in the 6th Year of the Reign.

" Tranſlation of the Zemin or Indorſation.

" Let the Zemin be written. Particulars of the Zemin.

" Beſtowed on the high and eminent in Dignity, Maha Rajah Doolub Ram Mehinder, from the Soubah of Behar, from the Beginning of Sads Rubea ul Juchakoahul. Compared with, and found agreeable to, the Regiſter.

75 Lacks of Daums.

" Paſſed the Seal on the 5th of Rebeeulamul, in the 6th of the Reign; and regiſtered in the general Huzoory Regiſter on the 2d of Rubeah ul Amul, in the 6th Year of the Reign. Regiſtered in the Duſter the 2d of Rebeah ul awul, or about the 19th of Auguſt 1765.

Tranſlated.

(Signed) " Jonathan Duncan." (*a*)

Read, further Extracts from the ſame Book, and ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 269 of the ſame.

" Queſtions put to the Canongoes relative to Jaguirs.

" Queſtion. Is a Jagur to be, on the Death of a Jaguirdar, divided amongſt his Children?

" Anſwer. Juguirs are of Two Kinds; One Muſh Roof, or conditional; the other Bela Shert, or unconditional. The conditional One depends on the holding of an Office, and expires with it, reverting to Government on the Diſmiſſion of the Incumbent; whereas the unconditional Jaguir is for Life, and does not revert to Government till after the Holder's Death. Anſwer by Lutfullah Narrain, Canongoe.

" If, in the Caſe of conditional Jaguirs, the Magiſtrate be pleaſed favourably to beſtow on any of the Sons of a deceaſed Jaguirdar the Poſt or Office he had held in his Lifetime, ſuch Son

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXXI.

will alſo be entitled to the Jaguir; and as to the unconditional Jaguir, if in View to the Children's Support it be continued to them, in ſuch Caſe they may divide it between them.

" Extract from the Proceedings of the Superintendant of the Khalſa Records of the 6th November 1775.

" Anſwer of the Canongoes relative to Jaguiry Grants.

" Anſwer of Nerſing, Canongoe.

" If a Perſon dies poſſeſſed of a Jaguir by virtue of a Royal Sunnud, and the Magiſtrate be willing to grant his Son a Proviſion, ſuch Son has a Right to the Jaguir, &c.

" Anſwer of Sercenarain.

" If a Son has a Right to the whole Heritage of his deceaſed Father, and a Perſon dies poſſeſſed of a Jaguir by virtue of a Royal Sunnud, the Son of ſuch Perſon has a Right to ſuch Jaguir.

A true Extract.

(Signed) " Jon^a Duncan.
Prep^t R^s Rev^e Dept^t." (*a*)

Read, from Book 185, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 17th December 1770, beginning at Page 589 of the ſame Book.

" Moorſhedabad, the 17th December 1770.

" At a Conſultation; Preſent,
Richard Becher Eſquire, Preſident;
James Lawrell, and John Graham, } Eſquires.
Mr. Reed abſent.

The Naib Duan attending.

" From Rajah Raje Bullub to the Chief and Controuling Council of Revenues.

" The Soubahdarry of Mahomed Jaffier, and the Dewanee of my Father, were at firſt eſtabliſhed and held upon the ſame Terms; yet the Gentlemen of Council have paid ſo ſtrict an Attention to former Treaties, as even to continue the Soubahdaree in One of the former Sons notwithſtanding his Minority; while the Dewannee of my Father, which is my Right, remains in Suſpence, and undetermined. The ſteady and perſevering Attachment which my Father always ſhewed to the Company's Welfare needs no Explanation, nor have I ever been deficient therein. The Support of 400 Relations and Dependants, beſides nearly 300 Women, is all to ariſe from this Jaghire and Allowance, the Burthen of which now entirely lies upon me. I am therefore hopeful, that from a Deſire to ſupport the Offspring of your Bounty, to promote a Diffuſion of the Juſtice of the Company, as well as to preſerve the ſame Regard to former Treaties, which has been done with reſpect to Meer Jaffier's Sons, you will confirm me in the ſame Station, and continue to me the ſame Allowance and Jaghire which was enjoyed by my Father; that, inheriting my Right, I may diſcharge the Duties of Attachment to the Company's Proſperity and Welfare.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" James Lawrell,
J. Graham." (*b*)

Read, from Book 702, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Committee of Revenue of the 26th of Auguſt 1771, beginning at Page 630 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 26th Auguſt 1771.

" At a Committee of Revenue; Preſent,
The Honble. John Cartier Eſquire, Preſident,
Samuel Middleton, Charles Floyer, John Reed, } Eſquires.
Meſſrs. Ruſſell, Alderſey, and Kelſall, indiſpoſed.

" From the Naib Dewan.

" His Sunnud for his Jaghire, and his Munſub (or Title) from the King, cannot be annulled during Life. But upon the Death of a Father, contrary to Altomgaus, it is neceſſary that the Son obtain a new Grant. In this Matter let the Gentlemen of Council determine as they think beſt.

(Signed at the End of the Committee)
" John Cartier,
Saml Middleton,
John Reed." (*c*)

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXXI. (*b*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXXII.
(*c*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXXIII.

Read,

Read, from a Book, intituled " Bengal Revenue Council, 1789," the following Extracts of a Conſultation, beginning at Page 278 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 15th July 1789.

" At a Council; Preſent,
Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General in Council.
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
and
John Shore Eſquire.

Rev. Dept. Wednesday

" Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th October 1787.

" Read the following Letter from the Chief Sheriſtadar.

" To John Shore Eſquire, Preſident, &c. Members of Board of Revenue, Fort William.

" Gentlemen,

" I have the Honor this Day to receive your Commands of the 2d inſtant, directing me to obtain, and lay before the Board, the Information deſired by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, namely, if upon the Demiſe of the Donee it has been cuſtomary to divide Grants, whether Jaghire or Altumgah, amongſt his Heirs; the Inſtances thereof, if any exiſt; and under whoſe Adminiſtration.

" Suppoſing the Queſtion to refer generally to the Laws and Conſtitution of India, as enforced under the united Authority of the Moghul Emperors, or ſince adopted by the formal Repreſentatives of the ſame Sovereignty, when properly exerciſed throughout the modern diſmembered Eſtates of the Empire, I can have no Heſitation in declaring, that, in reſpect to Jaghires, according to the uſual Terms, Force, and Intention of ſuch Grants, as underſtood technically, or in common Practice, every Idea of a private Right of Inheritance is altogether excluded. All Jaghires ought, and do of Courſe, revert, without Reſerve, as Feudal Property to Government, immediately on Diſmiſſion or Demiſe of the Grantee, and where a Power virtually exiſt of Renewal in Favour of One, Two, or more Deſcendants, the Gift muſt be made under the Form of new and diſtinct Deeds of Inveſtiture; but the Exerciſe of this Power cannot be ſuppoſed applicable in Right or Policy, to any of the Britiſh Dependencies in India.

" In reſpect to Altumghas, which are properly free heritable Grants of Landed Property, or Annual Rent beſtowed on Mahomedans, the Order of Succeſſion, or Diviſion amongſt Heirs, ſhould conſtitutionally be regulated by the eſtabliſhed Muſſulman Civil Law of the Empire. The Moghul Government never interfered on ſuch Occaſions, nor, indeed, in any other ſimilar Caſe, excepting where the Public Revenue might be affected, and therefore came under the Juriſdiction of the Exchequer, farther than to enforce by Perwannahs poſſibly diſputed Sentence pronounced by the Saddarut or Cazy, on the Part of the Iſlamited, or from the Ordinations of the Pundits, in the few Inſtances where Hindoos alone could be concerned.

" Calcutta,
Oct. 6, 1787.

" I have, &c.

(Signed) " James Grant,
Chief Sheriſtadar."

" The Board obſerve Mr. Grant's Letter ſtates to them the Laws of the Mogul Government only in reſpect to Jaghires and Altumgahs, and not the Inſtances of the Diviſion amongſt the Heirs of the Donee, as required on the 2d Inſtant, agreed therefore, the Collectors of Behar be called on in the Terms of the 195 Para. of the Letter from the Court of Directors, under Date 27th March, and the Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, recorded on the 2d Inſtant as follows.

" To Mr. Thomas Law, Collector of Behar.

" Sir,

" We deſire that you will aſcertain and report to us, if upon the Demiſe of the Donee it has been the Cuſtom of the Engliſh Government to divide Grants, (whether Jaghire or Altumgha), amongſt the Heirs of the Donee; the Inſtances thereof, if any exiſt; and under whoſe Adminiſtration.

" We are, &c.

" Ordered alſo, That the Roy Royan and Sudder Canongoes be called on to report what Inſtances have occurred ſince the Acceſſion of the Company to the Dewany in Bengal and Oriſſa.

" Ordered, That the Letter from the Chief Sheriſtadar lie for Conſideration until the Receipt of the Reports required.

" Rev. Board.

A true Extract.

(Signed) " J. H. Harrington, Secretary.

" Roy

(Copy.) " Roy Royan.—On the 9th October laſt I was directed to report to the Board, whether or not, agreeably to the Raujee Ulmolli, a Jaghire or Altumga, on the Deceaſe of the Proprietor, be deviſable among his Heirs; and whether or not any Inſtances of this Kind have occurred ſince the Company's Acquiſition of the Dewanny: I was moreover deſired to obtain Information on theſe Points from the Canongoes, for the further Satisfaction of the Board.

" In anſwer to the above Order I have now the Honour to obſerve, that on the Demiſe of a Jaghiredar or Altumgadah, his Lands deſcend to his Heirs, and that they are not divided among them in ſeparate Portions, except where the Heirs diſagree among themſelves, in which Caſe the Produce of the Land only is divided. In ſome Inſtances the Jaghires of deceaſed Jaghiredars, on the Repreſentation of the Non-exiſtence of an Heir, have been attached, and an Inveſtigation into them ſet on Foot; the Inſtances of Jaghires and Altumgahs that have deſcended to the Heirs of the Proprietors ſince the Grant of the Dewanny are ſpecified below.

" In the Subah of Bengal.

" Jaghires.

" The Jaghire of Mahomed Eitch Kawn, ſituated in Jeſſore, devolved to his Heirs.

" The Jaghire of Mahommed yoa Baig Khan, ſituated in the Hoogly Diſtrict, deſcended to his Poſterity.

" On the Deceaſe of Antony Feringhy, his Muſhroo Jaghire of the Tannah of Hoogly devolved to his Heirs.

" Ultumga.

" On the Deceaſe of Moulary Sere his Ultumgha, ſituated in the Purgunnah of Luſkerpore, deſcended to his Heirs.

" The Altumga of Ally Azeem Cawn, in the Purgunnah of Nuloly and Lantore, belonging to the Chuckla of Bhooma, devolved to his Deſcendants.

" In the Diſtrict of Sylket, the Ultumagah of Holary Mahommed Shakes Khaun, and Mahommed Munaum, deſcended to their reſpective Heirs.

" In the Soubah of Behar.

" Jaghires.

" On the Demiſe of the Nourool Muneer Holdowlah, his Jaghire in the Purgunnah of Shaiſtajaunpore, &c. deſcended to his Poſterity.

" Nangeer buſy, &c. the Jagheer of Maha Raza Mihindor, deſcended to his Poſterity.

" The Deſcendant of Maha Raza Sheeſtaub Ray ſucceeded to the Jagheer of Purgunnah Saurah, &c.

" The Jagheer of Ahmud Ally Khan, the Son of Hukiem Baig Cawn, devolved to his Heirs.

" The Jagheer of Roy Roopchund, in the Purgunnah of Akberpoor, &c. is now enjoyed by his Heirs.

" On the Death of Roy Sirdar Singh, his Jaghire in the Purgunnah of Bhoofaury, &c. deſcended to his Children.

" The Jagheer of Mur Buchoo in the Purgunnah of Sauroun, was held by his Heir, but is now under Attachment.

" The Jagheers of Meize Erich Khaun, in the Purgunnah of Havelly Behar, and Tillerah, &c. were continued to his Heirs, on the Deceaſe of the original Proprietor.

" On the Deceaſe of Roy Sadoo Ram, his Jaghire in the Purgunnah of Gyaſpore devolved to his Heirs.

" Ultumgas.

" The Ultumga Mohaul of Shakbag baig Khawn, ſituated in the Purgunnah of Sunaut, &c. devolved to his Heirs.

" On the Death of Meer Jyfe Ulta, his Ultumgah Mehaul, in the Purgunnah of Nara, &c. in Sircar Sarum, deſcended to his Son Gholaum Ally Khan, in whoſe Name it now ſtands.

" The Ultumgha of Gholaum Gehya Khan, ſituated in Purgunnah Nobeetpore, devolved to his Poſterity.

" On the Death of Budder Holdeen, his Ultumgah, in the Purgunnah of Saura, deſcended to his Heirs.

* Sic in Orig. " The Ultumga of Hukeem Ahmud, ſituated in the Purgunnah of Havaly Azeemabad, * to his Heirs.

" On the Demiſe of Mohummuddy Khaun, alias Bulchoo, his Ultumga, in the Purgunnah of Beſſara, deſcended to his Heirs, who are now in Poſſeſſion of it.

" Dated Febr^{y} 1788. " Tranſlated March 25th 1788.

(Signed) " A. Caldecot,
D^{y} Pn^{t} B^{e} T^{r}."

" Extract

" Extract from Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th January 1788.

" Read the following Letter and Enclosure from the Collector of Behar:

" To John Shore Esquire, President, and Members of Board of Revenue, Fort William.

" Gentlemen,

" I have the Honour to submit to your Perusal a Report upon the Question referred to me in your Letter of the 9th October, which my Enquiries have confirmed to be agreeable to ancient Usage.

" I remain, &c.
(Signed) " Tho' Law,
Collector."

" Gya,
14th Dec. 1787.

" Busteram Daroge of the Duster Amanuf, delivers in the following Report on the 13th December 1787.

" Having been ordered to report whether Jaghires and Utumgas, on the Decease of the Proprietors, are divided among the Heirs or not, I have to represent that Jaghires are attached to the Name of the Holder, on whose Decease a Division among his Heirs is not allowed, but the Confirmation of the Grant, in the Name of his Children or other Hereditary Claimants, depends on the Discretion of Government, and consequently many Persons, previously to the Company's Dewanny, and since that Period, have been appointed to succeed to, and possessed the Jaghires as Heirs. The Estate of the late Nabob Munnurud Dowlah afford an Exception, as not only the Sons, but the Widows, hold it distributed among them. With respect to Uttumgahs which are granted to the Descendants or Children from Family to Family, and Generation to Generation, without any specific Name, there is no Doubt of their being divided, as a Division invariably is established.

" A true Translate.
(Signed) " T. Law,
Collector."

" Agreed: We answer as follows.

" To Mr. Thomas Law, Collector of Behar.

" Sir,

" We have received your Letter of the 14th ult. with its Enclosure; but as they do not furnish the Information desired by us on the 9th of October last, we must again require a Statement, detailing the several Instances that have actually occurred in your Collectorship since the Company's Accession to the Dewanny, as well of the Resumption as of Continuations of Jaghires on the Death of the Grantee.

" We are, &c.

" To John Shore Esquire, President, and Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort William.

" Gentlemen,

" I am honoured with your Letter of the 15th Instant, and have the Pleasure to transmit you on Account of the Resumption, or Continuation of the Jaghires, to the Heirs of the Jaghiredars, since the Year 1772.

" Before that Period the Proceedings were not kept with Accuracy in the Amanut Duster.

" From this Statement it appears, that Jaghires being granted for Life, the Mode of continuing them to the Heirs of the former Proprietors rests entirely on the Approbation of Government.

" In some Instances the Grants particularize Mutalookan, or Family, on the doubtful Extent of which Expression I had the Honor of addressing you on the 7th January. I submit to your Judgment, whether such Jaghires are to be considered as hereditary, as Rent Free Lands, or resumable on the Death of the present Possessors.

" Uttumgah Lands lineally descending to the Heirs of the Incumbent's, Government have never interposed in dividing their Property; if, indeed, the Parties enter into a Dispute concerning their respective Shares, the Cause is then submitted for Decision to the Dewanny Adawlut.

" I remain, &c.
(Signed) " Thomas Law,
Collector."

" Gya,
July 25th, 1788.

" ACCOUNT of the Jaghires in the Diſtrict of Bahar, &c. which have been

Names of the Jaghiredars.	Purgunnahs.	Daams.	Rupees.
Iſmael Cooly Cawn —	Havily Bahar —	7,40,000	8,845 1 0
Ditto — —	Tillara — —	8,100	100 0 0
Ditto — —	Shajehanpoor —	20,000	215 2 0
Ditto — —	Soriſſa Hajipoor —	1,57,800	2,260 10 6
Ditto — —	Saunda —	4,30,800	1,696 2 0
Ditto — —	Gyaſpore —	95,000	995 0 0
Ditto — —	Monghir —	2,59,420	574 9 0
Mozuffer Alli Cawn —	Jacur Tirhcot —	2,21,500	1,093 9 0
Ditto — —	Bindroh ditto —	1,08,500	958 3 3
Murlydar — —	Luſukpore ditto —	6,86,500	15,322 10 0
Alli Aſhgur — —	Gudajawund ditto —	70,000	793 0 0
Ditto — —	Nobutpore Bullia —	50,000	285 8 0
Meer Syfulla — —	Gudajawund Tirhoot	2,30,144	2,388 8 0
Ditto — —	Hawy ditto —	1,25,000	2,661 0 0
Alli Coſſim Cawn —	Shapore Muneet —	3,34,710	3,750 0 0
Meer Butchoo —	Saſſeram —	1,60,000	7,055 4 0
Golaum Gofe Cawn —	Hincha —	1,00,000	1,169 0 0
Ditto — —	Goh — —	66,667	1,423 0 0
Buſund Ali Cawn —	Gyaſpore —	1,07,000	662 4 0
Bacur Ali Cawn —	Shapore Muneer —	4,00,000	3,018 0 0
Abul Coſſim Cawn —	Sanda — —	62,000	91 4 0
Ditto — —	Biccy Tirhoot —	2,400	26 0 0
Ditto — —	Narumdecur ditto —	42,660	518 11 0
Hady Cooly Cawn —	Havily Bahar —	60,000	739 10 0
Ditto — —	Gyaſpore —	1,00,000	1,050 0 0
Ditto — —	Soriſſa — —	25,600	361 11 6
Amam Aly Cawn —	Gyaſpore —	50,000	525 0 0
Jumeyet Roy — —	Biſwuch —	18,420	1,553 11 0
Mahomed Cozim —	Saunda —	25,000	116 4 0
Mahomed Jaffier Cooly Cawn	Arwul — —	50,900	472 11 6
Mahomed Bacur —	Goh — —	4,445	97 0 0
Mahomed Velayet Oolla —	Incha — —	86,071	1,226 11 3
Ditto — —	Goh — —	67,322	1,180 11 0
Golaum Emanud Dien —	Incha — —	25,000	300 7 3
Ditto — —	Goh — —	20,893	479 6 0
Mahomed Hundzah —	Sucunporah Monghis	30,000	454 0 0
Ditto — —	Selimabad ditto —	88,748	383 0 0
Total Jaghires —	Reſumed —	50,75,950	64,842 9 3
Maha Raja Shitabroy —	Saunda — —	4,00,000	3,051 12 0
Ditto — —	Shapore Munur —	6,00,000	4,869 0 0
Ditto — —	Tillara — —	7,15,115	9,374 1 6
Ditto — —	Biſevice — —	5,00,000	32,000 0 0
Ditto — —	Cuſmur Saurun —	3,00,000	6,600 0 0
Ditto — —	Bernul Tirkoot —	7,43,500	6,787 0 0
Ditto — —	Jercil Tirkoot —	30,56,500	1,428 9 6
Ditto — —	Peluk — —	3,00,000	8,927 8 9
Ditto — —	Biſſara Hajepore —	3,00,000	557 12 0
Pai Bauky, Khalſa Sherefa —	Saunda — —	8,56,558	3,478 11 0
	Mulky Hajepore —	2,01,300	945 0 0
Zahir Huſſein Cawn —	Saunda — —	75,400	457 0 0
Ditto — —	Gyaſpore —	600	17 8 0
Ditto — —	Baul Saurum —	3,00,000	1,404 1 0
Ditto — —	Soriſſa — —	26,900	337 8 0
Mahomed Eritch Cawn —	Saunda — —	1,48,632	1,965 0 0
Ditto — —	Amertoo —	3,00,000	3,000 0 0
Ditto — —	Shajehunpore —	46,080	613 11 0
Ditto — —	Tillara — —	47,500	191 14 0
Ditto — —	Mudry Tirhoot —	2,78,231	1,253 0 0

resumed or continued to the Heirs of the Jaghiredars, since the Year 1178.

REMARKS.

" Resumed.

" On the Death of Ismael Cooly Cawn, in the Year 1175 Fussily, Ahmed Hussein Cawn obtained a Grant in his Name from the King, and got Possession; but it was resumed in the Year 1179 Fussily, on the Examination of the Sunnuds by Mr. Vansittart.

" His Grant not being produced on the Examination of the Sunnuds by Mr. Vansittart, and being dead, it was resumed in the Year 1179 Fussily. On the Death of the Murlydar, in the Year 1179, the Jaghire was resumed—It was resumed on his Death in 1179.

" It was held by a Grant from the King, and on his Decease, in 1184 Fussily, was resumed in the Year 1186 F. Y.; it was released in Favor of his Sons by Order of the Governor General and Council; but was resumed on the Complaint of Rajah Mahdo Sing, Farmer of Turhoot, at the End of the Year 1187 F. Y.; and has never been restored.

" He got Possession by a Grant from the King, and on his Death in 1190.

" Dº . . . Dº . . . . . it was resumed.

" This Grant from the King was for 5,00,000 Daams; and on his Death, in the Year 1184, the Governor General and Council continued the Jaghire in the Name of Munny Nair Cowei, Second Wife of Ahmed Cawn, Father of Golaum Ghose Cawn, and to his Relations, pursuant to a Sunnud of the Patna Council; the Share, which was possessed by Munny Nair Cowi, was resumed on her Death in 1190 Fussily.

" Bisnut Ally Cawn possessed it by a Grant from the King; but dying, it was resumed in 1193, on the Examination of the Sunnuds by Mr. Bushby and Holt.

" It was possessed by a Grant from the King; and after his Death, Mr. Vansittart, on his Examination of Sunnuds, continued it to Agha Abul Husseins, his Son; after whose Death, it was resumed by Mr. Bushby and Holt in 1190 F. Y.

" He got Possession by a Grant from the King, but dying, it was resumed in 1193, at the Time of registering the Sunnuds by Mr. Bushby and Holt.

Dº	Dº	Dº
Dº	Dº	Dº
Dº	Dº	Dº
Dº	Dº	Dº

" His Grant not being produced at the Time of the Sunnuds being examined by Mr. Vansittart, nor at the Time of Mr. Bushby and Holt, and having died, it was resumed in 1193 F. Y.

He got Possession by a Grant from the King, and on his Decease, it was resumed in the Year 1194 Fussily.

" He held Possession of a Grant for 1,53,093 Daams from the King; and after his Death, a Sunnud was granted from the Patna Council, pursuant to Orders of the Governor General and Council, on the 16th October 1788, or 3 Cantic 1188 F. Y. for the Continuation of it to his Sons Velayet Ullah Cawn, and Wally Ullah Cawn. On the Death of Velayet Ulla Cawn in 1194, his Proportion of the Jaghire was resumed.

" He got Possession by a Grant from the King; and after his Death, his Vakeel states, it was resumed by the Collector in 1190 Fussuly.

" Continued.

" It was put in his Possession by a Grant from the King; and after his Decease, the Governor General in Council granted a Sunnud for its Continuation to Maha Raja Cullian Sing, his Son, dated the 4th Rajeb, and 15th Year of the Reign, or 22d Sept. 1773.

" This has been annexed to the Khalsa Shereefa, and held by Maha Rajah Shitabroy, after whose Death it was continued by the Authority above specified to Maha Rajah Cullian Sing.

" He got Possession of it by a Grant from the King; and after his Decease, the Governor General and Council granted a Sunnud for its Continuation, in the Name of Mahomed Hussein Cawn, his Son, under Date the 27th June 1773, or 5th Rubbyulsang, and 14th Year of the Reign.

" It was put in his Possession by a Sunnud from the King; and after his Decease, a Sunnud was granted from the Patna Council, by Orders of the Governor General and Council, dated the 17th August 1780, or 2d Bhadun 1187 Fy, for its Continuation to his Daughters, Omdut ul Nissa, and Umnea Khanum; since which they obtained a Sunnud from the Supreme Council, under Date to the 12th October 1781, or 8th Assin 1188.

" Account of the Jaghires in the Diſtrict of Bahar, &c.

Names of the Jaghiredars.	Purgunnahs.	Daams.	Rupees.
Mahomed Eritch Cawn —	Balla Tirhoot —	1,75,808	780 0 0
Ditto — —	Numawan ditto —	21,005	627 5 3
Ditto — —	Burwary ditto —	50,000	510 0 0
Ditto — —	Jacur ditto —	1,69,000	485 6 0
Ditto — —	Teerſut ditto —	27,000	933 0 0
Ditto — —	Nizamudcinpore ditto	20,000	100 0 0
Ditto — —	Biſwar Tirhoot —	4,24,550	1,461 0 0
Ditto — —	Luckunpore Monghir	1,39,958	2,100 0 0
Ditto — —	Harily Bahar —	2,16,416	2,763 0 0
Ditto — —	Arwull — —	1,00,000	875 0 0
Aboo Mahomed Cawn —	Baragawaun —	51,500	1,070 7 6
Ditto — —	Luckunpore —	1,40,000	2,100 0 0
Ditto — —	Harily Bahare —	1,00,000	294 0 0
Ditto — —	Arwull — —	25,450	218 0 0
Ditto — —	Rutty Hajepore —	39,800	317 10 6
Ditto — —	Nobutpore Bullia —	1,24,000	182 8 0
Ditto — —	Saunda — —	62,000	91 4 0
Sirp Sook — —	Rajegeer —	1,40,862	490 13 0
Ditto — —	Harily Bahar —	1,65,000	890 10 9
Shuker Alla Cawn —	Incha — —	2,98,938	4,259 15 0
Ditto — —	Goh — —	4,19,062	73,628 0 0
Golaum Goſe Cawn —	Incha — —	2,00,000	3,107 0 0
Ditto — —	Goh — —	1,33,333	2,077 0 0
Imaumud Dein — —	Incha — —	61,071	926 4 0
Ditto — —	Goh — —	46,429	701 4 0
Roy Joodaram —	Nobutpore Bullia —	1,00,000	400 0 0
Roy Himmul Sahay —	Ahur Tirhoot —	20,000	114 5 0
Ditto — —	Nadibuſady ditto —	1,80,000	2,118 0 0
Roy Roopchund —	Akherper Tahoot —	2,360	511 0 0
Ditto — —	Paja ditto —	1,04,000	843 5 6
Ditto — —	Duriva ditto —	1,19,100	953 8 0
Ditto — —	Ramchawund ditto —	90,000	1,475 8 0
Plahim Ali Cawn— —	Gudachurwimd ditto	70,000	858 8 0
Ahmudali Beg Cawn —	Maunpoor ditto —	12,39,639	22,363 0 0
Doolubram — —	Nagerbuſy ditto —	23,00,000	38,829 6 9
Ditto — —	Nypoor Hajepoor —	3,45,400	21,572 0 0
Ditto — —	Rutty ditto —	17,94,600	13,820 13 9
Muneerud Dowla —	Biſwuck — —	11,10,989	15,000 0 0
Ditto — —	Shajehampore —	24,76,784	32,899 5 0
Ditto — —	Beempore —	28,93,909	35,141 11 0
Ditto — —	Arurd — —	12,92,200	22,539 0 0
Ditto — —	Baul Sarum —	3,93,996	12,000 0 0
Raja Sadoram —	Gyaſpore —	54,490	654 0 0
Kadi Hſ. Cawn —	Jillook Chauer —	50,000	300 0 0
Ditto — —	Gudachauſind —	29,394	338 8 0
Ditto — —	Feerſut — —	10,500	191 8 0
Total Jaghires —	Continued —	2,69,36,399	3,44,902 8 0

which have been resumed, &c. continued.

REMARKS.

" He was put in Possession by a Grant from the King; on his Death, it was continued to his Sons and Family by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General and Council, dated the 20th November 1778, or 15th Aughun 1186.

" He possessed it by a Grant from the King; on his Death, it was continued to his Sons Cheidy Loll and Choong Loll, by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, in pursuance of Orders from the Governor General and Council, under Date the 20th November 1779, or 1st Aughun 1187.

" He possessed it by a Grant from the King; on his Death, it was continued to Rushed Ulla Cawn and Ekram Ulla Cawn, &c. his Sons, by the Patna Council, on the 2d Shaban, and the 14th of the Reign, or 29th October 1772.

" He obtained it by a Grant from the King; on his Decease, the Governor General and Council ordered its Continuation in the Name of his Family and Munny Nour Cawn, second Wife of Ahmed Cawn, Father of Golaum Ghose Cawn, agreeable to a Sunnud of the Patna Council, dated the 13th February 1777, or 21st Maug 1184; the Share of Munny Nour Cawn was resumed on his Decease, and the Remainder of the Jaghire is possessed by his Family.

" His Grant from the King was for 1,53,093 Daams; on his Death, it was continued to his Sons Velayet Ulla Cawn and Wally Ully Cawn, by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General and Council, dated the 16th October 1780, or 3d Cautic 1188; on the Death of Velayet Ulla Cawn in 1190, his Proportion of the Jaghire was resumed, and Wally Ulla Cawn has Possession of the Remainder.

" He was put in Possession by a Perwannah of the Nazim, and a Grant from the King; on his Decease it was resumed in 1186, but continued in the following Year to Roy Kirachund, his Brother, by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General and Council, under Date the 20th July 1780, or 4th Sawren 1187.

" He obtained it by a Grant from the King; on his Death it was continued to his Nephew, and Son, by Adoption, Roy Mujelis Sahay, by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, pursuant to Orders of the Governor General; and after his Decease the Brothers of Mujelis Sahay aforesaid got Possession, in Right of a Decree of the Patna Council, dated the 9th December 1779, or 19th Maug 1187, and a Decision of Appeal to Calcutta.

" He was put in Possession by a Grant from the King; on his Death in 1183, his Jaghire was resumed; it remained in Resumption until the Year 1188; it was continued by a Sunnud of Mr. ————, Grand Collector of the Districts, under Date the 23d October 1782, or 2d Cautic 1190, to his Sons Hera Loll and Moly Loll, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General in Council.

" He got Possession by a Grant from the King; on his Death, it was continued in the Name of his Family, by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, dated the 10th July 1777, or 20th Affar 1184, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General in Council.

" He got Possession by a Grant from the King; and on his Death, it was resumed from the Year 1183 to 1184 F'; it was continued in the Year 1185 to Affgur Ali Cawn and Akeer Aly Cawn, his Sons, by a Sunnud of the Patna Council, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General and Council, dated the 4th December 1777, or 19th Aughun 1185.

" The Sunnud never appeared; and after his Decease in 1178, his Jaghire was resumed, and remained in Resumption until the Year 1188; in the Year 1189, a Sunnud was granted from the Governor General and Council, dated 5th July 1781, or 24 Affar 1188 F', for the Continuation of it in the Name of Maha Raja Rugo Bullub.

" The Sunnud was not produced; but it appeared from a Purwanna of the Nazim, that he got Possession by a Grant from the King; since his Death, it has been distributed to his Sons and Widows, in consequence of Orders from the Governor General and Council.

" He was put in Possession by a Grant from the King; on his Death, Mr. Bathurst, Collector of the District, continued the Jaghire in the Name of his Family.

" He possessed it in virtue of a Grant from the King; after his Death, Mr. Bushby, on the Examination of Sunnuds, resumed it in the Year 1192; the Year following, the Governor General and Council ordered its Continuance in the Name of Mahomed Aly and Mahomed Hussan Cawn, his Sons, on the 6th October 1785, or 18th Assin 1193 Fusily.

" To John Shore Eſquire, Preſident, and Members of the Board of Revenue.

" Gentlemen,

" I am honoured with your Letter of the 14th Inſtant, calling upon me for the Reports of Jaghires and Ultumgahs required in your Directions, under Date the 29th October 1787, and 8th January 1788.

" Upon a Reference to my Addreſs of the 14th December 1787, your Secretary will ſhew that I had the Honour to acknowledge your Letter of the 9th October, and that upon the 25th July 1788, I ſubmitted to your Peruſal a full Account of the Reſumption and Continuation of the Jaghires ſince the Year 1772.

" The Ultumgahs, &c. deſirous of Hereditary Alienations, I was enquiring into, when I was honoured with your Letter of the 5th September, which implied a Suſpence of Inveſtigation, until the Collectors replied to the ſeveral Queſtions therein, reſpecting the Inconveniencies of reviſing Sunnuds, and propoſing ſpecific Rules for theſe Enquiries, which had hitherto clogged the Proceedings, occupied valuable Time, incurred Expence, and haraſſed ancient Families, with immaterial Benefit to Government.

" In my Reply thereto, under Date 25th September 1788, I ventured, with all Deference, to ſubmit my Opinions upon the Proceſs leaſt informal, expenſive, and objectionable; for a Collector cannot allot ſufficient Time from his other eſſential Duties, to make a complete Statement of all the Changes ſince the Company's Dewanny; nor can the Board rely ſufficiently thereon to make Reſumptions. Pardon me, Gentlemen, if I alſo acknowledge a Reluctance, during the Interval of Expectation for your definite Orders, to haraſs the Remnants of great Families with Peons, and their Wages, after the ſtrict Scrutinies ſo lately made in this Province, whilſt being ultimately nugatory, operated upon my Mind.

" If, Gentlemen, I have miſconſtrued your particular Letter of the 5th September 1788, I hope that my explicit Anſwer thereto will plead my Excuſe, and that I ſhall not incur your Cenſure, by poſtponing a Summons of all the preſent Ultumgahdars, Aymadars, &c. which occurred to me as a cauſeleſs Vexation and Burthen, until you determine on the beſt Mode for Government's Proceeding.

" Gya,
May 20th, 1789.

I am, &c.
(Signed) " Tho' Law."

" Revd Board.

" True Extract.
(Signed) " J. H. Harrington,
Secretary."

" To John Shore Eſquire, Preſident, &c. Members of the Board of Revenue, Fort William.

" Gentlemen,

" I have been honoured with your Letter of the 14th Inſtant, requiring a Report of the Inſtances that have occurred in my Collectorſhip, ſince the Company's Acceſſion to the Dewanny of Reſumption, or Continuation to the Heirs of Ultunghare and Jagur Lands, in the Demiſe of the Grantee.

" Ullumgha Lands being granted in Perpetuity to the Grantees and their Deſcendants, there is no Inſtance of any Reſumption of them, ſince the Company's Acceſſion to the Dewanny.

" The Jageers reſumed ſince that Period, are as follows:

" Jageer of Abool Coſſim Khaum, in Pergunnahs Pringee and Naredeegur, in Sircar Tirhoot of the Jumma Goozaaſht, of Rupees 544 11, reſumed upon the Demiſe of the Grantee in 1195 Fuſily, and its Revenue now annexed to the Bazee Zemeen Reſumption.

" Jageer of Meer Syb Ullah, in Pergunnah Haavy, of the Jumma Goozaſht, of R^s 2,061, reſumed after the Demiſe of the Grantee in 1184 Fuſily. In 1186 it was reſtored to his Heirs; but in conſequence of a Repreſentation of Rajah Madhoo Sing, it was again reſumed in 1187, and annexed to the general Revenue of Terhoot.

" Jageer of Ally Aſkgur, in Purgunnah Gurchowns, of the Jummah Goozaſht, of Rupees 783, reſumed upon the Demiſe of the Grantee in 1179 Fuſily, and annexed to the General Revenues of Terhort Jagur, of Meer Syf Ullah, in Pergunnah Gurchown, of the Juma Goozaſtee, of Rupees 2,388 8, in the ſame Predicament as this Grantee's Jagur, in Pergunnah Haavy above mentioned.

" Jageer Rad Menbedhur, in Pergunnah Niſſingpore Coorah, of the Jumma Goozaaſht, of Rupees 15,322 10, reſumed upon the Demiſe of the Grantee in 1179 Fuſily, and annexed to the General Revenue of Tirhoot.

" Jageer of Iſmael Cooly Khan, in Sareſſa, of the Jumma Goozaſht, of Rupees 2,260 10 6, reſumed after the Death of the Grantee in 1179; its Revenue, till 1193 Fuſily, was collected under the Head of Mahal Iſmael Cootry Khan, and in that Year it was annexed to the Jumma of the Pergunnah, by Orders from the Committee of Revenue.

" Jageer of Hadee Cooley Khawn, in Saraſſa, of the Jumma Goozaſht, of Rupees 361 11 6, reſumed after the Death of the Grantee in 1193 Fuſily, its Revenue is now annexed to the Baza Zemeen Reſumptions.

" All

" All other Jageers, and all Altumghas, have been continued to the Heirs of the Grantee after their Death, as particularized in the Reports at large, tranſmitted to the Board on the 24th October 1788, and 23d March 1789.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) " R. Bathurſt,
Collector.

" Tirhoot,
26th May.

" A true Copy.

(Signed) " J. H. Harrington."

" To John Shore Eſquire, Preſident, &c. Members of the Revenue Board.

" Gentlemen,

" I am favoured with your Letter of the 9th October laſt, requiring me to report, if on the Demiſe of the Donee it has been the Cuſtom of the Engliſh Government to divide Grants amongſt the Heirs of the Donee, and the Inſtances thereof, if any exiſt.

" Only Two Caſes have come to my Knowledge; but in theſe there was no Interference on the Part of the Engliſh Government: One is Ultumgah of Meer Syfullah, the Separation of which happened about Six Years ago; and the other, the Ultumgah of Hermarauge, which took place only Two Years ago. The Separation was adjuſted by the Families, without reporting or referring to the Sudder Cutchery.

" I am, &c.
(Signed) " A. Montgomery."

" Chuprah,
26th Feb. 1788.

" To John Shore Eſquire, Preſident, and Members of the Board of Revenue.

" Gentlemen,

" I have been favoured with your Letter of the 14th ultimo, requiring to be informed of the Inſtances which have occurred in this Collectorſhip, ſince the Company's Acceſſion to the Dewanny, of Reſumptions, or Continuance to the Heirs of Ultumgan and Jaghire Lands, on the Demiſe of the Grantee. The Two following are the only Inſtances which have occurred ſince the Company's Acceſſion to the Dewanny: Firſt, On the Death of Aboo Mahomed Khan, his Jaghire in Pergunnah Banagyah was reſumed, and on the 20th November 1778, was releaſed to the Heirs of the ſaid Mahomed Kharon, by the Patna Council, in the Name of Mirza Mahomed Ally, his Son. The Jaghire conſiſts of 51,500 Dawms. On the Death of Meer Bootehoo, the Jaghire in Purgunnah Safferam, was reſumed by me in the Fuſſily Year 1191, and the Produce is now brought to the Credit of Government

" I am, &c.
(Signed) " W. A. Brooke,
Coll'.

" Shahabad,
1ſt June 1789.

" Revenue Board.

" A true Copy.
(Signed) " J. H. Harrington,
Secretary." (*a*)

Read, from Book 703, already delivered in, intituled " Bengal Country Correſpondence," the following Extracts, beginning at Page 101 of the ſame Book.

" The Three following Sunnuds the Governor granted to Rajah Kullean Sing at Patna the 21ſt September 1773.

" Be it known unto all Chowdries, Canoongoes, Ryots, and Huſbandmen, and to all the Inhabitants in general of the Pergunnah of Beſſoul, Tellada, Shahpoor, Menneer, Guſhteer, Sarah, Belia Ellich and Bared, and Zarell, in the Dependencies of the Province of Behar, That the Jaghier and Ultumga which were poſſeſſed by Meha Raja Shitabroy are now continued and confirmed, and continued in the Name of Rajah Kullean Sing, as indorſed on the Back hereof. It is neceſſary that you wait on the Officers of the ſaid Rajah, and diſcharge to them your uſual and cuſtomary Malguzarry, without conſidering any One as having any Participation therein.

" Contents of the Zimmum, or what is wrote on the Back of the Sunnud.

" The Daums of the Jaghires of the Pergunnahs Biſſoul, &c. are confirmed and eſtabliſhed in the Name of Rajah Kullean Sing Bahadar, as hereunder written.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXXIV.

" Tranſlation

" Tranſlation of the Second Sunnud.

" Be it known to the Chowdries, Canongoes, Ryots, Huſbandmen, and to all the Inhabitants in general of the Village of Raſhpoor Kuttaha, Purgunnah Mitkee Joppeh Beluah, in the Pergunna Mugonwah, dependant on the Sircar of Champerun and Pergunnah Sarah Behah, in the Dependancies of the Soubah of Behar, That the Daams which were appropriated out of the Pai Backhee, or Balance, of the above-mentioned Villages, for the Expences of Meha Rajah Shitab Roy, are now continued and confirmed or ſpecified on the Zamma or Back thereof, unto Rajah Kullean Sing: It is therefore required of you that you do ſubmit yourſelves to the Officers of the ſaid Rajah, and pay the Daums which have been uſual and cuſtomary, without conſidering any Perſon as a Participator therein. On this Occaſion know the ſtricteſt Injunctions.

" Contents of the Zimmeen.

" The Daums out of the Pai Bakhee of the Village of Rahpoor, &c. as ſpecified underneath, have been continued and confirmed unto Rajah Kullean Sing.

" Tranſlation of the Third Sunnud.

" Written 23d September.

" To the Chowdries and Canoongoes of the Maal and Syer of the Soubah of Bahar, Be it known, That the Mehaulaat Syer Rahdarry, or the Department of the Road Duties, has been put under the Engliſh Gentlemen. The Peſhcuſh Ahema and Perchun, &c. upon Purchaſes and Sales at Out Places, whatſoever remained excluſive of the Rahdarry, were granted to Meha Rajah Shitab Roy, and are now heredítably confirmed to Rajah Kullean Sing. It is required that you do attend on his Gomaſtah, and pay him the Malguzzarry without demanding every Year a new Sunnud. On this Occaſion know the ſtricteſt Injunctions.

" Contents of the Zemmeen, or what is wrote on the Back.

" The Mehals, as ſpecified underneath, which were held by Meha Rajah Shitab Roy, are now heredítably continued and confirmed unto you."

Read, from Book 579, already delivered in, intituled, " Bengal Secret Council 1786," the following Extract from the Appendix to a Conſultation of the 23d June 1786, beginning at Page 818 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 23d June 1786.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. John Macpherſon Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
John Stables Eſquire,
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
Lieut. General Sloper indiſpoſed.

" N° 4. Copy of Bundoo Khan's Sunnud, firſt granted for 2,000 R' from the Jumma of certain Villages, R' 2,000.—Copy of a Perwanna under the Seal, and under the Engliſh Signature of Amanduddowla Jelladut Jung, Mr. Haſtings, Bahadar, on the 8th Day of the Month Shawal, in the 23d Year of the Reign, as follows:

" Let the Valiant Bundoo Khan know, as out of Regard to your good Services, the Mooza Jellalpoor, &c. belonging to the Pergunna Tatta, has been beſtowed upon you in the Way Jagheer Altumgha, it is neceſſary that, with Eaſe of Mind having cultivated and arranged the ſaid Mooza, you take it into your own Poſſeſſion.

(Signed) " Warren Haſtings.

" N' 5. Copy of the Second Sunnud to Bundoo Khan, granting the whole Jumma of ſuch Villages, Four in Number, upon a Kuptabood Jumma thereof, amounting to 4,000 R' per Annum, R' 4,000.—Copy of a Perwanna under the Seal and Engliſh Signature of Furzand Saadetmund Ameer unmoulk Amoududowla, Governor General Warren Haſtings, Bahadar Jelladut Jung, on the 5th of the Month Jihija, in the 26th Year of the Reign, as follows:

" Let the Amils and Moteſuddies of Affairs, preſent and future, and the Zemindars and Chowdries, and the Peaſants and Tillers, and Cultivators and Inhabitants, &c. of Pergunnah and Sircar of Chunar, included in the Soubah Allahabad, know: As the good Services of the Valiant Bundoo Khan to the Government of the Rulers of the Engliſh Company have come to Light, out of Conſideration to his Deſerts, the Village of Jellalpoor, &c. in the ſaid Purgunna, with the Moul and Sayers, and all the Land, except the Debtor and Burmoter, and Chiſhnabun and Kanabarree, and Motwoiun, and the Peers and Fakkeers, and the Aimd Maufee Maamoolee, and other Things, Keruajee and Kaaridge Jemma, from the Beginning of the Autumn Harveſt of the Year 1189 Faſſelle, conformably to Zimmuns, has been fixed in the Way of Jagheer Uttungha to the ſaid Bundoo Khan, that for ever, being ready for Service, he may expend Year by Year, for his own Neceſſities, with his Children, the Receipt of the ſaid Jagheer. It is neceſſary, that applying himſelf

ſelf fully to the Duties and Concerns of the Mooza Jagheer, he do not omit unexecuted One Point of the Articles of Wiſdom and Circumſpection; and that performing approved Attention to the Peaſants, and all the Inhabitants of the ſaid Mooza, he kept them ſatisfied and thankful to him, and make full Exertions for the Cultivation and Repairs; and do not prevent or interfere with the Charities, and other above written Kaaridge Jumma; and the Duty of you all is this, that knowing the ſaid Bundoo Khan to be the fixed Jagheerdar of the ſaid Mooza, you attend upon the ſaid Perſon, and perform the Maulgoozary with Fidelity, and by no Means whatſoever make Alteration, or require a new Sunnud. Knowing on this Point the Order to be peremptory, act as before written.

" Let the Zimmun be written.

" The Zimmun is written as follows:

" As the good Services of the valiant Bundoo Khan, to the Government of the Rulers of the Engliſh Company, have come to light; therefore, out of Conſideration to his Deſerts, the Mooza Jellalpoor, &c. belonging to the Purgunna and Sirkar of Chunar, as under, has been fixed in the Way of Jagheer, from the Beginning of the Autumn Harveſt, the 5th of the Month Zehedja, in the 26th Year, and the Amount of the Expences for the Villages, with the Peſhcaſs, &c. has been remitted from the Sircar.

" Jellalpoor 1 Mooza —
" Kiſhenpoor 1 Mooza —
" Guger Sultanpore 1 Mehal.

" 4 Mooza 1 Mehal.
Moojahedpoor 1 Mooza.
Manjiva 1 Mooza.

" Benaris, October 21ſt, 1784. Examined. Jon^n Scott. (Signed) Warren Haſtings." (*a*)

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Appendix, beginning at Page 821 of the ſame Book.

" N° 6. Copy of Shab Khan's Sunnud, R^s 3,000.—Copy of a Perwanna under the Seal and Engliſh Signature of Ameer Unmoonſoolik Amaududdowla, Governor General Warren Haſtings, Bahadar Jelladut Jung, as follows:

" Let the Muteſuddies of Affairs, preſent and future, of the Mehals of Benares know, as the Mooza Scroole belonging to the Purgunna Kuſwar, and the Mooza Terria belonging to the Hovelee Sheopoor, from a long Period have continued granted to Shab Khan, now alſo it has been granted from the Sircar, it is neceſſary that no Perſon, by any Means whatſoever, prevent or interfere; and that knowing it to be beſtowed, you releaſe it, and never require a new Sunnud. On this Point, knowing the Order to be peremptory, act as above written. Dated the 19th of Jekaida, in the Year 1198 Fuſſellee.

" Benaris, " Examined.
" October 21ſt, 1784. (Signed) " Warren Haſtings." (*b*)

Read alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Appendix, beginning at Page 823 of the ſame Book.

" N° 8. Atteſted Copy of Bahadar Sing's Sunnud, October 21ſt, 1784, R^s 3,300.—Copy of a Perwanna under the Seal and Signature of Ameer Unmaalick, Mr. Haſtings Governor General, Bahadar Jelladut Jung, and the Signature of Mr. Scott, Dellawer Jung Bahader.

" Let the Muteſeddies of Affairs, preſent and future, and the Zemindars and Chowdries, and Canoongoes and Mokuddums, and Cultivators of the Sircar Benaris, included in the Soubah Illahabad, know, that at this Time, from the gracious Contents of the Shooka, of the enlightened Preſence, it has been learnt, that the entire Mooza of Beraun, belonging to the Pergunna Kutheer in the ſaid Sircar, and the Sum of Two thouſand one hundred Rupees, in lieu of the Mooza Kotewa, called Copeldara, &c. in the Way of Jaghires, are fixed and granted to Row Bahadar Sing, &c. conformably to the Sunnud of Raja Bulwant Sing and Raja Chite Sing; and out of Conſideration to the Deſerts of the ſaid Row, they have been granted and beſtowed and confirmed from the Government of the Engliſh Company alſo. It is neceſſary that you releaſe the ſaid Mooza in the former Manner, to the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Row, and pay the Sum of yearly Allowance according to fixed Cuſtom, Month by Month, and Year by Year, and do not require every Year a new Sunnud. Knowing on this Point the Order to be peremptory, act as it is written. Dated on the 5th of the Month Zehedja, in the 26th Year of the Reign.

" It has been ſeen: Let the Zimmum be written.

" The fixed Zimmum as follows:

" Conformably to Sunnuds, the entire Mooza of Beraun, belonging to the Pergunna Kuthur, in the Sircar of Benaris, and the Sum of Two thouſand one hundred Rupees, in Sircar of the

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXXV. (*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

Mooza Etawa, called Copeldard, &c. in the Way of Jagheer, for the Supply of Suſtenance, are fixed and granted to Row Bahadar Sing, &c.; at this Time alſo they are continued and confirmed in the former Manner.

1 Mooza, and Caſh 2,100 yearly.

" The entire Mooza of Baraun belonging to the ſaid Pergunnah, in the Way of Supply of Suſtenance to the Mother of the ſaid Row, 1 Mooza; the Sum of Two thouſand one hundred Rupees in lieu of the Mooza Roteva, called Capuldarra, &c.; 2,000 in lieu of the Mooza Rotewa, a Jagheer; and yearly Supply of Suſtenance in the Name of the ſaid Row, 1,500. The Roſſoom of the Cuſtom Houſe at Muzapoor, conformably to the Sunnud of the enlightened Preſence, in the Name of Munſaram, called Mohon Sing the Son of the ſaid Row, 600.

(Signed) " Warren Haſtings.

" On the 5th of the Month Jehedjai, the 26th Year of the Reign, a Copy was taken in the Office of the Preſence.

" On the 5th of the Month Jehedju, in the 26th Year of the Reign, a Copy was taken in the Office of the Preſence.

Examined.

(Signed) " J. Scott,

Private Perſian Interpreter to the Honble. Governor General." (*a*)

Read, alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Appendix, beginning at Page 825 of the ſame Book.

" N° 9. Sunnud under the Signature of the late Reſident, Mr. Fowke, by Order of the late Governor General, after Reference to the Honble. Board, being in Favour of Rajah Bowal Sing, in Recompence for his Excluſion from his Zemindaree of Baleah, Rupees 16,000.—Copy of a Sunnud under the Seal and Engliſh Signature of Mr. Francis Fowke, Behader, as follows:

" Let the Motſeddies of Affairs, preſent and future, and the Chowdries and Canongoes, and Zemindars and Cultivators of the Pergunna Bellia, in the Sircar Gauzupore, included in the Soubah of Illahabad, know, conformably to the Orders of the Governor General, Nowaub Ameer Ummomalik Aumaudud Dolbla, Warren Haſtings, Bahader, may whoſe Dignity laſt for ever, the Mozar dependant on Buldee and Seetpoor, &c. belonging to the ſaid Pergunna, according to the Particulars of the Zimmum, except the Debtor and Birmoter, and the Maſu of the larger Aimas, and the Fakeerana, &c. Lands, Lakeraja and Kaaridge Jumma, with the Maul and Sayer, and Waſte Grounds, ſuch as Plains, and Woods, and Gardens, and Ponds, and Rivers, upon a Jaidad Jumma of Four Lacks of Daams, of which the Receipt is the Sum of 16,000 Rupees, have been granted and beſtowed, and ſeparated and deducted, from the Jumma of the Purgunnah, in the Way of Malikana of the Zemindaree and yearly Jagheer, in the Name of Raja Rowal Deo Behadar, the Zemindar of the ſaid Pergunna, from the Beginning of the Autumn Harveſt of the Year 1192 Faſſulu; becauſe the Jumma of the ſaid Jaidad Deho had not been aſcertained and determined in the ſaid Year, the above-named Raja, not having received an Aumilduſtuck of Poſſeſſion in the ſaid Jaidad Deho, received the Money of the Revenue of the Malickana Daums and Jagheer in Caſh from the Treaſury of the Sircar—as by the Enquiry of the Aumeen of the Preſence, the Jumma of the ſaid Jaidad Deho has been aſcertained and determined, the ſaid Deho, except the above Remiſſions, with the Mal and Sayer, and the Jumma of the above recited Incluſions, are granted and beſtowed, in the Way Jaidad Daums, and the ſaid Money of the Malikana and Jagheer from 1192 Fuſslee, to the ſaid Rajah, for Generations after Generations, according to the Zimmum. The Duty of the ſaid Raja is this, That, keeping by his proper Attentions, the Peaſants and Cultivators ſatisfied with, and thankful to him to expend for his Neceſſities, with his Sons and Daughters for Generations after Generations, the Daums and Money of the Malikana and Jagheer received from the Jaidad Deho; and though he give no Place in the Deho of the Malickana and Jagheer to Thieves and Highway Robbers, and the Enemies of the Company, but, having ſearched for them, he puniſh and expel them; and at the Time of Neceſſity he be attending, and ready in Zeal with his Forces for the Affairs undertaken by the Company. It is neceſſary that you, knowing the ſaid Raja to be the fixed Jagheerdar, releaſe into the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Raja, for Generations after Generations, the Jaidad Deho of the Malickana and Jagheer according to the Zimmum, with the Maul and Sayer, and the Jemma of the above-recited Incluſions: And that you do not interfere or moleſt, by any Means whatſoever, for the Piſhwas Aumilana Beheet, or Conveyance, Baggage, or for Goats, &c.; and every Year do not require a new Sunnud. On this Point, knowing the Order to be peremptory, act as it is written; and do not make any Contrariety or Deviation. Dated the 30th of November 1785.

" It has been ſeen: Let the Zimmum be written.

" The Zimmum as follows:

" The Mooza of Buldu and Sutpoor, &c. belonging to the Pergunnah Bulleah in the Sircar Gazeepoor, according to the following Particulars, with the neighbouring and joining Places, both

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCCXXV.

Maul

Maul and Sayer, conformably to the Orders of Governor General Warren Haſtings, Bahader, from the Beginning of the Autumn Harveſt of the Year 1193 Fuſſulee, are fixed and beſtowed in the Way of Malickana of the Zemindaree, in the Name of Raja Bavail, Deho Bahader, the Zemindars of the ſaid Pergunna, for Generations after Generations.

" The Talook of Buldu.
Sundries.
Seetpoor 4 Moozas Sibia,
Mocker Suma Dojeree,
Birkiſram Kirpoye.
Benaris, 30th November 1785.
(Signed) F. F." (*a*)

Read alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Appendix, beginning at Page 828 of the ſame Book.

" N° 10. Atteſted Copy of the Sunnud to Caſhenaut Pundit, for 800 Rupees per Annum, Rupees 800.—Copy of a Purwanna under the Seal and Signature of Furzund Saadetmund, Ameer Ummomaalik, Amaud Dowlah, Governor General Warren Haſtings, Bahader Jelladut Jung.

" Let the Moteſuddies of Affairs, preſent and future, know, the Mooza Amia, in the Purgunna Gungapoor and Tuckarree, upon a Settlement of 800 Rupees, in the Way of Supply of Suſtenance, has been granted and beſtowed to Caſhunaut Pundit, ſeparate from the Preſence; it is neceſſary that not One of the Moteſuddies of the Zemindar, and of the Aumils, ſhould prevent or forbid, but they ſhould releaſe it to the Poſſeſſion of the above-named, that having, Year by Year, with his Children, expended the Receipts for his Livelihood, he may remain employed in Prayers for our Dignity. Knowing on this Point the Order to be peremptory, act as it is written. Dated on the 5th of the Month Zehedge, in the Year 1198 Hejiree, equal to the 21ſt October 1784.

(Signed) " Warren Haſtings."

" On the 13th of the Month of Jehedje, in the Year 1198 Hejiree, a Copy was taken in the Office of the Dewan.

" On the 13th of the Month Zehedge, in the Year 1198 Hejiree, a Copy was taken in the Office, examined, and entered.

(Signed) " J. Scott,
Perſian Interpreter to the Honble. Govr G^l.
Benaris, Oct. 21ſt, 1784." (*b*)

Read alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Appendix, beginning at Page 836 of the ſame Book.

" N° 16. An atteſted Copy of an original Sunnud, by Order of the late Governor General to Odou Sing and Jalall Sing, Rupees 1,500.—Copy of a Sunnud under the Seal of Mr. Francis Fowke, and under his Engliſh Signature. Dated the 9th April 1784, equal to the 13th of Jemmaudulawul, in the Year 1791 Fuſſulee, as follows:

" Let the Moteſuddies of Affairs, preſent and future, and the Chowdries and Canongoes of the Purgunnah Bejeyghuna, in the Sircar Chunar, included in the Soubah Illahabad, know, the entire Mooza Sindhy, and other Deho, with the Mal and Sayer of the ſaid Purgunna, according to the Zimmen, in Reward of their good Services of guiding and directing through the Hills, during the Time of the Siege of the Fort Bejeyhurr, were granted and beſtowed, and ſeparated, and made Karidge Jumma, and fixed in the Name of Babboos Owdow Sing and Jellal Sing, in the Way of Jagheer, from the Beginning of the Year 1189 Fuſſelee; the Part of the Honble. Engliſh Company, may whoſe Glory be eternal, conformably to the Orders of the Nawaub Ameer Ummomalick Amaudud Dowla, Governor General Mr. Haſtings, Behadre Jelladut Jung. May his Dignity laſt for ever. Know alſo, in the former Manner, the ſaid Jagheer has been granted and beſtowed to the ſaid Bubboo. It is neceſſary that no Perſon, by any Means whatever, ſhould give Interference in the Dehoo of the ſaid Jagheer, but ſhould releaſe them to the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Babboo, that the ſaid Babboo, with their * Sons, expending it for their Neceſſities, may continue united in Zeal for the Affairs undertaken by the Company. On this Point knowing the Order to be peremptory, act as it is written, and knowing the above-named to be the fixed Jagheerdars, do not every Year require a new Sunnud.

* Sc in Orig.

" It has been ſeen: Let the Zimmun be written.

" The Zimmun.—The Enter Mooza Sindhy, &c. with the Maul and Sayer of the ſaid Pergunna, in Reward of their good Services during the Siege of the Fort of Bejiyhurr, have been granted of the Year 1189 Fuſſelee, on the Part of the Engliſh Company, conformably to the

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXXV. (*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

Orders

Orders of the Governor General, in the Names of Baboos Owdow Sing and Jellal Sing, the Zemindars thereof, in the Way of Jagheer.

" 12 Moozas.

" Sindhy the Great	—	1 Mooza	—	Sindhy the Little	— 1 Mooza.
" Mockerayn	—	1 Mooza	—	Sultury	— 1 Mooza.
" Perroonia	—	1 Mooza	—	Owaar	— 1 Mooza.
" Bherole	—	1 Mooza	—	Rhorbá	— 1 Mooza.
" Dewry	— —	1 Mooza	—	Poorma	— 1 Mooza.
" Rhenga	—	1 Mooza	—	Rerſeha	— 1 Mooza.

" Benares, 9th April 1784.
(Signed) " F. Fowke."

" On the 9th April 1784, equal to the 13 of Jemmaduulawul, a Copy was taken in the Office of the Preſence.

" True Tranſlations.
" Examined. " Wm Colebrooke,
" Perſian Tranſlator." (*a*)

Read, alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Appendix, beginning at Page 831 of the ſame Book.

" N° 12. An atteſted Copy of a Sunnud to Sewanaud Sarſully, under Signature of Mr. Fowke, by the late Governor General's Order, Rupees 700.—Copy of a Perwanna, under the Seal of Mr. Francis Fowke, and his Engliſh Signature, dated the 2d of the Month of Jummadieulawul, in the Year 1189 Hijiree, equal to the 24th of the Month of March 1784, as follows:

" Let the Mutuſuddies, preſent and future, belonging to the Purgunna of Hovela Sheopoor, in the Sircar Benaris, included in the Soubah Illahabad, know, the entire Mooza Reſſundu and Burda, belonging to the ſaid Purgunna, with the Mal and Sayer, and Ponds and Wells, at the Jumma of Seven hundred Rupees according to the Zimman, conformably to the Order of the Nawab Ameer Ummomalick Amauddowlah, Governor General, Bahadur Jelladut Jung, may his Dignity laſt for ever, has been granted and beſtowed, in the Way of Supply of Suſtenance of Sheo Anund Serris's Walla Swammu, from the Beginning of the Spring Harveſt, the Firſt of the Month of Isfund Year, in the Year 1191 Fuſſulee, equal to 6th of the Engliſh Month March 1784.

" It is neceſſary, that knowing the ſaid entire Moozar to be granted and beſtowed to the above-named, you releaſe them to his Poſſeſſion; and that no One, by any Means whatſoever, give any Interference in the Mal and Sayer thereof, that the above named, expending the Receipts thereof for his Neceſſities, may remain employed and exerted in Prayers for the everlaſting Dignity of the Engliſh Company, may whoſe Glory be eternal. On this Point, knowing the Order to be peremptory, make no Contrariety to what is written, and do not enquire every Month a new Sunnud.

" The Zimmun.

" Biſſoondu 227 Bigas 7 Biſſwaſs	—	400
Burda 119 Bigas 16 Biſſwaſs		
Preſent Collections at various Rates	—	300
		700

" Benaris, 24th March 1784.
(Signed) " T. Fowke, Reſident." (*b*)

Read, from Book 704, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 18th September 1789, beginning at Page 233 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 18th September 1789.

Rev. Dept. " At a Council; Preſent,
Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General, Preſident;
and
John Shore Eſquire.
Mr. Stuart and Mr. Speke indiſpoſed.

" Extract of a Letter from M. Leſlie.

" To John Shore Eſquire, Preſident, &c. Members of the Board of Revenue.

" Gentlemen,

" I now tranſmit you a Liſt of the Jaghierdars in Ramgur and Palamow, ſpecifying the Kamil Jumma of each Jaghier, and the Amount paid thereupon; but it is not in my Power to give you any Eſtimate of their preſent Produce, being apprehenſive that an Enquiry into this Matter, on my Part, might be the Means of creating a Diſturbance.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXXV. (*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

" Though

" Though from the Nature of the Tenure by which the Jaghiers are held, as will appear by the incloſed Sunnud and Tranſlate, many Caſes it will be ſuppoſed might occur in which they would revert to the Rajah; yet the Cuſtom of their devolving from Father to Son is now ſo eſtabliſhed, that I fear any ſudden Innovation would be attended with bad Conſequences; and I ſee no other Way of breaking through it, (ſhould you think ſuch a Meaſure expedient), than by permitting the Rajah to reſume them on the Death of the preſent Incumbents.

(Signed at the End of the Letter) " M. Leſlie, Colt.

" Ramgur,
July 9th, 1788.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Cornwallis,
J. Shore." (a)

Read, from Book 705, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 4th July 1792, beginning at Page 174 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 4th July 1792.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
and
William Cowper,
} Eſquires.

Rev. Depts. Wo. 11 Sep.

" Earl Cornwallis K. G. Governor General, and Commander in Chief, abſent on the Public Service.

" Tranſlation of a Sunnud in favour of Gujauge Miſr.

" Be it known to the preſent and future Mutſuddies, and to the Chowdries and Canongoes of the Pergunnah of Kutteker, in the Sircar of Benares, in the Soubah of Allahabad: Whereas Gujrange Miſr hath evinced his good Will and Exertions in reſpect to the Honble. Company's Government, in the Inſtance of the Completion of the Commercial Treaty, to operate between the ſaid Company's Territories and the Country of Nepaul; and in having effected the Writing and Ratification of the ſaid Treaty from the Rajah of Nepaul, in Conformity to the Firſt Draft thereof from the Honourable Company, whence the Engliſh Gentlemen having derived the ſtrongeſt Confidence in the ſaid Gujrange Miſr; the Governor General in Council conſidering thereupon how the ſaid Miſr hath for the Benefit of both Countries thus promoted, according to the Plan ſuggeſted by the Engliſh, the good Work for the Advantage of the Merchants and Traders of the Two States, hath therefore, in view to the ſaid Miſr's laudable Conduct, been graciouſly pleaſed, and thought it juſt and befitting, to beſtow on him, (the ſaid Miſr), from the Honourable Engliſh Company, the Villages mentioned underneath; the Jumma of which is 2,573 12, (the Moiety whereof is 1,286 14), of Benares Haly Sicca Rupees, as a Jaghire for the Subſiſtence of his Son, whoſe Name is Nundperſhaud; to take place from the Month of Aſſar 1199 Fuſſily, and to be by him held as a free Tenure.

" It is neceſſary that no One do, in any Shape, make Oppoſition or Objection in reſpect to the ſaid Villages, but leave them in the Poſſeſſion and Enjoyment of the ſaid Miſr, without aſking always for a new Sunnud.

" The Zemindars of the ſaid Villages are annually and punctually to pay their due Revenue to the ſaid Miſr, according to their Pottahs, under the Reſident's Signature, as granted to them in the Fuſilly Year 1197: And the ſaid Miſr is to receive the Revenue of the ſaid Villages, according to the Jumma ſpecified in the Pottahs and Cabooleats from the Hands of the Zemindars in queſtion; and in no reſpect to make any Demand contrary to, or over and above the Sums ſtipulated for in the ſaid Pottahs and Cabooleats. Dated 8th June 1792, or 17th of Shewal 1199 of the Fuſſily Style.

" Particulars of the Villages.

" 1ſt, Villages in the Zemindarry of Mundel Sing.

" Moza of	Terayd	—		—		—		R' 451	0
	Peery	—		—		—		410	0
	Poorumputty		—		—		—	84	0
	Khergypoor		—		—		—	200	0
	Kheyapoor	—		—		—		400	0
	Moorly	—		—		—		300	12
								1,548	12

(a) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXXVI.

2d. Villages

" 2d, Villages in the Zemindarry of Sumoda Sing.

Mouza of Dunvalpore	—	—	—	—	150 0
Beerhapore	—	—	—	—	425 0
Ram Geerha	—	—	—	—	450 0
					1,025 0
Total, 9 Mouzas, Revenue					R^{s} 2,573 12

" Perwannahs are alſo written to the Two Zemindars aforeſaid, aſſuring them that they have only to pay the Revenue ſpecified in their Pottahs to the Son of Gujrauje Miſr; and that the Management and Profit and Loſs in the ſaid Lands, belong to them, as before, entirely.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) " Jon^{n} Duncan, Reſident.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Peter Speke,
Wm Cowper." (*a*)

Read, from Book 39, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 30th of December 1776, beginning at Page 816 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 30th December 1776.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

" Copy of a Letter from the Bhegum to Mr. Briſtow, received the 7th Shawaul, 18th Sun, (19th November 1776.)

" You were ſo kind ſome Time ago as to ſend Perwannahs for the Battalion and Artillery Men, forbidding them to offer any Diſturbance to me. Theſe Perwannahs were delivered to them. They are, notwithſtanding, beginning to be riotous, and the Two Battalions and Artillery Men are ſworn in a Confederacy together with a Determination to ſeize upon the Amount of their Aſſignments. Conſider what Concern theſe Men can have with me. They, without any Right, raiſe Diſturbances. It is highly neceſſary to conſider of ſome Expedient, for they will be troubleſome ſoon.

" Copy of a Letter from the ſame to the ſame, dated 11th Shawaul (23d Nov. 1776.)

" I have before adviſed you of the Diſturbances which have been raiſed by the Sepoys and Artillery Men through Subul Mahlee. They were aſſembled in a tumultuous Manner at my Door a Day, the Night, and the preceding Day, in a Manner exceeding Deſcription. They broke open Two Doors, brought their Cannon within, and diſregarded every Argument which was uſed to diſſuade them from it. They were near coming into the Inner Apartment and firing their Cannon. Under ſuch a Neceſſity I paid them the Sum of £2,269 Rupees, partly from the Sum which I intended to apply to the ~~Payment of~~ your Kiſt, and partly from Money which I borrowed, which compleats the Amount of the Aſſignments. They have received this Money To-day, being the 8th Shawaul, and are gone without the Town. They carried the Cutwaul with them for the Purpoſe of
* Delivery to him their Muſkets, Cannon, and Cartouch Boxes. The Sepoys abuſed all the Serdars and others, and made a Diſturbance to a Degree which cannot be deſcribed. I never before experienced ſuch diſgraceful Treatment as on the preſent Occaſion. The Sepoys and Artillery Men de-
* Muſkets clared, when they received the Amount of the Aſſignments, that they had ſold their Cannon, * Muſkets to me in Return for that Money. The Cutwaul is gone with them to receive their Guns, but I have been informed that they refuſe to deliver them up. Holaſs Roy, your Mutſeddy, was preſent at my Door when this Diſturbance happened. I had before written to my Brother Mucktar ul Dowla, deſiring that he would prevent the ſtationing Sepoys round my Houſe; but no One attended to me: But Affairs have ſince arrived at this Criſis. The Sepoys have deſerted from the Fort and Town, in which I have ſtationed Men of my own. Grant them Aſſignments on Almaus Ally Khan, and let no One be admitted into the Fort, or the ſame Kind of Diſturbance will recur; the Apprehenſion of which induces me to requeſt that you will ſend Guards for the Protection of my Houſe. If I had been furniſhed with Guards, the Diſturbances would not have happened. I have written a very particular Account of what has paſſed. Round the Fort of Fyzabad there is a fine open Country, but the Fortifications are in ruin, and there are many Avenues into the Fort. I write this for your Information. (*b*)

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N^{o} CCCCXXVII. (*b*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N^{o} CCCX, Page 1441.

Read, from Book 80, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 12th May 1783, beginning at Page 89 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William the 12th of May 1783.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;

Edward Wheler, and John Macpherſon, } Eſquires.

☞ ["Honourable Sir.

" In Addition to what I have urged in my Addreſs of this Date to the Board, I hope I ſhall meet with your Excuſe for repreſenting ſome further Circumſtances relative to the Begum.

" I have experienced great Embarraſſment in treating with her, for, as the Mother of the Vizier, the People look up to her with Reſpect; and any harſh Meaſures practiſed againſt Women of her high Rank create Diſcontent, and affect our national Character. § (" Her Conduct in withholding " his Excellency's Patrimony, and during the Troubles at Benares, juſtly loſt her that Attention " and Regard to which ſhe would have been otherwiſe entitled:") § Still ſhe is the Mother of the Prince of the Country; and the religious Prejudices of Muſſulmen prevail too ſtrongly in their Minds for them to forget her Situation. Superior Wiſdom will guide your Meaſures, and I ſhall willingly execute every Order I may receive; but I think it my Duty, and a Tribute I owe to the Confidence you have placed in me, freely and candidly to offer my Sentiments on ſuch Subjects, as, from a near View, may preſent Difficulties that would not occur to Perſons at a Diſtance."]

§ (" I would recommend every perſuaſive Argument might be urged to the Begum to induce her " to fulfil her Engagements. I would even endeavour to convince her, that it was intended " to renew the Reſtraints upon her; but I really think it not adviſeable to carry them into " Execution. ☞

" I have the Honour to be, with the greateſt Reſpect,

" Honourable Sir,

" Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) " John Briſtow,

" Reſident at the Vizier's Court.") (a) §

" Lucknow,
" 31ſt March 1783.

" (A true Copy)

" E. Hay,

" Actg Secy to the Secret Dept.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon."

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

(a) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° LVIII.——Vide printed Minutes, Page 2081.

Die Mercurii, 9° *Aprilis* 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the Houſe of Commons, they might proceed with their Reply.

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, That in conſequence of the Permiſſion given to them by the Houſe on the laſt Day, they requeſted Leave now to put a few Queſtions to the Marquis Cornwallis.

The MARQUIS CORNWALLIS was accordingly ſworn at the Table, by the Lord Chancellor, and then examined in his Place as follows:

Q. Be pleaſed to ſtate, for how many Years your Lordſhip has reſided in India?
A. In all, more than Seven Years.

Q. Pleaſe to ſtate the Time of your Departure from England, of your Arrival in India, and of your final Departure from it.
A. I arrived in India the 22d of Auguſt 1786, at Madras; and I quitted India the 10th of October 1793.

Q. On your Lordſhip's Departure from England, you left Mr. Haſtings under thoſe Accuſations which are ſtill depending: Was that ſo?
A. Yes; it was ſo.

Q. Was this Buſineſs then depending in the Houſe of Commons?
A. It was depending in the Houſe of Commons.

Q. Had Mr Haſtings quitted India Eighteen Months before your Lordſhip's Arrival there?
A. Yes; I believe about that Time.

Q. Whether, upon your Lordſhip's Arrival in India, you viſited the Provinces which had been under the Government of Mr. Haſtings, and the People over whom Mr. Haſtings is accuſed of having exerciſed a long Series of Acts of Cruelty, Oppreſſion, Violence, and Bloodſhed?

The Managers for the Commons objected to the Queſtion.
The Counſel for the Defendant waived the Queſtion.

Q. Whether you viſited any, and what Provinces, that had been under the Government of Mr. Haſtings?
A. I arrived at the Seat of Government in Bengal on the 12th of September 1786; I did not make any Excurſions into the Provinces till the following Year.

Q. In the following Year your Lordſhip did make Excurſions?
A. In the Year 1787 I went up the Ganges to the Extremity of thoſe Provinces, and to the Province of Oude.

Q. Did your Lordſhip viſit the Provinces a Second Time in the Year 1790?
A. No; I did not.

Q. Whether it was Matter of general Notoriety in India, that Mr. Haſtings was under Accuſation and Trial in England?
A. It certainly was a Matter of Notoriety.

Q. Whether it was competent to the Perſons who had been aggrieved, if any ſuch there were, to have preferred their Complaints to your Lordſhip and the other Members of the Government in India, and through that Channel to have tranſmitted them Home?
A. It was certainly in their Power to have done ſo.

Q. During the whole Period of your Lordſhip's Stay in India, which is underſtood to have been about Six Years, whether the Government, the Supreme Council at Bengal, did, in Fact, receive any One Complaint againſt Mr. Haſtings?
A. I do not remember any perſonal Complaint againſt Mr. Haſtings having been tranſmitted to the Government of the Supreme Council.

Q. In

Q. In what Eſtimation did your Lordſhip find the Character and Government of Mr. Haſtings to be held by the People who had been under his Government for a Period of Thirteen Years?

A. Mr. Haſtings was, I believe, much eſteemed and reſpected by the Native Inhabitants in general, in the Provinces under the Bengal Government.

Q. Whether the Tributary Chiefs and Zemindars of conſiderable Diſtricts and Provinces in India were liable, by their Tenure under the Mogul Government, to afford Military Aid to their Sovereign upon his Requiſition in Time of War?

A. I believe they generally were held liable.

Q. What is the general Mode of Proceeding againſt refractory Zemindars according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of Hindoſtan?

A. It is difficult to deſcribe the regular Mode of Proceeding in a deſpotic Government; but they are frequently confined and diſpoſſeſſed.

Q. Had your Lordſhip any Means of knowing whether the Charge of Hoſtility on the Part of the Begums towards the Britiſh Nation, during the Revolt of Cheit Sing, was well or ill founded?

The Managers for the Commons objected to the Queſtion.

The Queſtion was read by the Clerk.

The Managers for the Commons waived their Objection.

A. I can only ſpeak to it as a Matter of Report; it certainly was commonly reported.

Q. Was Credit given to that Report?

The Managers for the Commons objected to the Queſtion.

The ſame was waived by the Counſel for the Defendant.

Q. Whether, during the Thirteen Years which have elapſed ſince the Rebellion of Cheit Sing, your Lordſhip knows of any Meaſures having been taken to provide for the Reſtoration of Cheit Sing to his Zemindary?

A. No; I know of no ſuch Meaſures.

Q. Does your Lordſhip know whether any Part of the Money which the Begums were compelled to deliver up to the Nabob, has ever been repaid to them?

A. I really do not know.

Q. Were any Meaſures of that Sort taken by your Lordſhip, or during your Government?

A. No; I took no Meaſures.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip has any Means of knowing whether the Begums were, or are now, in Fact, reduced to a State of great pecuniary Diſtreſs?

A. I do not believe that they were reduced to any State of pecuniary Diſtreſs.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip obſerved that the Britiſh Character had ſuffered in the Opinion of the Inhabitants of India in conſequence of the Meaſures adopted with reſpect to Cheit Sing and the Begums?

A. I really do not know; I never heard that it had.

Q. Whether the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Provinces in India enjoy a greater or a leſs Degree of actual Happineſs, Protection, and Security, public and private, than is enjoyed by the Inhabitants of the Countries ſubject to the Native Provinces of India?

A. I hope and believe that they enjoy a much greater Share of thoſe Bleſſings.

Q. Whether thoſe ſame Impreſſions prevailed reſpecting the Character of Mr. Haſtings on your Lordſhip's Departure from India, that you found there upon your Arrival?

A. I never heard that the Sentiments of the Inhabitants had been at all altered in that Reſpect.

Croſs-examined by the Managers for the Commons.

Q. *(By Managers.)* Whether your Lordſhip has ever attentively read the Impeachment of the Commons of Great Britain before this Houſe againſt Mr. Haſtings?

A. I have read it; but I cannot abſolutely ſay, that I now carry it correctly in my Mind.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip can ſpeak to the Truth or Falſehood of any Particular Fact charged in thoſe Articles of Impeachment againſt Mr. Haſtings?

A. I do not think myſelf competent to give an Anſwer to this Queſtion; I really have them not ſufficiently in my Memory.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether your Lordſhip knows or has heard any Thing of a Sum of Money kept, or Engagement for a Sum of Money taken, by Mr. Haſtings from the Province of Dinagepore, through the Hands of Gunga Govind Sing?

A. I really have no Knowledge of the Fact.

Q. Whether you have any Knowledge of a Sum of Four Lacs of Rupees, engaged to be taken from Kelleram from the Province of Patna by Mr. Haſtings, any Sum or Money, or a Teep or Engagement for a Sum of Money taken by Mr. Haſtings, from a Perſon called Rajah Kelleram, in the Province of Patna?

A. I really did not enquire into any of thoſe Matters; on my Arrival in India I thought it my Duty to look forwards, and to endeavour to improve the Country, and to correct any Faults that exiſted in the Government: I made no Enquiries, and I cannot anſwer to any of theſe Matters, for I really do not know them.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip has made any Enquiry from any Perſon upon the Part of the Begums of Oude—Whether or no they admitted or denied the Truth of the Charges againſt them?

A. I never did.

Q. What Zemindars has your Lordſhip converſed with upon the Subject of Mr. Haſtings's Government?

A. I do not know that I ever converſed with any Zemindar about it; what I mentioned was merely upon public Report.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip recollects that you have cauſed any Enquiries to be made by the Canongoes or other public Regiſtrars of the Mahometan Laws and Uſages, concerning the Tenure by which Zemindars are ſuppoſed to be obliged to furniſh Military Aid, over and above the Rents, without any Deduction or the Rents or Pay?

A. I ſpeak on the Point of their being liable to furniſh Military Aid, merely as underſtanding it to be the Cuſtom: I thought it of ſo little Conſequence to us, that I never made any Enquiry about the Matter.

Q. Are you to be underſtood to ſay, that you have ever called upon any Zemindar in the Province of Bengal, or its Dependencies, for any ſuch Military Aid?

A. I never did.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip ever made a Requiſition upon the Zemindars of thoſe Provinces, called the Northern Circars, for ſuch Aid?

A. The Northern Circars were not immediately under the Bengal Government. I certainly never made any Requiſition myſelf, nor do I know that any Governor of Fort St. George ever did; but upon that Fact I really am not quite ſure.

Q. Whether, during the War in the Carnatic, your Lordſhip knows whether you or the Government of Madras made any Requiſition to the Zemindars of the Carnatic for ſuch Military Aſſiſtance, over and above the Rents?

A. From the Zemindars I did not: But I am pretty ſure that the Government of Fort St. George did not make any ſuch Requiſition from the Zemindars of the Carnatic; I am not ſure whether they might not have made Requiſitions for Aid from the Polygars.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip has not, in ſtating the Diſpoſition of the Natives of the Provinces towards Mr. Haſtings, received your Accounts from the Engliſh?

A. I muſt have received all Accounts ultimately from the Engliſh, as I did not ſpeak the Country Languages; but I certainly have, through Interpreters, converſed with the Natives on the Subject; I learned ſuch Accounts from them; I ſpeak from their Authority, as well as from the Authority of the Engliſh.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip recollects from what Natives?

A. I really do not recollect any particular Natives, as it always paſſed in curſory Converſation, and I never made any pointed Enquiries about the Matter.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip recollects an Account that you have given to the Court of Directors, in your Letter of the 2d of Auguſt 1789, concerning the State of thoſe Provinces?

A. I really could not venture to be particular as to any Letter I may have written ſo long ſince, as I have brought no Copies of my Letters with me from India, having left them at Bengal when I went to the Coaſt.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip recollects, in any Letter that you wrote about the 2d of Auguſt 1789, Paragraph 18, any Expreſſions to this Effect, namely: "I am ſorry to be obliged to ſay, that Agriculture and internal Commerce have for many Years been gradually declining; and that at preſent, excepting the Claſs of Shroffs and Banyans, who reſide almoſt entirely in great Towns, the Inhabitants of theſe Provinces were advancing haſtily to a general State of Poverty

and Wretchedneſs."—Whether your Lordſhip recollects that you have written a Letter to that Effect?

A. I cannot take upon me to recollect the Words of a Letter that I have written Five Years ago; but I conclude I muſt have written to that Effect.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip recollects that in the immediately following Paragraph (the 19th) you wrote to this Effect: "In this Deſcription," namely the foregone Deſcription, "I muſt even include almoſt every Zemindar in the Company's Territories, which, though it may have been partly occaſioned by their own Indolence and Extravagance, I am afraid muſt alſo be, in a great Meaſure, attributed to the Defects of our former Syſtem of Management."—Paragraph 20, "The Settlement, in Conformity to your Orders, will only be made for Ten Years certain, with the Notification of its being your Intention to declare it a perpetual, an unalterable Aſſeſſment of theſe Provinces, if the Amount, and the Principles upon which it has been made, ſhould meet with your Approbation."—Whether your Lordſhip recollects to have written ſomething to the Effect of theſe Two laſt Paragraph, as well as of the Firſt?

A. I do recollect that I did write it; but in that Letter I alluded to the former Syſtem of Annual Aſſeſſments.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip recollects that you wrote, on or about the 18th of September 1789, in One of your Minutes, thus: "I may ſafely aſſert that One-third of the Company's Territory in Hindoſtan is now a Jungle, inhabited only by Wild Beaſts: Will a Ten Year's Leaſe induce any Proprietor to clear away that Jungle, and encourage the Ryot to come and cultivate his Lands, when, at the End of that Leaſe, he muſt either ſubmit to be taxed *ad libitum* for the newly cultivated Lands, or loſe all Hopes of deriving any Benefit from his Labour, for which perhaps by that Time he will hardly be repaid."—Whether your Lordſhip recollects a Minute to that Effect?

A. I perfectly recollect to have written that Minute.

Q. Now with reſpect to a Letter, dated November the 3d 1788, Paragraph 38, containing the following Sentiments: "I ſhall therefore only remark in general, that from frequent Changes of Syſtem, or other Reaſons, much is wanting to eſtabliſh good Order and Regulation in the internal Buſineſs of the Country; and that, from various Cauſes, by far the greateſt Part of the Zemindars, and other Landholders and Renters, are fallen into a State much below that of Wealth and Affluence. This Country, however, when the Fertility of its Soil and the Induſtry and Ingenuity of its numerous Inhabitants are taken into Conſideration, muſt unqueſtionably be admitted to be One of the fineſt in the World; and with the uniform Attention of Government to Moderation in Exaction, and to a due Adminiſtration of Juſtice, may long prove a Source of great Riches, both to the Company and to Britain."—Paragraph 39, "I am perſuaded, that, by a Train of judicious Meaſures, the Land Revenue of theſe Provinces is capable in Time of being increaſed; but, conſiſtent with the Principles of Humanity, and even thoſe of your own Intereſts, it is only by adopting Meaſures for the gradual Cultivation and Improvement of the Waſte Lands, and by a gentle and cautious Plan for the Reſumption of Lands that have been fraudulently alienated, that it ought ever to be attempted to be accompliſhed. Men of ſpeculative and ſanguine Diſpoſitions, and others, either from Ignorance of the Subject, or with Views of recommending themſelves to your Favour, may confidently hold forth ſpecious Grounds to encourage you to hope that a great and immediate Acceſſion to that Branch of your Revenue might be practicable: My public Duty obliges me to caution you, in the moſt ſerious Manner, againſt liſtening to Propoſitions which recommend this Attempt; becauſe I am clearly convinced that, if carried into Execution, they would be attended with the moſt baneful Conſequences."—Paragraph 40, "Deſperate Adventurers, without Fortune or Character, would undoubtedly be found, as has already been too often experienced, to rent the different Diſtricts of the Country at the higheſt Rates that could be put upon them; that the Deluſion would be of a ſhort Duration, and the Impolicy and Inhumanity of the Plan would, when perhaps too late for effectual Remedy, become apparent by the Complaints of the People, and the Diſappointments at the Treaſury in the Payments of the Revenue, and would probably terminate in the Ruin and Depopulation of the unfortunate Country."—Whether your Lordſhip recollects to have written any Thing to that Effect about that Time?

A. I perfectly recollect having written the Extracts that have been read.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip knows a Gentleman in the Company's Service, and who acted under you, Mr. Jonathan Duncan?

A. Perfectly well.

Q. What is your Lordſhip's Opinion of the Character of that Gentleman?

A. I entertain the higheſt Opinion of Mr. Duncan's Character and Abilities.

Q. Did not your Lordſhip ſend Mr. Jonathan Duncan into the Province of Benares, in order to put it under proper Regulations?

A. I did.

Q. Does

Q. Does your Lordſhip think that entire Credit is to be given to the Report of Mr. Duncan with regard to the State in which he found that Country?

A. I think the moſt implicit Credit is to be given to every Report of Mr. Duncan.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip has not found beneficial Effects from the Care of Mr. Duncan in the Re-eſtabliſhment of that Province?

A. I have.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip has ſeen a Letter from Mr. Kirkpatrick to your Lordſhip, containing a Repreſentation to this Effect, ſpeaking of Mhadajee Scindia?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Anſwer to the ſaid Objection; and deſired a former Queſtion, put by the Counſel for the Defendant to the Marquis Cornwallis, and his Lordſhip's Anſwer thereto, might be read.

The ſame were accordingly read by the Clerk, as follows:

"Q. In what Eſtimation did your Lordſhip find the Character and Government of Mr. Haſtings to be held by the People who had been under his Government for a Period of Thirteen Years?

A. Mr. Haſtings was, I believe, much eſteemed and reſpected by the Native Inhabitants in general, in the Provinces under the Bengal Government."

The Counſel for the Defendant waived their Objection.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip received a Repreſentation from Mr. Kirkpatrick to the following Effect:—"Such is the Impreſſion which our former Character and Policy have left on the Minds of the Natives, that notwithſtanding the many Proofs which our more recent Conduct has furniſhed of our being at preſent directed by a very different Spirit, I am perſuaded that neither he nor any other Hindoſtan Potentate, gives us Credit for Sincerity in the Declarations which we have latterly made on this Subject. Time, no Doubt, might ſubdue this obſtinate Incredulity, but who can certainly ſay that we ſhall adhere long enough to our preſent moderate Syſtem for the Purpoſe of enforcing this Belief."—Did your Lordſhip receive ſuch a Repreſentation from Mr. Kirkpatrick?

A. I do not immediately recollect the Circumſtances; I dare ſay the Letter was received; it was a long While ago; about Seven Years ago.

Q. Does your Lordſhip believe that ſuch was the Impreſſion which our former Character and Policy had left on the Minds of the Natives of India?

A. I believe that theſe were the Sentiments of Captain Kirkpatrick; but I cannot take upon myſelf to ſay, upon Oath, whether theſe Sentiments were well or ill founded.

Q. Whether, from your general Obſervation, you have any Reaſon to doubt that that Repreſentation was well founded?

A. I apprehend I have already given every Anſwer that can be given to that Queſtion.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip did not find it neceſſary, on your going to India, to tranſmit to ſeveral of the Foreign Powers an Act of Parliament, or the Subſtance of it, in order to quiet the Minds of the Natives with regard to the Diſpoſitions of our Government with reſpect to them?

A. I do recollect having inſtructed the Reſidents at the Courts of the Native Powers to aſſure them, that the Policy of Great Britain was altered, and that their Governors had no Power to make offenſive War, or to that Effect; I do not recollect tranſmitting the Act of Parliament.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip, while in that Government, recollects that Gunga Govind Sing has ever paid into the Treaſury, by Way of a Diſcharge of Arrears, certain Sums of Money received by him, upon Account of Mr. Haſtings, but for which he had not accounted either with Mr. Haſtings, or the Government, before Mr. Haſtings's Departure?

A. Gunga Govind Sing had been out of Office ſome Time before I arrived in India, and I really do not recollect or know any Thing of theſe Payments.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip recollects that he did pay in any ſuch Sums of Money?

A. I really do not recollect; I do not recollect that there was any Balance due from Gunga Govind Sing.

Q. Whether any Money was paid into the Treaſury to your Lordſhip's Recollection by Gunga Govind Sing, under the Deſcription of Monies ſo had and received, as before deſcribed?

A. I do not recollect.

Re-examined

Re-examined by the Counſel for the Defendant.

Q. Your Lordſhip has ſaid, that, in Fact, you do not know of any Demands upon the Zemindars of the Northern Sircars during the late War—Whether, during the late War, large Supplies of Treaſure were tranſmitted from this Country to carry on the Exigencies of the War?

A. Five hundred thouſand Pounds were ſent out in the Year 1791.

Q. Your Lordſhip has ſpoken of the Evils of the former Syſtems of Revenue, and named the Annual Settlements—Whether the Power of making a Decennial Settlement was not given for the Firſt Time in the Year 1786, to the Government of Bengal?

A. The Orders for it were certainly given, for the Firſt Time, then; I am not certain as to the Power; a Settlement having been made before for Five Years.

Q. Pleaſe to ſtate when thoſe Orders were carried into Execution—How long was it before they could be carried into Execution?

A. It was the latter End of 1789, or the Beginning of 1790; it was not all carried into Execution at the ſame Time; it could not be.

Q. Your Lordſhip has been aſked your Opinion reſpecting the Character of Mr. Duncan, a Gentleman employed upon the Subject of the Revenues—What is your Lordſhip's Opinion of the Knowledge, Experience, and Character, of Sir John Shore?

A. I certainly entertain the higheſt Opinion of Sir John Shore's Character and Abilities in every Reſpect.

Q. *(By Managers.)* Whether your Lordſhip apprehends, that, previous to receiving the Orders from the Eaſt India Company, giving you a Power of forming Decennial Settlements, your Lordſhip knows that the Company had actually limited the Governor to a Settlement of but One Year, and that he had not at the ſame Time made a Settlement for Five Years?

A. I think I mentioned that Circumſtance in my former Anſwer; there had been a Settlement of Bahar for Five Years before.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip recollects to have heard, that even a perpetual Settlement had been made by Mr. Haſtings of the Province of Patna with certain Farmers called Kelleram and Culian Sing?

A. I certainly have heard of the Settlement with Culian Sing and Kelleram; but I did not know that it was perpetual.

Q. Or whether your Lordſhip has heard of any ſuch Engagement?

A. I have heard of the Engagement with Culian Sing and Kelleram, certainly.

Q. Was it for a perpetual Leaſe of the Province of Patna?

A. The Leaſe had been broken long before my Arrival; and I really did not think much whether it was perpetual or not.

Q. Whether your Lordſhip has heard of a Perſon called Rajah Nobkiſſin, a conſiderable monied Man in Calcutta?

A. I certainly know Rajah Nobkiſſin.

Q. Whether Rajah Nobkiſſin does not ſpeak the Engliſh Language?

A. He does, in ſome Degree, ſpeak Engliſh.

Q. Whether he informed your Lordſhip of a Preſent of Three Lacks of Sicca Rupees which he had made to Mr. Haſtings?

A. I never had any private Converſation with Rajah Nobkiſſin whatever; I never ſaw him but at the publick Durbar; and he never informed me of any ſuch Circumſtance.

Q. *(By a Lord.)* When the Decennial Settlement was made in 1786, whether it was alſo accompanied by any Order directing that no Zemindar in future ſhould be called upon to pay any additional Aid in Time of War, beyond his ſtipulated Rent or Tribute?

A. I fancy nothing was ſaid about it; we never thought of calling upon them within the Provinces; the Zemindars had an Eſtabliſhment of armed Men for the Purpoſe of Police: This the Government have now taken the Management of, if that is what is meant by the Queſtion.

Q. The Queſtion means, as to any Aid to be given to Government beyond a ſtipulated Rent?

A. It is certainly underſtood that no ſuch Aid could be required.

Q. Has that been underſtood from any particular Time, in conſequence of any particular Order from the Court?

A. I really do not recollect; I do not remember any Stipulation of the Kind in the Lands that were held immediately under the Company's Provinces.

Q. *(By*

Q. *(By a Lord)* Whether you heard, when you were in India, that Cheit Sing himſelf ever complained of having been injuriouſly depoſed?

A. I really do not know any Thing about it; it paſſed long before I went to India; and I made no Enquiry about it.

Q. *(By a Lord)* Does your Lordſhip know whether or no the Military Eſtabliſhment and Power of the Begums of Oude, during the Government of Mr. Haſtings, were or were not ſo very conſiderable as to be dangerous to the Britiſh Government in India, ſuppoſing the ſaid Begums to have been diſaffected to the Britiſh Government?

A. I really do not know; I never heard.

Q. *(By a Lord)* Whether, from your Knowledge of India, it did not require great Exertions and Firmneſs of Mind, to put an End to that Confederacy which was formed againſt the Britiſh Power in India?

A. Undoubtedly it did.

Q. Whether, in putting an End to that Confederacy, Mr. Haſtings did not render very eſſential Services to his Country?

A. Undoubtedly.

Q. *(By a Lord)* Whether your Lordſhip knows officially the Ground of that Confederacy againſt the Britiſh Government?

A. I certainly read a great deal before I went to India relative to the Origin of the Maratta War; bu I believe moſt of the noble Lords here received the Information in the ſame Manner as I did, and know quite as much about it as I do.

Then the Managers for the Commons deſired William Larkins Eſq. might be called in.

WM. LARKINS Eſq. was accordingly called in; and being ſworn, was examined as follows:

Q. In what Name and Capacity did you ſerve the Eaſt India Company in Bengal?

A. I ſerved as Accountant General of Bengal for ſome Years.

Q. Whether you did ſerve in that Capacity during the Government of Mr. Haſtings?

A. I did.

Q. Inform the Court, whether you did not alſo keep certain Accounts of Mr. Haſtings relative to his private Affairs, and relative to private Tranſactions with the Natives of India?

A. I did ſuperintend generally the Arrangement of Mr. Haſtings's private Accounts.

Q. Were not Mr. Haſtings's private Books of Account in your Poſſeſſion?

A. They were.

Q. How long did you continue in Poſſeſſion of thoſe Books?

A. When Mr. Haſtings left Bengal I delivered into his Poſſeſſion his private Books.

Q. Were they all delivered—his Ledgers, Journals, and Caſh Books?

A. To the beſt of my Knowledge and Belief they were.

Q. Where were they delivered to Mr. Haſtings?

A. On Board the Berrington.

Q. Was that the Ship in which Mr. Haſtings took his Paſſage?

A. It was.

Q. Why were they not delivered to Mr. Haſtings before?

A. Becauſe I had Buſineſs to do with them to the laſt Moment that I was with Mr. Haſtings.

Q. Did Mr. Haſtings order you to deliver up thoſe Account Books to him, as a Thing of Courſe?

A. I delivered them into his Poſſeſſion without any particular Order.

Q. Can you undertake to ſay you had no Order to that Purpoſe from Mr. Haſtings?

A. At the Diſtance of Nine Years I cannot take upon myſelf to ſay, whether I had or had not ſuch an Order.

Q. Did you retain any Copies of thoſe Books of the ſeveral Entries, ſpecifying the Receipt and Application of the ſeveral Sums of Money mentioned in your Letter of Auguſt 5, 1786, to Mr. Hevaynes, and in the Papers annexed to that Letter?

A. I cannot ſay whether or not Mr. Haſtings's Books do contain any Entries regarding thoſe Papers.

Q. From

Q. From what Books then did you take the ſeveral Matters contained in that Letter, and the annexed Papers?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Anſwer to the ſaid Objection.

The Managers for the Commons were aſked, whether the Letter with reſpect to which the Queſtion was put, was not an Exhibit on the Part of the Proſecution.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated that it was.

The Managers for the Commons were informed, that the Rule had been given upon that Point, namely, that Evidence in Reply muſt be to Matter originally offered on the Part of the Defendant.

Then the following Queſtion was put to the Witneſs:

Q. At what Time did you arrive in England?
A. I landed at Dover on the 27th of September laſt.

Then the Managers for the Commons were heard, to ſtate other Grounds upon which they contended that it was competent to them to examine the Witneſs at large in the ſame Manner as if he had been in England before they had cloſed their Caſe on the Part of the Proſecution.

The Counſel for the Defendant being heard in Anſwer to the ſaid Objections,

The Witneſs was examined as follows:

Q. How long had you reſided in India before you returned to England?
A. Above Twenty Years.

Q. Without Intermiſſion during that Time?
A. Without Intermiſſion from India.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Lunæ, 14° *Aprilis* 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor ſaid;

" Gentlemen, Managers for the Commons, and Gentlemen of Counſel for the Defendant, I am commanded by the Houſe to inform you that it is not competent for the Managers for the Commons to examine the Witneſs in Relation to a Letter of the 5th of Auguſt 1786, from the Witneſs to William Devaynes Eſquire, One of the Directors of the Eaſt India Company, produced as Evidence in Chief by the Managers for the Commons."

Then WILLIAM LARKINS Eſquire was again called in, and examined, as follows:

Q. Did you appriſe, or cauſe to be appriſed, Mr. Haſtings, or any of his Friends, of your probable Departure from India?

A. I did not.

Q. I deſire to know, whether you had any Converſation with Mr. Haſtings, or any of his Friends, relative to the Subject Matter of what you had been examined to before the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, or which you might be probably examined to before this Court?

A. I certainly have converſed with Mr. Haſtings, and his Friends, upon that Subject.

Q. Do you remember what paſſed upon that Occaſion, or upon thoſe Occaſions?

The Counſel for the Defendant obſerved, That the Queſtion laſt put ſeemed to fall under the ſame Head of Objection as the Houſe had already decided upon; but to ſave the Houſe and the Managers ſome Trouble, they begged leave to ſtate, That when the Objection was taken by them to the Examination of Mr. Larkins, it was in the confident Hope that no poſſible Doubt could be entertained reſpecting the real and ſole Object and Motive for making that Objection; but that ſo much had been ſaid, and induſtriouſly circulated, reſpecting the Nature of Mr. Larkins's Teſtimony, if it were adduced, and the Motives operating upon Mr. Haſtings if he reſiſted it, that, any longer to forbear bringing thoſe Aſſertions to the Teſt of Proof, might perhaps ſeem to juſtify the Inſinuations which had been caſt out againſt the Defendant, of ſhrinking from Enquiry, and dreading the Reſult of it: Under thoſe Circumſtances therefore Mr. Haſtings did not heſitate upon the Part he ought to take, anxious as he was for the Cloſe of this long Trial; but more anxious for the entire Vindication of his Honour and Character from every poſſible Suſpicion that might be caſt upon it; at the ſame Time relying on the Juſtice and Humanity of the Houſe to prevent this or any other Proceeding from having the Effect of poſtponing the further Continuance of the Trial for another Year, Mr. Haſtings waived any further Objection to the Examination of Mr. Larkins; and conſented to the full Scope of that Examination which the Managers for the Commons would have been entitled to in a proper Stage of the Trial.

Then the Queſtion was read to the Witneſs; viz.

' Q. Do you remember what paſſed upon that Occaſion, or thoſe Occaſions?'

Then the preceding Queſtion was read to the Witneſs.

' Q. Whether you had any Converſation with Mr. Haſtings, or any of his Friends, relative to ' the Subject Matter of what you had been examined to before the Committee of the Houſe of ' Commons, or which you might probably be examined to before this Court?'

A. I did not think myſelf precluded from acquainting Mr. Haſtings's Solicitor of the general Scope of the Queſtions which had been put to me by the Managers and the Committee.

The Managers for the Commons were informed, That an Objection having been made to the Examination of the Witneſs at large, and the Judgement of the Court upon it having been ſolemnly given, it would be neceſſary to enter the expreſs Admiſſion of the Counſel upon the Minutes.

The Managers for the Commons informed the Houſe, That they proteſted againſt receiving the Examination of the Witneſs as a Matter of Indulgence, but claimed it as Matter of Right, as long as the Trial was open, and the Houſe not gone to the Chamber of Parliament, to give any Evidence to diſcover the Truth.

Q. (*By the Managers.*) Whether you retain any Copies of Mr. Haſtings's private Books which you delivered to Mr. Haſtings on Board the Berrington, ſpecifying the Receipt and Application of the ſeveral Sums of Money mentioned in the Letter to Mr. Devaynes, in the Year 1786, and in the Papers annexed to that Letter?

A. Before I anſwer that Queſtion, I muſt obſerve that a ſimilar Queſtion has already been put to me by the Honourable Managers, by which I was miſled. The Queſtion to which I allude aſſumed a Circumſtance for a Fact which is not Fact. The Queſtion ſuppoſes that Mr. Haſtings's Books do contain a Specification of theſe very Papers which I furniſhed Mr. Devaynes with, by the Expreſs Application of Mr. Haſtings. The Fact is otherwiſe; Mr. Haſtings's private Books do not contain any ſuch Specification. I have no Copies of Mr. Haſtings's Books; and I ſhould have thought myſelf a baſe Man, if I had endeavoured to retain Copies of the private Tranſactions of another Individual, who had repoſed his Confidence in me.

Q. Whether there were in theſe Books any Entries or any Specification at all, of the ſeveral Sums of Money ſtated to be taken by Mr. Haſtings from various Perſons in India?

A. Does the Queſtion mean the Sums ſtated in the Account which I drew out on the 5th of Auguſt 1786, or ſome Time in that Month?

Q. It does.

A. I do ſay that Mr. Haſtings's Books contain no Entry of the Kind.

Q. From what Books did you take the ſeveral Matters contained in that Letter and the annexed Papers?

A. I took the Information from Papers which I had drawn out in the Month of May 1782, and which remained in my Poſſeſſion.

Q. Are you to be underſtood that you took your Information from your own Papers only, without any Documents to ſupport what is ſtated in them?

A. I alſo referred to the Company's Books, and endeavoured, as far as lay in my Power, to afford the Information required of me by Mr. Haſtings.

Q. Whether or no the Receipt of the ſeveral Sums of Money ſtated in that Paper, and the Names of the Perſons from whom they were received, are entered in the Company's public Books?

A. Such Sums as were paid into the Company's Treaſury, of courſe are entered in the Company's Books.

The Queſtion and Anſwer were read to the Witneſs.

The Witneſs added,

A. And of Courſe the Names of the Perſons by whom the Payment was made.

Q. Whether the Perſons from whom this Money was taken, were entered in the public Books of the Company?

A. Does the Queſtion mean the Perſons from whom the Money was in the very Firſt Inſtance received?

Q. Yes.—Is it entered in the Company's Books. Who were the Perſons that gave Mr. Haſtings that private Money that you ſpeak of in your Letter of the Year 1786, and in the accompanying Accounts?

A. I really cannot ſay through the Hands of how many Perſons that Money may have paſſed; I cannot mention the Names of all the Perſons from whom all the Sums of Money ultimately paid in for Mr. Haſtings in the Treaſury, were received.

Then the printed Minutes, Page 1156, were ſhewn to the Witneſs, and he was deſired to look at the Head of Dinagepore, and to ſay,

Q. From whom, in Dinagepore, did Mr. Haſtings receive the Money, the Particulars of which are expreſſed there?

A. I know no other Name but that of Gunga Govind Sing, as applicable to the Queſtion now put to me.

Q. Whether the Name of the Perſon for whom the Sum of Money was originally received, is entered in the Company's Books?

A. The Entry made in the Company's Books, is that for the ultimate Payment of it into the Treaſury.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the Queſtion and Anſwer might be read.

The ſame were accordingly read by the Clerk.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, that the Witneſs had not anſwered the Queſtion.

The Managers for the Commons were informed, That the Witneſs appeared to have expreſſed that the Company's Books only ſpecify the Hand that paid in the Money, and not the Perſons from whom it was received.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. That is what I mean.

Q. (*By Managers.*) The Queſtion is, whether or no, in the Treaſury Book, there is or is not entered the Name of the Perſon from whom the Money was originally taken in Dinagepore; yes or no?

A. I rather think not,—I think not.

Q. Then the Name of the Perſon from whom the Money was received in Dinagepore is neither entered in Mr. Haſtings's private Books, nor in the public Books of the Company?

A. I conceive the Fact to be ſo.

Q. From whence then did you take the rough Drafts, as Vouchers for the ſeveral Sums of Money contained in the Accounts tranſmitted by you in the Year 1786?

A. I took them from Memorandums which I made on or about the Time of drawing out the Letter of the 22d of May 1782, and from References which I made to the Company's Books, to ſupply any additional Information that I thought might be ſatisfactory.

Q. Then from whence did you take thoſe Particulars of the Money received which are not entered in the Company's Books?

A. From the Memorandums.

Q. What Memorandums?

A. The Memorandums made on or about the 22d of May 1782.

Q. By whom?

A. By myſelf.

Q. From whom, and by what Authority, or from what Information, when they neither were in Mr. Haſtings's private Books, nor in the public Books of the Company?

A. There appears to be a Number of Queſtions combined in One, I would rather have them ſeparately ſtated to me.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the Queſtion might be read.

The Queſtion was accordingly read by the Clerk.

A. I took them from Cantoo Baboo, from Mr. Haſtings's Moonſhy, from Mr. Haſtings himſelf, and I believe no other Perſons; I do not recollect any other Perſons: I beg the next Branch of the Queſtion may be read.

'Q. By what Authority?'

A. By the Authority of Mr. Haſtings.

'Q. From what Information?'

A. From the Information of the Perſons whoſe Names I have already ſtated.

Q. Then you have had your Information from Three Accounts, kept by Three ſeveral People?

A. I believe Mr. Haſtings to have kept no Account of the Kind, he was not in the Habit of keeping his Accounts; Cantoo Baboo read over to me a Bengal Paper, and I wrote down, as far as my Judgement went, a Tranſlation of it in Engliſh; the Moonſhy did the ſame with reſpect to another Paper; there were Two Papers, the One read over to me by Cantoo Baboo, the other by Mr. Haſtings's Moonſhy.

Q. Were they in the ſame Language?

A. They were not; the One was in the Bengal Language, the other in the Perſian Language.

Q. Are you Maſter enough of the Bengal Language and Book-keeping to be able to make out an Account in that Language?

A. I cannot read the Bengal Language, but if it is read to me by another Perſon, I think I ſhould underſtand enough, generally, of what he read, to tranſlate it in Matters of common Concerns.

Q. But

Q. But you did not read the Paper yourſelf?
A. I did not becauſe I could not.

Q. Can you anſwer for the Authenticity of the Account in a Paper which is only read to you, and which you cannot read?
A. I certainly had no Doubt of the Credit that might be placed in the Paper read to me upon ſuch an Occaſion, by ſuch a Perſon, in the Preſence of ſuch Parties.

Q. Then are you to be underſtood that Mr. Haſtings had previouſly peruſed that Account preſented by Cantoo Baboo in the Bengal Language, to your Knowledge?
A. I never ſaw Mr. Haſtings peruſe it.

Q. Did Cantoo Baboo produce this Account from a regular Book kept by him, or was it a detached Piece of Paper?
A. It was a detached Piece of Paper put into Cantoo Baboo's Hands by Mr. Haſtings.

Q. Then you will conſider how you can ſay that Mr. Haſtings kept no Accounts of thoſe Tranſactions, when he delivered a Paper himſelf as an Account to his Agent Cantoo Baboo?
A. I mean by keeping Accounts, the forming and drawing out of Accounts, not the bare Poſſeſſion of an Account.

Q. Then are you to be underſtood, that the Authority for that Account read by Cantoo Baboo was Mr. Haſtings himſelf?
A. Mr. Haſtings certainly, by what paſſed on that Occaſion, himſelf authorized me to conſider the Account as an Account on which I could place Credit.

The Queſtion and Anſwer were read to the Witneſs.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. Does the Queſtion mean, by uſing the Term 'Authority,' the Perſon who drew out the Account; becauſe, if it does, it could not be Mr. Haſtings.

Q. The Fact is, that you have ſaid that Mr. Haſtings gave Cantoo Baboo that Paper, that it was not taken from an Account Book produced by Cantoo Baboo, but that Mr. Haſtings put that Paper into your Hands; the Queſtion is, whether we are not to conſider the Authority of that Account as reſting upon Mr. Haſtings?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. I hope I am not to ſwear to the Honourable Managers Inferences; I am to ſwear to my own.

Q. Who produced the Paper Account which was kept in the Perſian Language?
A. I am not quite certain whether the Moonſhy produced it himſelf, or whether Mr. Haſtings gave it to the Moonſhy, at leaſt I am not ſo clear of that Fact as I am of the other.

Q. Whether that Paper preſented by the Perſian Moonſhy, was taken from any Book of Account kept by the Perſian Moonſhy, or produced as a Voucher of it?
A. It was a detached Paper, not Part of a Book.

Q. Then all the Accounts which you had of theſe Tranſactions concerning the private Receipt of Money were taken from ſeparate Papers, in different Languages; One preſented by Mr. Haſtings to his Agent, the other preſented by a Perſian Secretary or Moonſhy, you not knowing or recollecting whether it originally came from Mr. Haſtings or not; are you exactly comprehended or not?
A. Certainly it was ſo.

Q. Whether the original Paper N° 1, Duplicate Copy of Particulars, &c. mentioned in Folio 1156 of the printed Evidence of the Trial, was taken from any of theſe Papers?
A. It was taken from One of them.

Q. From which?
A. The One produced by Mr. Haſtings, and delivered to Cantoo Baboo.

Q. Then do you, or do you not, remember whether any Thing of theſe Tranſactions appear upon Mr. Haſtings's private Books?
A. They do not.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings communicated to you any Particulars of theſe Accounts, before they were received from Cantoo Baboo at the Time ſpecified by you?
A. I do not recollect that he did; not before that Day; we might have had ſome Converſation before Cantoo Baboo came in.

Q. Do you recollect that Mr. Haſtings did mention them, and which?

A. I cannot ſpeak to the Particulars of a Converſation which happened near Twelve Years ago, further than what I have already done.

Q. Did Mr. Haſtings mention to you any Thing of thoſe Particulars, at or about the Time when the Sums of Money were ſtated to be received, that is, the Year 1186, for Dinagepore?

A. Mr. Haſtings did not.

Q. Do you recollect that Mr. Haſtings did at all mention to you any Thing of a Sum taken by him, in and for the Province of Dinagepore, to the Amount ſtated in the Account?

A. I cannot anſwer that Queſtion any more than I have already done; I do not recollect what Converſation paſſed between Mr. Haſtings and me upon that Subject.

Q. Then Mr. Haſtings did not ſpecifically inform you, before the 22d of May 1782, any Thing at all relative to this Sum of Money?

A. Not reſpecting the Perſons from whom the Money was received.

Q. Whether the Firſt Account you ever received of them, was not from Cantoo Baboo?

A. The Firſt Occaſion upon which I became particularly acquainted with theſe Tranſactions, was that already ſtated to the Houſe.

Q. Why were the Names not mentioned in the Account; that is, the Names of the Perſons from whom the Money was received?

A. I really cannot anſwer that Queſtion.

Q. Whether it is uſual, in keeping an Account of the Receipts of Money, not to ſtate from whom thoſe Sums were received?

A. Different People obſerve different Rules upon ſuch Occaſions. With reſpect to the particular Inſtance alluded to, I did not aſk any Queſtions of Mr. Haſtings reſpecting the Names of the Perſons from whom the Money had been received; had that Point been eſſential to my Information, if I had aſked it of him, I have no Doubt but what he would have given it me.

Q. Whether you was not Accountant General in India, and are not a Perſon converſant in Accounts?

A. I was ſeveral Years Accountant General at Bengal, and I ought to be converſant in Accounts. I was not upon this Occaſion employed as Accountant General.

Q. Whether or no the Company's Account Books were kept in that Manner; that is to ſay, Sums of Money ſtated to be received therein, without ſtating from whom they were ſo received?

A. The uſual Practice of keeping public Books of Accounts certainly requires the Preciſion ſtated by the Queſtion; but this is an Account of a very different Nature,—a detached Account.

Q. Whether you know or have heard of any Private Merchant's or other Dealer's Books being kept in that Manner?

A. I have already ſaid the Account alluded to was not Part of a Book.

Q. Then ſay, ſince the Money was ſo accounted to you, whether that is the Mode in which you account for the Company's Money; whether, if you conſidered this as the Company's Money, you would think this a proper Mode of accounting for it?

A. It would depend upon the Directions that I received, when ſuch an Account was ſent to me to be entered in the Company's Books, to what Degree I ſhould carry the Preciſion of the Entry.

Q. Whether theſe Particulars were ever entered in the Company's Books?

A. I believe not.

Q. Did you ever receive any Direction to make any public Entry of them?

A. I never did.

Q. With the Account which you received from Mr. Haſtings that makes up the Sums, did you receive Directions to enter them in a different Manner from other Articles of Account?

A. I did not; they are Papers that are mere Tranſlates: The Accounts were not kept by me.

Q. Why did you enter theſe Accounts in a different Manner from other Entries in the Company's Books?

A. I have already ſaid that I did not keep the Accounts; I merely tranſlated them. I am not reſponſible, at leaſt I hold myſelf not reſponſible, for the Form in which the Accounts were drawn up.

Q. Whether you ever aſked Mr. Haſtings any Queſtion when you was making up this Account concerning the Perſon from whom he received it?

A. I certainly did not.

Q. When

Q. When you was making up this Account, whether you conſidered it as making up an Account of the Company's Money?

A. I conſidered myſelf as employed in drawing out an Account of Money which might eventually be the Property of the Company, but which was not ſo until they had determined that it ſhould be ſo.

Q. Did Mr. Haſtings tell you upon what Occaſion, or for what Cauſe he received this Money from ſome Perſon unknown?

A. Mr. Haſtings did not.

Q. Did you ever aſk Mr. Haſtings that Queſtion?

A. I did not.

Q. Why did you not aſk him, when you was making up the Account, that obvious Queſtion?

A. I did not then think it neceſſary that I ſhould aſk the Queſtion.

Q. Why did you think ſo?

A. Becauſe it did not appear to me to be neceſſary.

Q. Whether you was not on good Terms with Mr. Haſtings; and by having the Superintendency of his private Affairs, and keeping his private Books, had not a Right to conſider yourſelf as a Perſon in Mr. Haſtings's Confidence?

A. I certainly did conſider myſelf in the Confidence of Mr. Haſtings; and I have not a Doubt that any Queſtion that I ſhould have put to him regarding theſe Tranſactions would have been fully anſwered to me by him.

Q. Did it not amount to a large Sum of Money?

A. It did.

Q. Did not the Money ſtated to have a Security given for it amount to Four Lacks of Rupees?

A. It did.

Q. Whether Cantoo Baboo received that Money for Mr. Haſtings, or kept any Account of it?

A. I believe he did not.

Q. Who did?

A. Gunga Govind Sing.

Q. Whether you are acquainted with the Reaſons why, when Mr. Haſtings was making up an Account with the Company, he did not call the Perſon who kept the Account, but a Perſon who did not keep it?

A. I really cannot anſwer that Queſtion; but I believe that if Gunga Govind Sing had been preſent, he would have given it to him as ſoon as to Cantoo Baboo.

Q. The Queſtion is as to your Knowledge, whether you know what the Cauſe was?

A. I do not know what the Cauſe was.

Q. Was Gunga Govind Sing ever called to an Account before you, concerning the Sum of Money which paſſed through his Hands?

A. He was not.

Q. Not in 1782?

A. I am ſpeaking already of 1782.

Q. Was he in 1786?

A. Mr. Haſtings was not in India in 1786.

Q. Whether any Directions were given by Mr. Haſtings to you, to call upon Gunga Govind Sing, who kept that Account, to verify it, or explain it in any Particular?

A. None.

Q. Do you know if Mr. Haſtings gave a Direction to anybody elſe to call upon Gunga Govind Sing, to make up that Account?

A. I do not.

Q. Whether Gunga Govind Sing did voluntarily offer himſelf to make up that Account with you, in either of your Capacities as Keeper of Mr. Haſtings's private Books, or as Public Accountant General of the Company?

A. He did not.

Q. Did Gunga Govind Sing, or any One for him, give any Account of a Lack of Rupees, Part of that Sum by him received, which does not appear to have been paid to Mr. Haſtings, or to the Company, and which is ſtated in your Account to have been in his Charge?

A. I never had any Communication with Gunga Govind Sing in my Life.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings did, or did not, complain to you of Gunga Govind Sing's not giving a ſatisfactory Account of that Lack of Rupees?

A. It was not natural for Mr. Haſtings to complain to me.

Q. Did he mention to you, or expreſs any Diſſatisfaction concerning Gunga Govind Sing's not accounting with him for a Lack of Rupees in which he was deficient?

A. Sometime after the 22d of May 1782, I pointed out to Mr. Haſtings the Circumſtance of there being a Balance in the Charge of Gunga Govind Sing, of the Account upon which I am now interrogated. Mr. Haſtings ſeemed much concerned, when he told me that Gunga Govind Sing pretended that he had applied it in giving of Diamonds or Jewels to Mrs. Wheler, in the Abſence of Mr. Haſtings.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings called upon Gunga Govind Sing, to recover the Diamonds or other Jewels which, in Mr. Haſtings's Abſence, he had taken upon him to give from Mr. Haſtings's Money, for which he propoſed to account to the Company, to Mr. Wheler?

A. I do not know that he did.

Q. Was not the Balance ſo applied in the Purchaſe of Jewels Nine or Ten thouſand Pounds, or ſomething to that Amount?

A. I can only ſpeak as to the Balance; I am not ſwearing to its having been ſo applied.

Q. Was not the Balance ſo ſtated?

A. The Balance is 97,662 Rupees.

Q. Is not that Ten thouſand Pounds, or thereabouts?

A. I believe it is.

Q. Who is Mrs. Wheler, to whom Gunga Govind Sing gave that Sum of Money?

A. Mrs. Wheler is the Widow of Mr. Wheler, a Member of the Adminiſtration of the Government in Bengal.

Q. You mean One of the Council?

A. Yes.

Q. Was not Mr. Wheler the only Member of the Council remaining at Calcutta at the Time when Mr. Haſtings went up, in the Year 1781, to the Upper Provinces?

A. I believe he was.

Q. What Meaſures did Mr. Haſtings take to oblige Mrs. Wheler to refund that Money to the Company?

A. I know of none.

Q. What Meaſures did he take to make Mrs. Wheler refund that Money after Mr. Wheler's Death?

A. I know of none.

Q. What Meaſures did Mr. Haſtings uſe to make Gunga Govind Sing account for a large Sum of Money laid out without his Conſent, in Preſents to the Wife of the only other Member of Government then in Calcutta?

A. I believe that, in Effect, I have anſwered that Queſtion before; I know of none.

Q. Then do you know that Gunga Govind Sing, or Mrs. Wheler, have ever accounted with the Company for One Shilling of that Sum?

A. I do not.

Q. Whether you ever ſaw the Cabooleat or Agreement which is ſtated to have been made by ſome Perſon anonymous in Dinagepore with Mr. Haſtings for the Payment of theſe Four Lacks of Rupees?

A. I never did.

Q. Can you undertake to ſay, whether or no the Cabooleat might not have been for a ſtill greater Sum?

A. I cannot take upon myſelf to ſwear any Thing reſpecting a Paper that I never ſaw.

Q. Do you know why Mr. Haſtings, having received a Cabooleat for certain Sums of Money, in which his Agent Gunga Govind Sing was concerned in the Receipt, and fell into Balances, never took any Meaſures to produce the Cabooleat, or to force Gunga Govind Sing to produce it?

A. I do not.

Q. Whether you know that, as Gunga Govind Sing took this Cabooleat, which was never communicated to you, he might not, or actually did not, take other Cabooleats from other Perſons in the ſame Province?

A. I really know of none: What Gunga Govind Sing might have done, or could have done, I cannot take upon myſelf to ſwear.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether you have Reaſon to know that the Tranſactions of Gunga Govind Sing, in taking Cabooleats in the Province of Dinagepore, were confined to theſe Four Lacks of Rupees?
A. I cannot take upon myſelf to ſwear any ſuch Thing.

Q. Whether, or no, a Perſon of the Deſcription of Cantoo Baboo, in the Secrets and Confidence of Mr. Haſtings, going into a Province, might not levy Contribution at his Pleaſure in that Province?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

Q. To whom was this Money from Gunga Govind Sing paid?
A. Which Money?

Q. The Money of Dinagepore;—there was a Balance of Two Lacks upon it; One you have accounted for; to whom was the Reſt paid?
A. I do not know that it was paid.

Q. Was it ever paid?
A. I do not know:—I believe I am incorrect; I believe that, of this Lack of Rupees Part was received by Mr. Haſtings in his Way up the Country.

Q. Which Lack do you mean; do you mean the Lack of Rupees that was given to Mrs. Wheler, or another Balance on this Cabooleat?
A. The Balance of the Lack ſtated in Page 1157 of the printed Evidence.

Q. You do not mean the Balance of the Lack that was given in Preſents to Mrs. Wheler, but ſome other Balance?
A. In the Statement N° 1, at the Concluſion of it, the Dinagepore Peſhcuſh is ſtated at Four Lacks; there appears to have been Three Lacks received, and there appears to be a Balance of One Lack due; of that Lack Fifty thouſand Rupees were, I believe, received by Mr. Haſtings while he was at Morſhedabad, in his Way up to Benares; that is the Balance to which I allude.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings told you that the Sum of Money received up the Country, was Part of that Balance?
A. Mr. Haſtings did not; I drew that Concluſion from the References which I made in Auguſt 1786.

Q. Then you had no preciſe Information from Gunga Govind Sing, upon that Subject, in 1786?
A. I never had any Converſation with Gunga Govind Sing in my Life.

Q. Then had you that from any other Perſon who is ſtated to have paid it to Mr. Haſtings?
A. I rather think that it is an Inference which I drew from the References which I made to the Company's Books and Records at the Time that I wrote the Letter to Mr. Devaynes.

Q. What did you find upon the Company's Books and Records, relative to that Sum of Money as being a Part of the Money received from Gunga Govind Sing?
A. I cannot, at this Diſtance of Time, ſay what particular Circumſtance led me to form the Inference; I did form the Inference, and I believe it at this Moment.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings ever told you ſo?
A. I will not ſwear that Mr. Haſtings did not; but I do not recollect that he did.

Q. Conſider whether you did not ſtate a Part of this Money in that Account to have been paid to Mr. Croftes?
A. Two Lacks of the Three received by Gunga Govind Sing were paid by him to Mr. Croftes, who was then Sub-Treaſurer.

Q. Whether you know that Mr. Croftes called upon Gunga Govind Sing to verify his Account?
A. I do not.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings ever aſſigned to you any Reaſon why, in a Tranſaction of a private Nature between him and Gunga Govind Sing upon a Matter of Account, he did not call upon the real Receiver and the real Accountant to verify his Account?
A. I cannot ſay why.

Q. Did Mr. Haſtings call upon Mr. Croftes, who is ſaid in that Account to have received the Money from Gunga Govind Sing, for any Account?
A. I do not know that he did.

Q. Do you know the Parties to the Dinagepore Cabooleat?
A. I have already ſworn that I never ſaw the Cabooleat.

Q. Did you learn by any other Means, at any other Time, who were the Parties to that Cabooleat?

A. I did not.

Q. Has Mr. Haſtings ever told you, or confided to you, the Name of the Perſon from whom he received that Caboolcat for Four Lacks of Rupees?

A. He has not.

Q. Do you, at this Hour, know from whom this Money was received; and upon what Account?

A. The Money is ſtated to have been received for a Peſhcuſh from Dinagepore; that Peſhcuſh may have been to be paid by One or by One hundred People for any Thing that I know; I never ſaw the Caboolcat.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the Queſtion might be read.

The ſame was accordingly read by the Clerk.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. I have already ſtated that a Sum of Money received from Nundoolol appeared to be Part of the Caboolcat of Dinagepore; and I have no Doubt but what Nundoolol muſt have been One of the Parties to the Caboolcat; but I cannot ſwear that he was ſo, becauſe I never ſaw the Cabooleat.

Q. Whether you know that Nundoolol has any Connections, and what, in the Province of Dinagepore?

A. I cannot ſtate what Nundoolol's Connections were in Dinagepore.

Q. Do you know that Nundoolol had any Connections at all in Dinagepore, or belonged to that Province, directly or indirectly?

A. He muſt have had ſome, but what they were I cannot ſay.

Q. Why do you ſay that he muſt?

A. The Circumſtances that induce me to form the Suppoſition of the Fifty thouſand Rupees appertaining to the Four Lacks, induce me to ſuppoſe that Nundoolol muſt have had ſome Concern in the Dinagepore Peſhcuſh.

Q. Do you know why Nundoolol was to pay any Thing on the Account of the Province of Dinagepore by the Name of Peſhcuſh, or otherwiſe?

A. I never ſaw any Engagement from Nundoolol to pay a Sum of Money on Account of the Dinagepore Peſhcuſh: It does appear that a Sum of Money was received from Nundoolol by Mr. Haſtings while at Morſhedabad, in his Way up to Benares.

Q. Is it entered in the Account as Money received on Account of this Dinagepore Peſhcuſh?

A. I believe not; but the Company's Books will ſhew.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings ever told you that this Money was Part of the Dinagepore Peſhcuſh?

A. I have already ſaid that I believe he did not; but I will not take upon myſelf to ſwear that he did not do it.

Q. Then you have no Reaſon to believe that this Sum of Money was upon Account of Dinagepore, except Conjecture?

A. The Information which I have is certainly conjectural.

Q. Whether you know that Nundoolol is One of the Perſons who paid Money upon Account of Gunga Govind Sing to Mr. Haſtings?

A. No further than I have ſtated.

Q. Whether you had any Acquaintance with Nundoolol; and heard from him that he paid it upon Account of Gunga Govind Sing?

A. I had no Acquaintance with Nundoolol, and I did not hear any ſuch Circumſtance from him.

Q. Whether, as this Money was received at Morſhedabad, you can undertake to ſay that it was not received upon ſome other Account, from a Perſon or Perſons at Morſhedabad?

A. I cannot; but I have no Doubt of the Money having been received exactly in the Way that it was ſtated.

Q. Was not Nundoolol at that Time under Charges of Miſconduct in certain other Provinces?

A. I cannot take upon myſelf to ſwear either that he was or was not; I have no Recollection of it if it was ſo.

Q. In what Name or Capacity did Gunga Govind Sing receive Money in the Name of Mr. Haſtings, in the Province of Dinagepore?

A. I really cannot anſwer that Queſtion.

Q. Had

Q. Had he any Office which gave him Authority within the Province of Dinagepore?
A. I do not know that he had.

Q. What was his Office at that Time, that is, in the Year 1186?
A. I really cannot take upon myſelf to ſwear what Office he had; my Concern with the Company's Buſineſs did not afford me an Opportunity of becoming acquainted with ſuch Circumſtances.

Q. What Year of our Lord does the Year 1186 Fuſlee correſpond with?
A. I certainly cannot take upon myſelf to ſwear that.

Q. As near as you can, you know the Company's Months, whether you do not think it correſponds with the Year 1779, or the Beginning of 1780 of our Lord?
A. The Houſe can have better Evidence upon that Subject than I can give them; I do not believe it does materially differ from it; I do not like to ſwear to Things that I do not accurately know.

Q. What Office did Gunga Govind Sing hold at that Time in any Part of the Country?
A. I believe Gunga Govind Sing to have been at that Time Dewan of the Committee of Revenue; what Authority that gave him at Dinagepore is more than I can take upon myſelf to ſwear.

Q. Whether you recollect certain Bonds taken by Mr. Haſtings for Money from the Company?
A. I do.

Q. For Two Lacks of this Money, N° 1539 and N° 1540?
A. I do recollect that ſuch Bonds were taken by Mr. Haſtings.

Q. Do you recollect the Time of taking of them?
A. Mr. Haſtings applied for thoſe Bonds ſometime in the Month of January 1781.

Q. Do you recollect the Dates and Numbers of the Two Bonds?
A. One of the Bonds is dated the 1ſt of October 1780, N° 1539; the other, N° 1540, is dated the 2d of October 1780.

Q. Were there no Bonds taken before this; do you know of the Time of the taking of the Firſt Bonds of Mr. Haſtings from the Company?
A. Is the Queſtion meant to be confined to the Bonds relative to the Account N° 1, Page 1156 of the printed Minutes.

Q. When did you firſt come to know that Mr. Haſtings took Bonds from the Company?
A. Mr. Haſtings took Bonds from the Company very ſoon after his Arrival; it is a general Queſtion. If the Queſtion means the Bonds taken for the Two Lacks ſtated by the Account N° 1, ſtated in Page 1156 of the printed Minutes, as paid on the 18th and 19th of Auſin, to Mr. Croſtes, I ſay that theſe Bonds were not received until on or after the 5th of January 1781.

Q. How were they entered in the Company's Books, and at what Dates do they there ſtand?
A. They are entered on the 15th of January 1781.

Q. What are their Numbers and Dates?
A. N° 1539, dated 1ſt October 1780; N° 1540, dated 2d October 1780, each for the Sum of current Rupees One Lack, 16,000, or Siccas One Lack.

Q. How came they to be antedated?
A. Mr. Haſtings, as I have already ſaid, applied for theſe Bonds by a Letter, bearing Date the 5th of January 1781.

Q. At what Time was the Money paid in for which theſe Bonds were given?
A. The 18th and 19th of Auſin, and the 11th of Augun.

Q. To what Times do theſe correſpond in our Reckoning?
A. The 1ſt and 2d of November 1780, and the 23d of November 1780: I anſwer that from my Letter.

Q. Then the Queſtion is, as this Money is ſuppoſed to be received on the 1ſt and 2d of November 1780, how it comes that it is not put in the running Treaſury Account at that Period?
A. Becauſe there was no Order of Council granted for that Entry, until on or after the 5th of January 1781.

Q. Did you never enter any Money without a particular and ſpecial Order from the Council, when that Money was actually received?
A. I was not the Treaſurer.

Q. As you were in the Confidence of this Tranſaction, do you know that it is uſual for the Treaſurer to enter up any Sums of Money in the Company's Account at any other Times than thoſe at which

which he has received them, from your Knowledge of the Manner of keeping the Books in the Treaſury of Bengal?

A. It certainly may have happened that the Entries were not made on the very Day that the Money was either received or paid.

Q. Whether it is a Cuſtom not to make ſuch Entries without an Order of Council, according to your Knowledge of the Way of keeping Accounts in the Treaſury?

A. It is certainly uſual to require an Order of Council for ſuch Entries, but I cannot ſwear that that Order was never broken through.

Q. Do not you believe that it has been broken through?

A. I have no Doubt that it has many a Time.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings told you at the Time of taking thoſe Bonds what his Reaſons were for antedating them; the Account having been made up in January, and the Bonds bearing Date ſo early as the October before?

A. The Payments having been made upon the Dates which the Bonds bear, if Mr. Haſtings was entitled to receive the Bonds, of Courſe he was entitled to receive Intereſt from the Day on which the Payments were made.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the Queſtion might be read.

The ſame was accordingly read by the Clerk.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. I might have anſwered that Queſtion ſimply, by ſtating that he did not; but I have given my Reaſon.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings told you what his Reaſons were for antedating theſe Bonds?

A. Mr. Haſtings did not tell me any further than as I have ſtated. He applied for Bonds, bearing Date on thoſe very Days when the Payments were made.

Q. Do you know that the Payments were made on thoſe Days, and how?

A. I have no Doubt that they were; but I cannot ſwear that they were; I did not ſee th Money paid from One Perſon to another.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings told you, or gave you any Reaſon why, he choſe to antedate the Bonds?

A. He did not.

Q. Whether you know that the Money for which Mr. Haſtings took theſe Bonds was the Money of the Company, and not the proper Money of Mr. Haſtings?

A. I am not to decide that Queſtion.

Q. Whether it was the Company's Money, or not?

A. I now know, and I have known for ſome Time indeed, that Mr. Haſtings ſubmitted the Property of that Money to the Company to decide upon.

Q. When did you Firſt know that; and how did you know it?

A. I knew it Firſt on or about the 22d of May 1782.

Q. Whether you did not ſend Home the Intereſt Journal of 1780-81, by the Nancy, on the 22d of February 1782?

Then a Book was ſhewn to the Witneſs; and he ſaid,

A. It appears to have been cloſed on the 22d of February 1782.

Q. Whether, in that Intereſt Journal, Intereſt is not charged in Favour of Mr. Haſtings upon the Bonds, N° 1539 and N° 1540, as paid or due to him?

A. The Intereſt is ſtated upon them from the Day of their Date to the Day of cloſing the Books; no Intereſt became due until One Year after a Bond was dated; One Year had not elapſed when theſe Books were cloſed.

Q. Then he could not have received the Money, though due before the Time of the Tranſmiſſion of that Book?

A. The Money was not due at the Time of cloſing this Book.

Q. Not payable you mean?

A. Not payable.

Q. Is the Company debited for Intereſt to him on thoſe Bonds in that Book?

A. The Company is debited.

Q. When was that Book tranſmitted? when did you ſend Home that Book?

A. It is marked as having been received in England, by the Nancy, on the 24th of July 1782; and I do not doubt the Fact being ſo,—but I cannot ſwear to it.

Q. When

Q. When was that Intereſt Journal tranſmitted?
A. Soon after the 7th of February 1782.

Q. Had Mr. Haſtings informed you upon the 7th of February, or before, that the Money for which theſe Bonds were given, and the Intereſt charged, was not his Money, but the Money of the Company?
A. I do not know that he had; I do not recollect that he had.

Q. When Mr. Haſtings informed you that he had taken Bonds from the Company, for Money which was not his, but the Company's, whether he told you why he had made uſe of that Deceit, or of that Mode of proceeding?
A. He did not aſſign any Reaſon to me why he took theſe Bonds.

Q. Whether you aſked Mr. Haſtings any Explanation of that Proceeding?
A. I did not.

Q. Did Mr. Haſtings, at any Time after, explain to you why he acted in that Manner?
A. On the 22d of May 1782, Mr. Haſtings wrote to the Court of Directors, and I believe told them that he could not at that Diſtance of Time; however, his Letter is before the Houſe: He ſays, (*a*) 'I either choſe to conceal the Firſt Receipts from publick Curioſity, by receiving Bonds for the Amount, or poſſibly acted without any ſtudied Deſign, which my Memory could at this Diſtance of Time verify,' &c.

Q. Whether he explained at that Time to you, the Nature and Cauſe of this Tranſaction?
A. I did not aſk Mr. Haſtings any Queſtions upon the Subject, further than what was neceſſary to drawing out the Accounts; he gave me the Anſwers without any Miſtruſt, or any Deſire to conceal any Thing from me. I thought that I ſtated in the Account from Mr. Haſtings, every Thing that was eſſential and neceſſary for the Information of thoſe I wrote to. I may have erred, and I believe I am full as much culpable as Mr. Haſtings can be, if there is any Deficiency; for I believe that I might have had any Information from him which he could have given at the Time.

Q. How do you know that Mr. Haſtings did not deſignedly conceal from you theſe Particulars?
A. I certainly do not know that Mr. Haſtings did attempt to conceal any Thing from me; and I do not believe that he did attempt it.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the Queſtion might be read.

The Queſtion was accordingly read by the Clerk.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. I cannot know any ſuch Thing; but I cannot, for a Moment, entertain a Suſpicion of the Kind; my Knowledge of Mr. Haſtings's Character does not warrant my forming ſuch a Suſpicion of him.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings had confided to you any Thing relative to the taking of the Money, or from whom he had taken it, or on what Occaſion, from the Day of his taking it to this Hour?
A. I conſider all the Information that I have written upon the Subject as confided to me by Mr. Haſtings, excluſive of what I drew out from References to the Company's Books.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the Queſtion might be read.

The ſame was accordingly read by the Clerk.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. I wiſh to anſwer the Queſtion. On the 22d of May 1782, Mr. Haſtings gave me all that Information which is ſtated in the Account, Page 1115 of the printed Minutes; I did not think any other Information neceſſary.

Q. Whether in that Information there were any of the Particulars that have been aſked you?
A. The Papers entered in Page 1156 and 1157 of the printed Minutes alſo contain Information which I received on that Date by Mr. Haſtings's Authority, and from him.

Q. Then you was informed of nothing but what appears in that Letter?
A. I cannot ſwear that I was not informed of more than I put into this Paper; how can I ſwear what was the Converſation that paſſed Twelve Years ago.

Q. Do you recollect any more?
A. I do not.

Q. Who wrote that Letter, who dictated it, you or Mr. Haſtings?
A. Mr. Haſtings; that is, the Original, the Letter of May 1782; he could not have written the Letter of 1786.

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1114.

Q. How come you to charge yourſelf with any Deficiency or Imperfection in that Account or Letter, if Mr. Haſtings himſelf was the Perſon who furniſhed the Materials of the Account, and who dictated the Letter?

A. I do not mean to charge myſelf with any ſuch Imperfection; but I do ſay, that if it is imperfect, I am full as culpable as Mr. Haſtings can be becauſe I did not make it more perfect, as I had no Reaſon to ſuppoſe Mr. Haſtings deſirous that it ſhould not be ſo.

Q. What Means had you to make it more perfect?

A. I did not think it imperfect.

Q. But if you had thought it imperfect, had you any other Means?

A. I ſhould certainly have aſked Mr. Haſtings or Cantoo Baboo, or the Moonſhy, any Information which I did think neceſſary to make it more perfect.

Q. Did you ever conſider yourſelf as reſponſible for this Account, in which you appear to be but a mere Tranſlator? Have you not ſaid ſo To-day, or ſomething to that Effect?

A. I may have ſaid ſo; and I believe ſo too.

Q. Did you find the Sums ſtated, for which theſe Bonds were given, and ſaid to be diſburſed by Mr. Haſtings, in Mr. Haſtings's private Accounts?

A. I did not.

Q. Had you, on the View of thoſe Accounts, any Reaſon to conſider this Money as the Company's, and not Mr. Haſtings's?

A. After the 22d of May 1782, I never could have doubted that the Company might, if they pleaſed, have poſſeſſed themſelves of theſe Sums of Money that are here made their Property.

Q. Whether, previous to that 22d of May 1782, you had Reaſon to conclude, from a View of Mr. Haſtings's private Books, that that was Money belonging to the Company?

A. Mr. Haſtings's private Books could not contain Sums of Money due to the Company, unleſs they were ſuch as he acknowledged to be due to them from him.

Q. You are underſtood to have ſaid that you do not recollect to have heard from Mr. Haſtings the Circumſtance of theſe Bonds belonging to the Company till the 22d of May 1782; is you rightly underſtood?

A. Yes.

Q. If Mr. Haſtings had charged you to deliver up to the Company the Two Bonds of the 1ſt and 2d of October for a Lack of Rupees each, in the Event of his (Mr. Haſtings's) Death, and had given you ſo ſolemn a Charge in favour of his Employers the Company, previous to the 22d of May 1782, do you think you could have forgotten ſo particular a Circumſtance?

A. I certainly do not recollect having received ſuch an Inſtruction from Mr. Haſtings.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the Queſtion might be read.

The ſame was accordingly read by the Clerk.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. I hope it is not expected that I ſhould ſwear that I might not have forgotten it; I certainly do not recollect having received it; that is all that I can ſwear upon the Subject.

Q. Whether you think it is a Circumſtance that would have made an Impreſſion upon your Memory?

A. Yes, I certainly think it would have made an Impreſſion upon my Memory, but I certainly cannot take upon myſelf to ſwear poſitively, that Mr. Haſtings did not give ſuch an Inſtruction to me; if he did, I have forgotten it.

Q. Whether at any Time previous to the 29th of May 1782, any Indorſement whatever was made upon theſe Bonds, to your Knowledge?

A. On the 22d of May 1782, Mr. Haſtings, in the Account which accompanies his Letter, ſays, that the Bonds remain with a Declaration upon them at that Time, of his having no Claim on the Company for the Amount either of Principal or Intereſt; I conceive that to have been virtually the Firſt Indorſement upon the Bond.

Q. What do you call a virtual Indorſement?

A. Had the Bonds been in my Poſſeſſion at the Time that I was drawing out that Statement, I have no Doubt but the Indorſements would have been put on them on that very Day; but I believe it is not an unuſual Thing for a Perſon to ſay at the Commencement of a Letter, "I have incloſed ſuch a Paper," whereas he cannot have done that until he has finiſhed the Letter; and I believe the Difference between the 22d and the 29th of May to have been a Difference of the ſame Kind.

Q. Whether from a View of Mr. Haſtings's private Accounts, you had not Reaſon to think that the Sum for which the Bonds were charged, was diſburſed from his own private Caſh?

A. I knew the Fact to be the contrary.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the Witneſs to look at a Paper to refreſh his Memory.

The Witneſs deſired the Queſtion might be read.

The Queſtion and Anſwer were read by the Clerk.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. I adhere to that Anſwer notwithſtanding, and requeſt that a Queſtion put to me, and my Anſwer, before the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, may be noted.

Q. Did you know any Thing of that Bond Tranſaction until the 22d of May, whether you did not ſay that you knew the Bonds had been taken from Mr. Haſtings for Sums which were charged as diſburſed from his private Caſh?

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. I beg that it may be noted down.— I hope I am not to ſtand here liable to a very extraordinary Implication, of having ſaid before your Lordſhips that which is different from what I have ſaid before the Managers.—The Managers have a Copy of my Evidence; I have no Copy; I took no Memorandums; I was not afraid to give my Evidence to the Managers, and am not now afraid to give it to the Lords.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That the Paper was ſhewn to the Witneſs merely to refreſh his Memory, not to diſcredit him.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. What I ſaid to the Honourable Managers I did not ſay upon Oath; but I have no Objection of ſaying it again upon Oath, that I knew Bonds had been taken by Mr. Haſtings for Sums which I did not perceive charged as diſburſed from his private Caſh; the Word "not" is left out here in this Copy that is ſhewn me, and it is a very material Word.

Q. Then you did not perceive it to be diſburſed from his private Caſh?
A. I have ſaid ſo repeatedly; and I ſay ſo again.

Q. Whether it did not appear extraordinary to you, that Mr. Haſtings had taken Bonds in the Month of January for Money to himſelf, when you ſaw no Sums in the private Accounts ſtated to be diſburſed as from Mr. Haſtings's private Caſh?
A. It might have ſo appeared to me.

Q. But muſt it not have appeared to you very extraordinary?
A. It might have appeared ſo.

Q. Could it have appeared otherwiſe?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

A. I ſhould have thought it very indelicate in me to have aſked Mr. Haſtings any Queſtions of a ſuſpicious Tendency. Mr. Haſtings was not obliged to give me his Confidence. As he gave it me, I contentedly received it. It was not for me to wring out of Mr. Haſtings's Breaſt any Thing that he choſe to conceal there.

Q. Was that the only Reaſon why you did not aſk that Queſtion?
A. I know of no other Reaſon that could have deterred me from aſking him any Queſtion of the Nature now put to me.

Q. Do you recollect at what Time the Indorſement was made on the Bonds, that Mr. Haſtings had no Right or Title to that Money?
A. It was made on the Day on which the Indorſement bears Date; to wit, the 29th of May.

Then Mr. Haſtings was heard to make a ſhort Addreſs to the Houſe.

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Mercurii, 16° *Aprilis* 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the Commons, they might proceed in their Reply.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That, before they proceeded to call Mr. Larkins again, in order that the Houſe might better comprehend the Purpoſe for which they propoſed to examine him this Day, they begged Leave to call to the Recollection of the Houſe the Heads to which he was examined Yeſterday.

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the ſame.

The Houſe informed the Counſel for the Defendant, That all the Managers for the Commons propoſed to ſtate, was the Heads to which the Witneſs had been examined, the better to explain the Purpoſe for which they were about to examine him.

The Counſel for the Defendant ſaid, They did not object to the Managers for the Commons ſtating the Purpoſe for which they propoſed to examine the Witneſs, but to their recapitulating the Examination of the preceding Day.

The Managers for the Commons informed the Houſe, That Mr. Larkins having been ſtated to be a Perſon in the Defendant's Confidence, and to have been made acquainted by him with every Circumſtance relating to the Tranſactions now in Queſtion; they ſhould next proceed, in their Examination of Mr. Larkins, to ſhew that he was not only not in the Defendant's Confidence, but, on the contrary, that the Defendant kept him in total Ignorance of the above Tranſactions.

WILLIAM LARKINS Eſquire, was again called in, and examined, as follows:

Q. Who received the Dinagepore Money from Gunga Govind Sing?
A. Mr. Croftes, the Sub-Treaſurer.

Q. How did Mr. Croftes enter this Money on the public Accounts?
A. Mr. Croftes was directed to carry the Amount to the Head of Secret Service, and to give a Bond in the Name of Mr. Haſtings for the ſame—I have ſaid a Bond, I mean Two Bonds.

Q. Whether it is uſual in that Country to enter in the public Accounts Money received for the Company's Uſe, and to give Bonds for it to an Individual?
A. It is not a uſual Thing.

Q. Whether you can give an Account why Mr. Croftes choſe to act ſo irregularly in keeping Accounts of the Treaſury Money?
A. Mr. Croftes received an Order of the Governor General and Council, for the Entries which he made in the public Accounts, regarding the Tranſaction in Queſtion.

Q. Are you ſure that Mr. Croftes never entered any Money upon Mr. Haſtings's private Account, which was afterwards declared to be Money received on a public Account in the Treaſury Books?
A. If I underſtand the Queſtion rightly, the Inſtance upon which I am now interrogated exactly anſwers the Deſcription given of it by the Right Honourable Manager.

Q. You will be pleaſed to anſwer it as you underſtand the Queſtion?
A. I mean the Anſwer in the Affirmative, that he did upon this Occaſion, and upon the other Occaſions, for which Bonds were granted.

Q. Then are you to be underſtood, that at that Time it was not declared to Mr. Croftes that this Money was not upon a public Account?
A. It certainly was not declared to Mr. Croftes at that Time, that it was Money on a public Account.

Q. Then

Q. Then have you any Reaſon to believe that Mr. Croftes was more in the Confidence of this Tranſaction than yourſelf?

A. When I ſaid it was not declared to Mr. Croftes, I meant publickly declared to Mr. Croftes as an Officer of Government; I cannot take upon myſelf to ſay that Mr. Croftes did not receive Information from Mr. Haſtings of the real State of the Caſe; Mr. Croftes was as much in Mr. Haſtings's Confidence as myſelf, though, perhaps, Mr. Haſtings might tell to the One what he did not tell to the other.

Q. Then he never told this Secret at the Time;—are you to be underſtood that he did not tell this Secret to you at the Time?

A. I have already ſaid, and I again repeat, that I did not know until the 22d of May 1782, that the Bonds applied for by Mr. Haſtings, on the 5th of January 1781, were for Money received by Gunga Govind Sing, and paid by him to Mr. Croftes by Mr. Haſtings's Direction.

Q. Whether you ever had any Converſation with Mr. Croftes upon the Subject of that Payment?

A. I do not think that I could have had any, I do not recollect any.

Q. Did Mr. Croftes ever mention it to you?

A. I do not recollect that he did.

Q. So you are to be underſtood that you can know only by Conjecture, whether Mr Haſtings ever confided this Secret to Mr. Croftes or no?

A. I muſt beg Leave to decline ſwearing to Conjecture.

Q. Have you any Way of knowing it but by Conjecture, that he communicated any Thing of the Kind to Mr. Croftes, aye or no?

A. I do not know that he did communicate any Thing of the Kind to Mr. Croftes.

The Managers for the Commons begged Leave to refer the Houſe to Pages 1156 and 1157 of the printed Minutes; and the Witneſs was aſked,

Q. Whether you know any Thing of any Cabooleat given to Mr. Haſtings from the Province of Patna for the Payment of Four Lacks of Rupees;—by Cabooleat, always underſtanding ſome Security or Bond, ſome Species of Agreement or Covenant?

A. I know nothing more than is ſtated in the Paper N° 1, Pages 1156 and 1157, and in the Letter which I wrote upon that Subject to Mr. Devaynes, in Conformity to the Directions I received from Mr. Haſtings.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings told you at the Time ſtated in that Account that he had received any Cabooleat for any Sum of Money from the Province of Patna?

A. I do not recollect what Mr. Haſtings ſaid to me on the 22d of May 1782, regarding the Paper which I have juſt now deſcribed.

Q. The Queſtion relates to the Time of the Cabooleat being given to Mr. Haſtings for Patna, ſtated in the Second Article of this Account,—whether Mr. Haſtings, at or before the Firſt Date of this, informed you of any Cabooleat or Agreement that he had for receiving Money from Patna at the Time?

A. At what Time?

Q. At any Time preceding the Month of Cheite in this Account mentioned?

A. The 22d of May 1782.

Q. The Queſtion does not relate to 1782, but whether, previous to any Time of the Receipt of the Sums of Money ſuppoſed to be in that Cabooleat in your Account, under the Head Patna, Mr. Haſtings told you that ſuch a Cabooleat exiſted?

A. I knew nothing of the Tranſaction before the 22d of May 1782. I object to the Account being called my Account; it is not my Account; it is a mere Tranſlate of an Account kept by another Perſon; and I do not conceive myſelf reſponſible for any Deficiency there may be in that Account.

Q. Whether, at any Time previous to the Dates in that Account, Mr. Haſtings had informed you that he had taken any Cabooleat from the Province of Patna for the Payment of the Sum of Four Lacks of Rupees?

A. I conceive that I have anſwered that Queſtion as directly and as poſitively as it is in my Power; if I am right in the Opinion which I form of the Dates alluded to in this Paper, they are Dates long prior to the Day on which I firſt became acquainted with the Tranſaction: I cannot anſwer in clearer Terms than I think I have done.

Q. Then, through whoſe Hands did that Money paſs?

A. It appears to have been paid by Gunga Govind Sing to Mr. Croftes, the Sub-Treaſurer.

Q. At what Time did you firſt become acquainted with this Patna Tranſaction?

A. I have, I believe, anſwered that before; but if it is the ſame Queſtion, I muſt give the ſame Anſwer, which is the 22d of May 1782.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether the Perſon through whom the Money paſſed, namely, Gunga Govind Sing, was called upon to atteſt that Account at the Time when Mr. Haſtings produced it to you?
A. He was not.

Q. Whether Mr. Croftes, who is ſtated here to have received the Money, was called upon to atteſt any Particulars relative to it?
A. He was not.

Q. Whether you had not this Account, or the Subſtance of it, read to you by Cantoo Baboo, or by Mr. Haſtings's Perſian Moonſhy, whoever he was?
A. The original Paper in the Bengal Language was read over to me by Cantoo Baboo, and I tranſlated it.

Q. Was it as from an Account kept by himſelf?
A. I certainly cannot take upon myſelf to ſay who kept that Account, becauſe I do not know the Hand Writing of the Paper.

Q. Did Cantoo Baboo ſay that he had kept it?
A. He did not.

Q. Who produced that Paper? Did Cantoo Baboo produce it as from himſelf, or did Mr. Haſtings hand it over to Cantoo Baboo to have it tranſlated?
A. To the beſt of my Recollection, Mr. Haſtings gave the Paper to Cantoo Baboo to read to me.

Q. Then whether Mr. Haſtings ever explained to you how this Patna Money came to have ſo great a Balance as Two Lacks of Rupees, or thereabouts?
A. He did not.

Q. Did he, to your Knowledge, call upon Gunga Govind Sing to account for that Balance?
A. He never did in my Preſence.

Q. Do you know that he did in any other Way, to your Knowledge?
A. I do not.

Q. Did you ever hear Mr. Haſtings ſay that he had called him to an Account for it?
A. I did not.

Q. Do you know from whom this Money was received?
A. I do not.

Q. Do you know for what Purpoſe it was taken from the Province?
A. I underſtood it to have been taken as Peſhcuſh.

Q. The Queſtion means, do you know upon what Occaſion it was taken?
A. I do not.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Haſtings took any Bonds for this Money, or not?
A. I do not know that he did, and am certain that he did not, at leaſt none that ever I ſaw.

Q. Has Mr. Haſtings ever explained to you why he took Bonds for the Dinagepore Money or Peſhcuſh, and did not take Bonds for the Patna Money?
A. I never aſked Mr. Haſtings any ſuch Queſtion, and he never did explain it to me.

Q. Have you had any Explanation from Mr. Croftes relative to that Money, or any Converſation which might tend to explain the Balance to you, and the Cauſes of it?
A. I have not.

The Managers for the Commons ſaid, they ſhould next examine relative to the Account in Page 1157 of the printed Minutes, as to the Province of Nuddea.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings ever informed you of any Thing concerning a Cabooleat, which Mr. Haſtings had taken from ſomebody in the Province of Nuddea, for One Lack and Fifty thouſand Rupees?
A. The Information which I obtained upon this Subject is ſtated in the Letter which I wrote to Mr. Devaynes, in Conformity to the Directions of Mr. Haſtings; I know nothing further of the Tranſaction than what I have ſtated to Mr. Devaynes, and in the Paper which accompanied that Letter.

Q. Did Mr. Haſtings tell you at or about the Time of this Cabooleat being taken, the Firſt Payment of which was made the 15th of Cawtic 1187, from whom he had taken that Cabooleat?
A. He did not.

Q. Did he inform you upon what Occaſion he had taken it?
A. He did not.

Q. Nor

Q. Nor for what Purpoſe—the Queſtion means at that Time?
A. He did not.

Q. Did Mr. Croftes, who is ſaid to have received the Payments, inform you?
A. Mr. Croftes did not.

Q. Through whoſe Hands did this Money paſs?
A. I ſuppoſe it to have paſſed from Gunga Govind Sing to Mr. Croftes, the Sub-Treaſurer.

Q. Was Gunga Govind Sing called to explain this Article of Account?
A. He was not.

Q. Was he on the 22d of May 1782?
A. He was not.

Q. Was he called in the Year 1786, when this Account was made up?
A. He was not.

Q. Whether Mr. Croftes was alive in the Year 1786?
A. Mr. Croftes died ſometime in September 1786.

Q. As well as you remember, are you to be underſtood that this Account was handed to Cantoo Baboo, and by you tranſlated in the ſame Manner as the other Two?
A. The whole Account was Part of One Paper.

Q. Whether or no you had any Converſation with Mr. Croftes upon this Subject?
A. Never.

Q. Are there Entries in any of the Company's Books, ſhewing from whom the Sums of Money, which we are at preſent enquiring about, were received?
A. The Entries in the Company's Books, to the beſt of my Recollection, ſtate them to have been received of Mr. Haſtings.

Q. Does not the Account here produced ſtate the Sums of Money to have been received from Gunga Govind Sing?
A. It does purport to that Effect; but Gunga Govind Sing having paid them into the Treaſury by Mr. Haſtings's Direction, they are ſtated in the Treaſury Accounts as Sums received from him.

Q. Do you know that Gunga Govind Sing delivered this Money to Mr. Croftes as Money of Mr. Haſtings?
A. He muſt have paid it to Mr. Croftes as Money which he was ordered to pay by Mr. Haſtings.

Q. In what Situation about Mr. Haſtings was Gunga Govind Sing which ſhould make a Payment of Money by him, Gunga Govind Sing, a Payment of Money from Mr. Haſtings, or reputed ſo to be?
A. I really cannot define the particular Situation of Gunga Govind Sing about Mr. Haſtings; but if anybody elſe had taken Money to the publick Treaſury, and had ſaid they had taken it there by Mr. Haſtings's Directions, it would, as a Thing of courſe, have been ſtated as Money received from Mr. Haſtings.

Q. Are the Treaſury Accounts ordinarily ſo kept?
A. They are ſo.

Q. Without naming the Name of the Perſon through whom the Money was ſo paid, or producing any Authority from the Perſon who ſo paid it in?
A. It is not uſual in the Indian Treaſury Accounts to ſtate the Names of the Sircars and Podars who bring Money to the Treaſury, but the Money which they bring is ſtated as received from their Maſters, or thoſe whoſe Property it is.

Q. Then was Gunga Govind Sing Sircar or Podar to Mr. Haſtings?
A. He certainly was not.

Q. Then whether Mr. Haſtings, or Gunga Govind Sing, or Mr. Croftes, have ever informed you from whom in the Province of Nuddea this Money was taken?
A. They have not.

Q. From your Knowledge of that Country, if Gunga Govind Sing choſe to make a ſhort Payment to the Treaſury of Money by him received on Mr. Haſtings's private Account to be applied to the public Purpoſes,—what Mode is there of checking Gunga Govind Sing in ſuch an Account?
A. Mr. Haſtings would, I ſhould ſuppoſe, have checked the Payment himſelf; I know of no other Mode.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings did actually check or call to an Account Gunga Govind Sing for ſhort Payments which appear in the Patna Account, and in the Dinagepore Account?
A. I do not know that he did.

Q. In

Q. In what Situation was Gunga Govind Sing during the Period of theſe Tranſactions?
A. I think he muſt have been Dewan of the Committee of Revenue.

Q. How can it appear in the public Accounts that Gunga Govind Sing might not himſelf be Debtor to the Company for Sums of Money received in thoſe Provinces?
A. If Gunga Govind Sing was Debtor to the Company for ſuch Sums of Money, the Company's Books would in the Entries contained of that Debit ſtate the Grounds upon which the Entry was made.

Q. If the Money had been privately received by Gunga Govind Sing by his own Influence and Authority in theſe Provinces?
A. Unleſs Gunga Govind Sing collected Money for the Publick, he of Courſe would not be debited for the Money.

Q. Then how can it be known when Gunga Govind Sing is levying Money in the Provinces for the Governor General without any publick Authority, or without his being known to be Mr. Haſtings's Sircar or Podar; how can it be diſtinguiſhed what Money he levies for himſelf, and what for the Governor General?
A. I really cannot undertake to anſwer that Queſtion.

Q. Do you think it can be diſtinguiſhed?
A. The Queſtion is purely hypothetical.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the Queſtion might be read.

The ſame was read by the Clerk, as follows:

'Q. Then how can it be known when Gunga Govind Sing is levying Money in the Provinces 'for the Governor General without any publick Authority, or without his being known to be Mr. 'Haſtings's Sircar or Podar; how can it be diſtinguiſhed what Money he levies for himſelf, and 'what for the Governor General?'
A. I do not know that it can be diſtinguiſhed.

Q. When Gunga Govind Sing is Dewan, or principal Secretary and Agent for the Management of the Affairs of the Committee of Revenue, how can the Inhabitants certainly diſtinguiſh, or how can the Publick diſtinguiſh, whether the Money which he levies for the private Purpoſes of Mr. Haſtings, may not be coloured with ſome Pretence of Demand for the Publick?
A. I do not know how the Publick can make ſuch a Diſtinction.

Q. Whether the Monies received from Dinagepore by Gunga Govind Sing from the Time of the Firſt Date of the Receipts in the Account, N° 1, Dinagepore, in Page 1157, till the Payments to Mr. Croftes in the Treaſury, were not in the Hands of Gunga Govind Sing, and might not be turned to his Profit?
A. They muſt have been either in his Hands, or in the Hands of the People whom he employed to receive the Money; I ſhall not ſwear that he might not have made a Profit.

Q. If Gunga Govind Sing had died during that Period, what Means were left to the Treaſury to compel an Account of the Money ſo received?
A. I know of none further than thoſe which I ſuppoſe Mr. Haſtings would have taken to have obtained the Reſtitution of it from the People in whoſe Hands the Money was.

Q. Under what Name, and by what Title, could Mr. Haſtings have recovered from the Executors, or the other Repreſentatives of Gunga Govind Sing, that Money?
A. That is quite a Queſtion of Law, I conceive.

The laſt Queſtion and Anſwer were read by the Clerk by Deſire of the Managers for the Commons.

Then the Witneſs was aſked,

Q. What were thoſe Means?
A. I do not know that I have ſaid Mr. Haſtings had any ſpecific Means; I ſuppoſe Mr. Haſtings would have called upon them for the Repayment of it; in what Form or Manner he would have proceeded, I cannot take upon myſelf to ſwear.

Q. Gunga Govind. Sing being yet alive, and found upon the Face of Two Accounts no leſs than 40,000 l. in Balance, what Means Mr. Haſtings did actually take to oblige him to refund?
A. I really cannot anſwer that Queſtion; I know of no Account on which Gunga Govind Sing is 40,000 l. in Balance, and therefore I cannot ſay how Mr. Haſtings would have proceeded.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the laſt Queſtion and Anſwer might be read.

The ſame were accordingly read by the Clerk.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether upon the Dinagepore Account the Balance of Two Lacks, or thereabouts, does not appear?

A. As far as I underſtand the Account no ſuch Balance appears due from Dinagepore; the Caboolcat of Dinagepore is ſtated at Four Lacks; Three Lacks are ſtated to have been received, One Lack to have been in Balance, and of that One Lack I ſuppoſe Fifty thouſand Rupees to have been received by Mr. Haſtings in his Way up to Benares.

Q. Having ſhewn a very laudable Objection to anſwering conjecturally to any Queſtion, now ſay upon what Ground do you ſuppoſe that One Shilling of that Money was ſo received?

A. I make uſe of that Objection when I feel it an Objection upon my Conſcience; I ſhall not make Uſe of it as a Pretence not to anſwer a Queſtion when I can anſwer it.

Q. How do you know that any Part of that Sum of Money was ever paid to Mr. Haſtings?

A. I believe Mr. Haſtings not to have received One Rupee of it.

Q. By whom was that Money that you ſuppoſe to have been paid to Mr. Haſtings by Nundoolol at Moorſhedabad, in his Way to Benares, received?

A. The Right Honourable Manager has certainly corrected me; Fifty thouſand Rupees of this Money was certainly paid to Cantoo Baboo.

Q. What Reaſon then have you for knowing that that Money, paid to Mr. Haſtings when he was going up the Country to Benares, was paid by Gunga Govind Sing upon account of the Balance due by him in the Province of Dinagepore?

A. The Money was paid by Nundoolol; and from the Information which I obtained by References to the publick Accounts and Books, when I wrote my Letter of the 5th of Auguſt 1786, I was induced to ſuppoſe that the Sum of Fifty thouſand Rupees did appertain to the Dinagepore Peſhcuſh.

Q. What publick Book or Papers gave an Inducement to your Suppoſition that Nundoolol paid this Money to Cantoo Baboo, on the Account of Mr. Haſtings, as an Arrear from Gunga Govind Sing for the Province of Dinagepore?

A. I really cannot, at this Diſtance of Time, point out the Data upon which that Suppoſition was formed, further than I have already done.

Q. Can you point out to this Court in what Part of the Company's publick Books and Accounts this Money, ſo ſuppoſed to be paid on this ſuppoſed Account, is to be found?

A. If I had the Company's Books ſubmitted to me in which it is made, I think I could point it out.

Q. Whether there does not appear upon the Face of the Patna Account, a full Balance of Two Lacks, or 20,000 l.?

A. There does.

Q. Do you know what Meaſures Mr. Haſtings did actually take to recover that Money?

A. I do not.

Q. Whether you do not recollect that you ſtated Yeſterday that a Lack of the Dinagepore Money ſo due was given to Mrs. Wheler in Jewels by Gunga Govind Sing, contrary to the Intentions and Wiſhes of Mr. Haſtings?

A. What I alluded to Yeſterday was Part of the Sum which appeared to have been collected by Gunga Govind Sing, conſequently it could make no Part of the Balance due upon the Peſhcuſh.

Q. Whether or no there is a Deficiency between Mr. Haſtings and Gunga Govind Sing with the Treaſury, of Two Lacks of the Money received from Dinagepore; what Means did Mr. Haſtings make uſe of to fill up that Void in the Treaſury of Twenty thouſand Pounds in the Dinagepore Account, which had been received by Gunga Govind Sing upon Mr. Haſtings's private Account?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

Q. Whether the Dinagepore Caboolcat was not for Four Lacks of Rupees, or Forty thouſand Pounds Sterling?

A. The Account ſtates the Caboolcat to have been for Four Lacks of Rupees.

Q. Whether Gunga Govind Sing paid into the Hands of Mr. Croſtes, for the publick Account, more than Two Lacks of Rupees?

A. He did not.

Q. Then if there was a Balance due upon Mr. Haſtings's Caboolcat of One Lack in the Province, what Way and Means we have of knowing whether Gunga Govind Sing received it or not?

A. I cannot take upon myſelf to point out thoſe Means.

Q. If Gunga Govind Sing did not receive them, and yet they were due on the Caboolcat, and ought to have been applied to the Company's Service, what Means were taken by Mr. Haſtings or Gunga Govind Sing to recover them?

A. I have already anſwered that Queſtion by ſaying that I know of none.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether or no any Traces of this Cabooleat, or of the Cabooleat for Patna, or of the Cabooleat for Nudea, appear in Mr. Haſtings's private Accounts?
A. None whatever.

Q. Whether any Thing of theſe Cabooleats or Agreements exiſt in any publick Account which might enable the Council of Revenue, or the Governor General and Council, to recover this Money?
A. I cannot take upon myſelf to ſay that there are.

Q. Whether the Names of the Three Provinces, which are at the Head of theſe ſeveral Cabooleats, were in the original Accounts, or put there by you; or are Tranſlations, as they ſtood in the original Account?
A. I believe they are Tranſlations, as they ſtood in the original Account.

Q. Were they digeſted in that Manner, that is, under the Head of Provinces?
A. I believe the Paper to have been a mere Tranſlation, and ſo digeſted.

Q. Whether the Province of Bengal is not divided into a greater Number of Revenue Diſtricts than thoſe Three?
A. One of the Three Diſtricts appertains to the Province of Bahar.

Q. Taking in the whole Range of the Company's Revenue?
A. They are all the Company's Provinces, and there are more Diviſions of them than theſe Three.

Q. Whether there are not more Revenue Diviſions in Bengal and its Dependencies than theſe Provinces?
A. Several more.

Q. Whether they may not amount to Fifty-three in the Whole?
A. They have undergone ſo many Alterations, and Diviſions, and Subdiviſions, that I cannot take upon me to ſwear to the particular Number.

Q. Whether you know any particular Circumſtance in theſe Three Provinces, Dinagepore, Patna, or Nudea, which ſuppoſes them to be more flouriſhing than the Reſt, ſo as to enable them better to pay large Sums of Money privately to Mr. Haſtings, for either private or publick Purpoſes in thoſe given Years, through Gunga Govind Sing, than any other of the Provinces?
A. I do not.

Q. Whether, to the beſt of your Recollection, theſe Provinces were not in Arrear for their Publick Revenue at theſe very Periods of Time?
A. I muſt refer for that to the Company's Books; I really do not at this Moment recollect that Matter.

Q. But to the beſt of your Recollection, do you think they were, or not, in Balance?
A. As I do not know, I ſhall not take upon me to ſwear that I recollect any Thing about it; I really do not at this Moment recollect whether they were, or were not, in Arrears; but the Company's Books will ſhew.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, that having cloſed theſe Three Heads of Account, they ſhould next paſs to another Account, namely, the Depoſits.

Then the Witneſs was aſked,

Q. Whether there was any Sum of Money depoſited by Mr. Haſtings in the publick Treaſury, at or about the Year 1779 or 1780, the 26th of June 1780?
A. There was.

Q. By what Means did you come to the Knowledge of that Buſineſs?
A. On the 21ſt of June 1780.—I wiſh to know whether I may read, as an Anſwer to this Queſtion, a Paragraph of a Letter I have written upon that Subject, which is the beſt Anſwer I can give to the Queſtion; that Letter is not upon Oath, but I am ready to ſwear to it upon Oath, that it is the beſt Anſwer I can make.

The Managers for the Commons ſaid, they did not object to the Witneſs's refreſhing his Memory, by looking at the Letter.

Then the printed Minutes, Page 1155, were ſhewn the Witneſs, and he ſaid,

A. On the 21ſt of June 1780, Mr. Haſtings ſent for me, and begged that I would take Charge of a Preſent from Cheit Sing's Buxy, which had been offered him, Firſt to induce him to give up the Claim which the Company had annually upon Cheit Sing, during the Continuance of the War, for the Payment of a Subſidy of Five Lacks of Rupees. Mr. Haſtings told me that he had rejected the Receipt of the Money ſo offered for ſuch a Purpoſe; that it had been afterwards offered by

Way of atoning for the Conduct which Cheit Sing had followed in regard to refuſing to make the Payments required of him for that Subſidy. Under this Plea he had conſented to receive it, and deſired that I would take Charge of it, and deliver it as received to Mr. Croftes, the Sub-Treaſurer. I believe that is ſubſtantially the ſame as I have already written upon the Subject. I took Charge of that Preſent, and paid it to Mr. Croftes; and it was entered in the publick Accounts as Money depoſited in the Treaſury by Mr. Haſtings.

Q. How ſoon after this accounting with Mr. Haſtings did you receive the Money?
A. I really do not recollect; it was tardily paid; but it muſt have been received before the Month of November, becauſe it had all been carried to the Treaſury, from thence to the Mint, and returned into the Treaſury.

Q. How ſoon did it come out of the Mint?
A. I beg Leave to refer to the Mint Accounts.

Q. As near as you can recollect?
A. I believe it came from the Mint as faſt as it could be coined.

Q. Did it come out of the Mint all at Once, or as it happened to be coined?
A. I cannot take upon myſelf to anſwer that.

Q. In whoſe Name did it ſtand, and on whoſe Account, in the Depoſit Book?
A. It ſtood to the Credit of Mr. Haſtings.

Q. Was there any Mention in that Book of a Credit given to Cheit Sing for it?
A. None.

Q. Was there any Mention in the Book of its being paid for or on Account of the Company?
A. None.

Q. What Reaſon did Mr. Haſtings aſſign to you why he had ordered that Money to be paid to you, and not to Mr. Croftes, who was the regular Officer of the Treaſury?
A. He did not aſſign any Reaſon.

Q. Did you aſk him?
A. I did not.

Q. From whom did you receive that Money, and how?
A. I received it from a great Number of different People; who they were I really do not recollect.

Q. Did any of them come twice?
A. They did not; and I ſtated the Matter to Mr. Haſtings as a Circumſtance which excited my Suſpicions that Sadanund meant to betray him; Mr. Haſtings treated the Suggeſtion with great Indifference, and ſaid ſomething to this Effect;—you know I have no Occaſion to care any Thing upon the Subject.

Q. What was your Reaſon for enquiring of this Circumſtance of Mr. Haſtings, and not enquiring of him how you came to be the Channel of Payment, and not the proper Officer?
A. I did not enquire any Thing of Mr. Haſtings; I ſtated to Mr. Haſtings a Circumſtance which had excited a Suſpicion in my Breaſt.

Q. What did you mean by ſaying that Sadanund might betray him?
A. Sadanund, I ſuppoſe, thought that he had made Mr. Haſtings a Preſent privately;—and I do believe, from the Manner obſerved by the People who came with that Money, that they did ſuppoſe they were ſo employed.

Q. Whether you do not think that it is very poſſible that different Men might have brought different Sums of Money for concealing the Nature of the Tranſaction, as well as for betraying Mr. Haſtings?
A. I do not think that I can ſwear to mere Poſſibilities.

Q. You have ſworn to your Suſpicion juſt now?
A. Then I had no Suſpicion of that Kind; certainly none.

Q. You having formed your Suſpicion upon that Circumſtance, whether that Circumſtance might not have another Aſpect; whether it was not as natural for you to imagine that it was meant as a Concealment of it, as a Means of a fraudulent Diſcovery of it?
A. I had no ſuch Suſpicion as that ſuppoſed in the Queſtion.

Q. Whether the Tranſaction was not in Fact kept a Secret?
A. It certainly was.

Q. Whether or no you knew that Cheit Sing did ever make any Diſcovery of that Preſent, or whether Sadanund, his Treaſurer or Buxey, did for him?
A. I do not know that ever either of them did.

Q. At what Times and Periods was this Sum of Money brought by thoſe ſeveral Hands?
A. The Money was brought to my Houſe at Night, and generally carried the ſame Night to Mr. Croftes.

Q. Then I am to underſtand that the whole Tranſaction of the receiving the Money by you, and carrying it to Mr. Croftes, was always by Night?
A. It was.

Q. Whether you gave any Receipt to any of the Perſons who brought this Money for any of the Sums you had ſo received?
A. None whatever; none was aſked of me.

Q. Whether you had any other Way of knowing than Mr. Haſtings's own Account, that this Money was really received from Cheit Sing, and not from any other Perſon?
A. None.

Q. Whether you have any other Way of knowing than from Mr. Haſtings's own Account, but that Cheit Sing might have given him a much greater Sum of Money?
A. I have none; but I believe none other to have been given.

Q. When you took this Money to Mr. Croftes, in whoſe Name did you pay it to him?
A. I delivered the Money to Mr. Croftes as Money that I was directed to pay to him by Mr. Haſtings.

Q. Did you tell Mr. Croftes from whom you had received this Money?
A. I do not recollect that I did; but I do not mean to ſwear poſitively that I did not.

Q. But do you recollect that you did?
A. I do not.

Q. Did Mr. Haſtings direct you to let Mr. Croftes know from whom, and upon what Account you had received it?
A. I do not recollect that Mr. Haſtings did.

Q. Whether you have any Reaſon to believe, and what, that Mr. Haſtings ever told Mr. Croftes for what this Money was depoſited by you?
A. I do not know that Mr. Haſtings ever told Mr. Croftes any Thing upon the Subject.

Q. Did Mr. Croftes ever inform you that he knew for what Purpoſe, and from whom, it had been received?
A. He never did that I recollect; I have no Recollection that he did.

Q. In whoſe Name did the Depoſit ſtand in the Company's publick Books, before the Time of Mr. Haſtings's Departure?
A. From the Time the Payment was made, to the Day on which, at the expreſs Application of Mr. Haſtings, it was written off from his Credit to the Credit of the Company, it remained to the Credit of Mr. Haſtings. The Sub-Treaſurer, Mr. Croftes, muſt have ſuppoſed this Money to be in a peculiar Predicament, becauſe there was no other Inſtance of a Sum of ſuch an Amount lying in the publick Treaſury ſo long as that did, without being taken out of it, at a Time too when the greateſt Advantage could have been made of Money.

Q. Whether Mr. Croftes ever made any ſuch Obſervation to you?
A. I do not know that he did.

Q. Why you chuſe to judge what Suppoſitions were in another Man's Mind?
A. I have ſtated the Grounds of that Suppoſition.

Q. Conſider ſeriouſly whether you chuſe to ſtand by that Anſwer, whether you wiſh that Anſwer to ſtand?
A. I am in the Judgement of the Court.

Q. Whether you know of its having been applied to any of the temporary Exigencies of the Company, at or about the Time of your having received it?
A. At the Time Mr. Haſtings requeſted me to take Charge of this Preſent, he told me that it ſhould be applied in defraying the contingent Expences of a Detachment; I forget the Name of the Commanding Officer; Colonel Camac's Detachment.

Q. How was it applied?
A. As the Money was received from the Mint, it was mixed with the Reſt of the Company's Money, and generally applied to the publick Purpoſes.

Q. Are not all Depoſits, while they remain there, applied to the Company's publick Purpoſes, ſubject to the Demand of the Perſon who has depoſited them there?
A. They are.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether you know that, in Fact, this Money was applied to any particular Service whatever?

A. I do not.

Q. Whether, during the Period that the Money remained in the Company's Accounts as a Depoſit, Mr. Haſtings might not have drawn it out as his own at any Time whatever, if ſo he had pleaſed?

A. He might.

Q. Have you any other Way of knowing, than from Mr. Haſtings's own Account, in what Name, and for what Purpoſe, Cheit Sing paid him this Money?

A. No other.

Q. Do you know whether Cheit Sing was ever credited for that Money, in Matter of Dealing, or Account, between the Company and Mr. Haſtings?

A. I do not know.

Q. Whether you know, or have Reaſon to believe, that this Money really did operate as any Atonement for the ſuppoſed Offences of Cheit Sing, or was ever diſcounted to him under ſuch a Name, or for ſuch a Purpoſe?

A. I cannot tell the Operation of the Payment upon Mr. Haſtings's Mind.

Q. Whether, in Matter of Account of any Penalty laid upon Cheit Sing for dilatory Payment of the Money which he called a Subſidy, any Credit was given to him for this Sum?

A. None that I know of.

Q. Whether, or no, you think, that it was poſſible for Money paid in June 1780, and which did not come out of the Mint earlier than November at ſooneſt, could poſſibly be applied to the contingent Expences of Colonel Camac's Detachment?

A. I have already ſaid that the Money, as it was coined and returned from the Mint, was blended with the Reſt of the Company's Money, and applied indiſcriminately for any publick Purpoſe with the Reſt of the publick Money.—I really believe there was no ſpecifick Appropriation of the Money.

Q. Then whether could there be any?

A. There might have been, certainly, if it had been thought neceſſary.

Q. Was there any Order given for the Payment of the contingent Expences of Colonel Camac's Detachment?

A. No more than for any other Depoſit that was made by Individuals at the ſame Time.

Q. Was it not ſent to the Mint at or ſoon after the Time of its Receipt?

A. Certainly.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, They ſhould next proceed to another Object of this Head of Charge, namely, the Sum of Money ſuppoſed to be given by Nobkiſſin to Mr. Haſtings.

Then the Witneſs was aſked,

Q. Whether you know any Thing, and what, of a Sum of Money taken from the Rajah Nobkiſſin by Mr. Haſtings?

A. I know that Mr. Haſtings borrowed Money of Nobkiſſin. I ſuppoſe the Queſtion means Sums to the Amount of Three Lacks of Rupees.

Q. It does. At what Time was the Money borrowed by Mr. Haſtings of Rajah Nobkiſſin?

A. I cannot recollect when it was.

Q. It is material to recollect, as near as you can, in what Year, and at what Time of the Year?

A. I cannot anſwer that Queſtion, for I do not recollect: I can ſay between what Time and what Time; but I muſt take ſuch a Latitude that the Anſwer can be hardly of any Uſe.

Q. As you was Keeper of Mr. Haſtings's private Accounts, and had a general Inſpection and Superintendency over his Affairs, recollect within a few Months, or as near as you can, what Time this Money was borrowed from Rajah Nobkiſſin?

A. I cannot recollect within a Month.

Q. Take it at Three Months?

A. No; nor within Three nor Six Months—Circumſtances that happened Ten Years ago.

Q. Have you never heard of this Tranſaction ſince Ten Years ago?

A. Yes; but it is above Nine Years ago ſince Mr. Haſtings's Books were taken out of my Hands; and how can I poſitively recollect at what Time it was he borrowed a Sum of Money of Rajah Nobkiſſin?

Q. Recollect whether or no you have ever heard a good deal of that Tranſaction ſince that Time?

A. I have heard a good deal; but I have not referred to Mr. Haſtings's Books to aſcertain the Time when this Sum of Money was borrowed.

Q. Having heard much of this Buſineſs, and knowing, as it is taken for granted you did, that there is a Charge of the Commons of Great Britain of a long Standing upon Mr. Haſtings on this Subject,—how came you not to call to Mind at or about what Time it was that this Sum was borrowed?

A. I did not know that this Queſtion would be put to me.

Q. Whether you did not know that, in fact, ſuch a Charge exiſted?

A. Certainly I did.

Q. Whether it was not natural for you to think ſomething of the Matter?

A. I have thought upon the Matter, but that does not enable me to anſwer the Queſtion;—I have thought much upon the Matter, but am not able to anſwer the Queſtion.

Q. Whether you did not know that you was a Perſon referred to as a Perſon in all Mr. Haſtings's moſt ſecret Tranſactions ſo early as the Year 1786?

A. I did; but at that Time I had not Mr. Haſtings's private Books in my Poſſeſſion, nor have I had them ſince I took Leave of Mr. Haſtings on Board the Berrington; that is, not in my Charge.

Q. When you ſay that it is Nine Years ſince you have ſeen Mr. Haſtings's private Books—

A. It is Nine Years ſince Mr. Haſtings's Books were taken out of my Hands.

Q. Whether the Year 1786 was not pretty nearly approaching that Period of Time in which Mr. Haſtings's Books were taken out of your Hands?

A. In 1786 I was not referred to by Mr. Haſtings to give any Information concerning the Money which he had borrowed of Nobkiſſin.

Q. Whether you did not know before the End of the Year 1786, or the Beginning of the Year 1787, that there actually was a Queſtion on that Subject, and that Mr. Haſtings did refer to you a great many Points and Circumſtances of his Conduct, as being the Perſon in the Confidence and Secret of all his Affairs?

A. I did; and I believe I have anſwered Mr. Haſtings's References upon that Subject.

Q. You having heard of it at or about the End of the Year 1786 or 1787, if you did not hear of it before, whether you muſt not, in the Nature of Things, have turned your Mind about that Time to know at what Period it was that this Money was borrowed?

A. I really cannot take upon myſelf to ſay when it was the Money was borrowed of Nobkiſſin.

Q. Are there no Means by which you can refreſh your Memory at this Time?

A. There may be; they are in Mr. Haſtings's Poſſeſſion, not in mine.

Q. Have you not informed Mr. Haſtings, as his Agent, that you had been examined upon this very Subject before the Secret Committee of the Houſe of Commons?

A. I have.

Q. Then, whether you might, or might not, have had Recourſe to Mr. Haſtings's private Books to aſcertain that Date?

A. I ſuppoſe I might if I had choſen it.

Q. Then, having been examined upon that Subject, and having Reaſon to believe with almoſt Certainty that you ſhould be examined upon that Subject in this Court,—whether you did not apply to Mr. Haſtings's Books to refreſh your Memory upon this Point?

A. I really did not know that I ſhould be aſked this Queſtion, and therefore have not aſked Mr. Haſtings when it was that he did borrow the Money of Nobkiſſin.

Q. Did you not converſe with Mr. Haſtings's Agent upon the Subject of your Examination?

A. I did: As far as I could recollect I told Mr. Haſtings's Solicitor the Queſtions that had been put to me by the Honourable Manager in the Committee, and the Anſwers that I had given to thoſe Queſtions, as well as I could recollect them.

Q. Then, did Mr. Haſtings, or any Perſon on his Behalf, offer you Inſpection of his private Books to enable you to give a decided Anſwer to this Queſtion?

A. They did not.

Q. Whether it was before or after the Period of Time in which Mr. Haſtings took the Bonds to himſelf for Money that belonged to the Company?

A. It was after.

Q. How ſoon after?

A. I really cannot take upon myſelf to ſay.

Q. How

Q. How ſoon was it after—was it ſoon after, or long after?
A. I cannot take upon myſelf to ſay how long after.

Q. Was it pretty ſoon after, or very long after?
A. I wiſh to have a ſpecifick Queſtion of Date put to me, and I will anſwer it ſpecifically.—How long after I really cannot ſay.

Q. Was it any Time in the Year 1780 or 1781, to the beſt of your Recollection?
A. I cannot take upon myſelf to ſay.

Q. Was a Bond, or not, made out to Rajah Nobkiſſin for that Money?
A. There were Two, if not more, Bonds made out for the Money borrowed of Nobkiſſin; and though I do not recollect their Dates, it is poſſible I may have been a Witneſs to the Execution of the Bonds: I believe I gave the Right Honourable Manager that very Anſwer to that very Queſtion in the Committee.

Q. Whether you do not think that you was a ſubſcribing Witneſs to thoſe Bonds?
A. I cannot ſay; I cannot poſitively ſwear to it.

Q. But do you think you were?
A. I was ſo much in the Habit of being Witneſs to the Execution of Mr. Haſtings's Bonds, that it is moſt probable I was; but I frequently left them with ſome other of his Family to get them executed, when I found Mr. Haſtings would not attend to his own private Affairs, which was very frequently the Caſe, to get them executed when they could.

Q. But do you, or do you not, think that a Bond or Bonds actually was or were executed by Mr. Haſtings?
A. I know there were Two, if not more, Bonds executed by Mr. Haſtings.

Q. Whether this Money was not entered in Mr. Haſtings's private Books as a Loan?
A. It certainly was.

Q. Do you know whether Rajah Nobkiſſin, or any One for him, made any Application to Mr. Haſtings to have theſe Bonds given him?
A. The Bonds when executed were delivered to Rajah Nobkiſſin's People, who brought the Money, and, I ſuppoſe, of courſe that they took them to their Maſter.

Q. Did you ſee the Bonds given to any of Rajah Nobkiſſin's People, and whom?
A. I did not, it was not likely that I ſhould.

Q. Then by what Means do you know that they ever were delivered?
A. By having delivered them to Mr. Haſtings's People to be delivered to Nobkiſſin; and by no other Means.

Q. What do you mean by People; to whom did you deliver them?
A. To Mr. Haſtings's Sircars.

Q. To which of them?
A. There were ſeveral about my Houſe; I cannot pretend to identify the Perſon who carried thoſe particular Bonds.

Q. Are you to be underſtood that you do not know to whom the Bonds were delivered to be delivered to Rajah Nobkiſſin?
A. No further than that it was One of Cantoo Baboo's People, who was in Attendance upon me.

Q. But who was he?
A. I have already ſaid there were ſeveral, and that I cannot point out the particular Perſon.

Q. Do you know that Rajah Nobkiſſin has acknowledged his having received the Bond, or thoſe Bonds?
A. I have heard Mr. Haſtings ſay, that Nobkiſſin had given up the Bonds to him; I never converſed with Nobkiſſin upon the Subject.

The Managers for the Commons deſired that the laſt Queſtion and Anſwer might be read to the Witneſs.

The Clerk accordingly read the ſame.

Q. The Queſtion is, whether Nobkiſſin ever acknowledged it; and you ſay Mr. Haſtings told you ſo; now that is not an Anſwer to the Queſtion?
A. Then Nobkiſſin never did tell me.

Q. Whether or no Mr. Haſtings did at any Time deſire you to ſtrike out from his private Books this Loan of Nobkiſſin, there entered as a Loan, on Nobkiſſin's having delivered up his Bonds?
A. Mr. Haſtings directed me to draw out the Accounts which accompanied his Letter, dated the 21ſt of February 1784, and I ſuppoſe that I have made the correſpondent Entries in Mr.

Haſtings's private Books, for the Adjuſtment of the Tranſaction, in the Manner which Mr. Haſtings ſtates to the Court of Directors in that Letter.

Q. When did Mr. Haſtings give you that Order?
A. Sometime in the Month of February 1784.

Q. Then in conſequence of that Letter he deſired you to alter the Entries in his Books according to that Letter?
A. He did not deſire me to alter any Entries in his Books, but to make other Entries conformable to the Intimation which he had given the Court of Directors in that Letter, or which he intended to give the Court of Directors; for I preſume the Letter could not have been written till after that Account was drawn out.

Q. Whether or no it was not in conſequence of making up that Account for the Court of Directors that you was deſired to make out the Account in his Books accordingly?
A. Certainly to make Entries in his Books accordingly.

Q. At what Time did Mr. Haſtings tell you that Nobkiſſin had delivered him up his Bonds?
A. It muſt have been before that Time; but how long before I cannot ſay.

Q. Was it not very near that Time?
A. Even that is more than I can take upon myſelf to ſwear.

Q. Whether it was not ſome conſiderable Time after the granting of the Bonds?
A. It muſt have been ſo. I ſuppoſe the Queſtion to mean the Bonds given for the Loan of Rajah Nobkiſſin.

Q. Certainly. Upon what Occaſion did Mr. Haſtings firſt tell you that the Rajah had given up his Bond?
A. I know of no particular Occaſion upon which the Circumſtance was told me.

Q. Did Mr. Haſtings ſhew you the Bond cancelled?
A. He did not.

Q. Whether you do not know that the Rajah Nobkiſſin, before Mr. Haſtings's Departure, actually applied to him for this very Bond, or theſe very Bonds?
A. A little Time before Mr. Haſtings left Bengal, I mean a few Days, Nobkiſſin made ſome Application to Mr. Haſtings upon this Subject; but what that Application was I do not know.

Q. Was it not for a Bond or ſome Security for the Three Lacks of Rupees he had already lent him before?
A. I have already ſaid I do not know what the Application was, and therefore I cannot take upon myſelf to ſay that it was not for that alluded to in the Queſtion.

Q. To the beſt of your Recollection, whether it was not for the Payment of the Money, or for giving ſome Security or other?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. I do not know what the Application was; and I cannot ſay that it was for this or for that, or that it was not for this or for that.

Q. Whether it was not ſomething relative to that Money?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

The Witneſs was aſked,

Q. Did not Rajah Nobkiſſin make ſome Application for this Money, and what?
A. I do not know what the Application was Nobkiſſin made to Mr. Haſtings; I have ſaid ſo, and cannot ſay otherwiſe than ſaying it over again.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings did not tell you that Rajah Nobkiſſin had made ſome Application to him concerning that Money, and what?
A. I have already ſaid that Mr. Haſtings did tell me that Nobkiſſin had made ſome Application to him regarding that Tranſaction; but what that Application was I do not know.

Q. Do not you know that Mr. Haſtings told you that it was either for the Payment of the Money, or to give him a Security?
A. I really cannot take upon myſelf to anſwer the Queſtion.

Q. What Anſwer did Mr. Haſtings tell you he gave to the Rajah Nobkiſſin's Application?
A. This is a Circumſtance that happened more than Nine Years ago; how am I to ſwear to the Particulars of a Converſation of ſo long a Standing; I really have no Recollection about it; and I cannot take upon myſelf to ſtate more than I have done upon it.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether you did not ſometime ago, not a vaſt While ago, recollect that you thought that, within a Day or Two of Mr. Haſtings's Departure from Bengal, he, Mr. Haſtings, did tell you that Rajah Nobkiſſin had applied to him for Repayment of the Money?

A. What was my Anſwer?

Then a Paper was ſhewn to the Witneſs by the Managers for the Commons.

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to this Mode of Examination.

The Managers for the Commons were heard in Anſwer to the ſaid Objection.

Q. Whether or no Mr. Haſtings did not tell you that Rajah Nobkiſſin had applied to him, Mr. Haſtings, for the Repayment of the Money?

A. I find the Right Honourable Manager has repeated a Queſtion which was put to me before the Committee, to which I had given an Anſwer then, and, I believe, that Anſwer differs materially from what I have ſaid To-day; I am ſorry for it; but it proves how very difficult it is, according to my Mind, for a Man to undertake to recollect a Converſation of ſo long a ſtanding as this Tranſaction was. I have no Objection to the Anſwer that I gave to the Committee being read to the Houſe.

Then a Paper was read, by the Managers for the Commons to the Witneſs.

Q. Whether, within a Day or Two of Mr. Haſtings's Departure from Bengal, he told you that Nobkiſſin had applied to him for the Repayment of the Money?'

A. It muſt have been ſo, though I had forgot it To-day when the Queſtion was put to me.

Q. What Anſwer did Mr. Haſtings tell you he gave to Rajah Nobkiſſin's Application?

A. I feel very diffident now, after what has already happened, to ſpeak to a Converſation of ſo many Years ſtanding.

Q. Whether you have any general Idea with reſpect to what Mr. Haſtings told you of his Anſwer to Nobkiſſin?

A. I think, now that the Right Honourable Manager has refreſhed my Memory in this Way, I do recollect that Mr. Haſtings ſaid he had told Nobkiſſin that he either had or ſhould ſettle with the Company as to that Tranſaction.

Q. Whether you do not know, or have not Reaſon to believe, that, before you quitted Calcutta, Rajah Nobkiſſin had threatened to ſue Mr. Haſtings in ſome Court in England, for the Recovery of the Money, or the Delivery up of the Bond?

A. Nobkiſſin certainly never told me any Thing of the Kind.

The Queſtion repeated.

A. I may have heard ſomething like that; but I am ſure I cannot ſay from whom, or what it was.

Q. Did you not hear of it?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

Q. Did not Mr. Haſtings intimate to you when he determined to write the Letter of 1784, that he did not intend to repay Rajah Nobkiſſin?

A. I underſtood from his writing that Letter that it was not his Intention to do ſo.

Q. Whether you had any Diſcourſe with him upon the Subject of his reſolving not to repay Rajah Nobkiſſin the Money which appeared upon your Books to have been borrowed from him?

A. I ſuppoſe the Queſtion means Mr. Haſtings's Books, they were not mine.

Q. Mr. Haſtings's private Books which you kept.

A. I do not know that I had any ſuch Converſation with Mr. Haſtings.

Q. Why did you not aſk Mr. Haſtings at that Time, when Mr. Haſtings had determined not to pay a Sum of Money which appeared on Mr. Haſtings's private Books kept by you to be due to the Rajah Nobkiſſin, how he came to reſolve upon not paying him?

A. I cannot take upon myſelf to ſay why I did not aſk him that Queſtion, for it did not appear to me neceſſary to aſk any ſuch Queſtions at the Time.

Q. Whether it did not appear to you to be too delicate a Tranſaction for you to appear inquiſitive in?

A. Moſt certainly it was.

Q. Did not Mr. Haſtings order you to extract from his Books, ſuch Sums of Money as he intended to make a Set-off againſt the Money which he had borrowed of the Rajah Nobkiſſin?

A. He did.

Q. Was Rajah Nobkiſſin preſent at the Settlement of the Account between his Debt and Mr. Haſtings's Set-off?
A. He was not.

Q. Was any One for him?
A. None.

Q. Do you know that he was conſulted upon any Part of the Tranſaction?
A. I do not.

Q. When Mr. Haſtings deſired Bonds to himſelf from the Company, as for Money diſburſed by him for their Service out of his private Caſh, did he (Mr. Haſtings) acquaint you why he made this Repreſentation, and demanded theſe Bonds?
A. He did not.

Q. Did he tell you at all of his Intention to demand the Bonds?
A. On the 5th of January 1781, he directed me to make the Application.

Q. Did you know at that Time that the Money paid was not out of Mr. Haſtings's private Caſh?
A. I did.

Q. Whether it did not appear extraordinary to you, that Mr. Haſtings ſhould give to himſelf, as a Member of the Board, Bonds which you knew to be granted upon a falſe Pretence?
A. I certainly could not have conſidered it an ordinary Caſe.

Q. Whether you ever aſked Mr. Haſtings, from that Time till the 22d of May 1782, for any Explanation of that Tranſaction?
A. I did not.

Q. What were your Motives, on ſeeing this extraordinary Tranſaction, for not aſking an Explanation from Mr. Haſtings?
A. I believe I anſwered that Queſtion Yeſterday, by ſaying that I did not think that it would have been proper for me to have forced Mr. Haſtings to have revealed what he choſe to conceal.

Q. From what Sort of Paper was the Account, N° 2, made up?
A. From a detached Paper in the Perſian Language.

Q. Who read it to you?
A. It was a Paper in the Perſian Language read to me by the Moonſhy.

Q. Did the Moonſhy read it from any regular Book?
A. From a detached Paper.

Q. Was it verified in any Reſpect by a Reference to any Book, or any Voucher?
A. It was not; I mean the Part read to me by the Moonſhy was not.

Q. Are you ſure it was all read to you by the Perſian Moonſhy?
A. No; Three Lines were; the Three Firſt Lines were read to me by the Moonſhy; the Reſt is extracted from the Accounts kept by Cantoo Baboo's People, of the Receipts and Diſburſements of Mr. Haſtings during his Abſence from the Preſidency.

Q. From which of them?
A. I do not recollect the Perſon, ſome common Sircar or other who was in Attendance at the Houſe.

Q. What Language was it in?
A. Mr. Haſtings's Accounts were kept in the Bengal Language by Cantoo Baboo's People; they were brought to my Houſe to a Native Writer, who underſtood enough of the Engliſh Language to tranſlate them; I corrected the Language that he uſed, and the Arrangement that he adopted, ſo as to make the proper Entries of the Tranſactions in Mr. Haſtings's private Books.

Q. Whether you underſtand enough of the Bengal Language yourſelf to make out an Account in it?
A. I do not.

Q. Who was that Sircar, or whatever other Officer he was, that made out that Account?
A. The Account N° 2, I made out from the Accounts originally kept in the Bengal Language by Cantoo Baboo's People.

Q. Had you the Inſpection of thoſe Books?
A. I had not.

Q. Whether the Bengal Papers, from which this Account was made out, were put into your Hands?
A. They were not.

Q. Can you ſay then that there might not be more in theſe Bengal Papers than was read to you?
A. I certainly cannot.

Q. Whether the Perſian Paper was a looſe Paper, or Part of any regular Book?
A. I have already ſaid it was a detached Paper.

Q. Whether any Book from which that Paper might be taken, might not have contained much greater Sums than are there ſtated?
A. I have ſaid that the Paper read to me by the Moonſhy was not taken from a Book.

Q. What Means then of Authentication, or of Reference, had it?
A. None that I know of.

Q. Why do no Dates appear to the ſeveral Receipts in that Account?
A. The Payments were made in a Variety of Rupees: I thought it ſufficient to check the Total of the Rupees with the Total of the Account as given to me by the Moonſhy, allowing for the Rundyveaan, or Exchange. I did not think it neceſſary to ſtate how much of each particular Sort of Rupees was received in any One Month.

Q. Is it uſual in Accounts not to ſtate the Time of the Receipt?
A. If the Account is a daily Account, of courſe each Day's Receipt would be ſtated; but if it is a general Account, and ſuch a Degree of Preciſion is not thought neceſſary, I ſuppoſe it would not contain it.

Q. Whether or no it is uſual to make out an Account of Monies received, without any Date at all?
A. An Account is generally formed according to the Deſcription given of it. I endeavoured to ſtate the Particulars of the Sums of Money received, and did not think it neceſſary to ſtate the Dates.

Queſtion repeated.

A. The Account in Queſtion is an Account containing the Particulars of another Account, and that Account does not ſtate the Amount received, either on each Day, or in each Month.

Queſtion repeated.

A. It depends upon the Degree of Preciſion which the Perſon who draws out the Account thinks neceſſary, to be ſure.

Q. Whether it is uſual to make out an Account of Receipts of Money without any Dates at all?
A. It ſometimes is done ſo, at other Times it is not done ſo.

Q. In the Treaſury Accounts of Bengal?
A. The Treaſury Accounts of Bengal are kept daily, and of courſe it muſt be ſtated upon the Day when it is received.

Q. Whether Mrs. Haſtings does not appear in that Account as the Receiver of a Preſent of a Lack of Rupees?
A. Certainly Mrs. Haſtings's Name is affixed to a Preſent of One Lack of Rupees from the Nabob; but I do not believe Mrs. Haſtings to have received any Part of it, becauſe Mr. Haſtings has acknowledged the Whole of it as received by him.

Q. Whether this Preſent being made to Mrs. Haſtings, Mrs. Haſtings's Conſent has been obtained for the Transfer of this Money to the Company?
A. How can I take upon myſelf to anſwer that: I do not know that ſhe has given any ſuch Conſent.

(*Croſs examined by the Counſel for the Defendant.*)

Q. Whether all the ſeveral Sums, ſpecified in Pages 1114 and 1115, in the Account of the 22d of May 1782, have been, in fact, applied to the publick Service; or whether any Part of them has been converted by Mr. Haſtings to his own Uſe?
A. They have all been converted to the Company's Service, and none of them to Mr. Haſtings's private Uſe.

Q. Did Mr. Haſtings of his own Accord communicate to you the Receipt of the ſeveral Sums contained in the Account in Queſtion, or was ſuch Communication made in conſequence of any Enquiries from you?
A. Mr. Haſtings communicated it of his own Accord.

Q. Was the Letter and Account of the 22d of May 1782, written by you at the Requeſt of Mr. Haſtings?
A. It was.

Q. Was the Letter ſealed up by Mr. Haſtings in your Preſence?
A. It was.

Q. Was it then delivered to you for the Purpoſe of being tranſmitted to England by the Firſt Opportunity?
A. I took it away with me from Alepoore, Mr. Haſtings's Country Houſe, where it was written, for that Purpoſe.

Q. From the Time it was ſealed and delivered to you, did it remain cloſed till the 16th of December 1782?
A. To the beſt of my Judgement and Belief it did.

Q. For what Purpoſe was it then opened?
A. To be accompanied by an Affidavit, that it was actually written on the Day on which it bore Date.

Q. Whether any Alterations were made in the Letter or Account between the Time of its being originally written, and the Moment of its final Diſpatch.
A. Not the leaſt.

Q. Did you ever receive, directly or indirectly, from Mr. Haſtings, any Inſtructions not to ſend it to England, or was the Delay in ſending it owing to Mr. Haſtings in any Reſpect whatever?
A. I did not receive any ſuch Inſtructions, and the Delay was purely accidental; it was the Delay in the Departure of the Lively, by which, from the firſt, it was intended to have been ſent.

Q. Were the Bonds, mentioned in your Letter of the 5th of Auguſt 1786, delivered to you before Mr. Haſtings went up the Country in July 1781?
A. They were taken by me from the Treaſury as a Thing of courſe, in Obedience to the Orders of the Governor General and Council for granting theſe Bonds.

Q. Did Mr. Haſtings, in fact, ever receive One Rupee of Principal or Intereſt, of the Sums for which theſe Bonds were granted?
A. Not One.

Q. Did they ever conſtitute Part of Mr. Haſtings's private Caſh, or were they at once, without paſſing through his Hands, paid into the publick Treaſury, and applied to the publick Service?
A. Do you mean the Bonds?

Q. The Sums for which they were taken?
A. They never made Part of Mr. Haſtings's private Caſh, but paſſed immediately into the publick Treaſury.

Q. Did thoſe Bonds ever form Part of Mr. Haſtings's Fortune, in any Statement which you, in keeping his Accounts, ever made of his Property?

The Queſtion was objected to by the Managers for the Commons.

The Counſel for the Defendant were heard in Anſwer to the Objection.

Then the Queſtion was read to the Witneſs; and he ſaid,

A. They never did.

Q. Were there not Four Bonds taken on the Whole; Two for the Dinagepore Money, One for the Nuddea Money, and another Bond, N° 84, for a Lack of Rupees advanced by Mr. Haſtings from his own private Caſh, and furniſhed to Chimnagee Booſla?
A. There were Four Bonds taken.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Lunæ, 28° *Aprilis* 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers for the Commons, they might proceed in their Reply.

The Counſel for the Defendant informed the Houſe, they ſhould now proceed with the Croſs Examination of Mr. Larkins.

WILLIAM LARKINS Eſquire was again called in, and croſs-examined, as follows:

Q. Whether the Bonds of which you were ſpeaking when laſt examined, are thoſe on which Mr. Haſtings had never received One Rupee of Principal or Intereſt, the Three Bonds that were taken, Two for the Dinagepore, and One for the Nudea Money?

A. They were.

Q. Were not theſe Bonds taken in the Firſt Loan, and the Bond No. 89, taken in the Second Loan?

The Printed Minutes, Page 1155, were ſhewn to the Witneſs; and he ſaid:

A. They were.

Q. Was not the Second Loan adapted to the Purpoſe of remitting Money to England; and the Firſt Loan to that of inveſting Money that was to be kept in India?

A. They were ſo.

Q. Was the Bond, N° 89, taken for the Lack of Rupees advanced by Mr. Haſtings from his own private Caſh, and ſent to Chimnajee Booſla?

A. It was.

Q. You have been aſked, whether Mr. Haſtings might not at any Time have drawn out the Money that was depoſited in the Publick Treaſury, in his Name, belonging to the Company; to which you have anſwered, that he might: Did Mr. Haſtings, in fact, ever draw out One Rupee of ſuch Money, after the Moment when it was firſt paid in?

A. He never did.

Q. During the Period in Queſtion, was Mr. Haſtings in the Habit of frequently borrowing Money for himſelf, and on his own Account, at a very high Intereſt?

A. Mr. Haſtings did borrow frequently Sums of Money, for which he gave Bonds bearing Ten and Twelve per Cent. Intereſt.

Q. At the Time of borrowing ſuch Money, would it have been peculiarly advantageous to Mr. Haſtings to have made uſe of the Depoſit which ſtood in his Name, and which it is admitted he might at any Time have drawn out?

A. If Mr. Haſtings had choſen to have taken that Liberty with the Property, which apparently was his, he might have ſaved himſelf a conſiderable Expence of Intereſt.

Q. At the Time when Mr. Haſtings was borrowing Money in the Manner and on the Terms you have deſcribed, could he have converted into Caſh the Three Bonds in Queſtion?

A. I think that he might have ſold them all, if he had been ſo diſpoſed to do.

Q. Would it not have been advantageous to Mr. Haſtings to have raiſed Money on thoſe Bonds, by pledging them as a collateral Security?

A. He might have done ſo.

Q. Were they, in fact, ever taken out of your Poſſeſſion for ſuch a Purpoſe, or was ſuch a Uſe ever made of them?

A. They never were taken out of my Poſſeſſion for ſuch a Purpoſe; and of courſe no ſuch Uſe was ever made of them.

Q. You have ſaid, that at One Time the Company ſtood debited in the publick Accounts for Intereſt on theſe Bonds, but that, in fact, not One Rupee of Principal or Intereſt was ever paid;

was this Entry made in conſequence of any ſpecial Directions from Mr. Haſtings or you, or as a Thing of courſe, in conſequence of Bonds being taken?

A. The Company were charged with Intereſt on theſe Bonds in the ſame Manner as they were on every other Bond that had been granted; there were no particular Directions given, either by Mr. Haſtings or myſelf, or by the Governor General and Council.

Q. The Company being debited for the Intereſt upon theſe Bonds, was it not of courſe for you to have received it when it became due, if you had conſidered theſe Bonds as the Property of Mr. Haſtings?

A. I do not recollect what Inſtructions I did receive from Mr. Haſtings, in regard to theſe Bonds, between the Month of January 1781, when they were firſt applied for, and the 22d of May 1782, when I became completely acquainted with the Tranſaction. It is certain that I muſt have received ſome Intimation from Mr. Haſtings which induced me not to demand the Intereſt on the Bonds as the ſame became payable, for otherwiſe I ſhou'd have taken it up as a Thing of courſe: I did not take it up; but I do not know what Directions I received which induced me not to take it up; ſome Directions I muſt have received, or I certainly ſhould have taken it up.

Q. You have ſaid that Mr. Haſtings ſubmitted the Property of the different Sums ſpecified in the Account of the 22d of May 1782 to the Company; in making Uſe of this Expreſſion, did you allude to any Converſation reſpecting the Subject between Mr. Haſtings and yourſelf, or merely to your Recollection and Conſtruction of the Two Letters of the 20th of January 1782, and of the 22d of May in the ſame Year?

A. Merely to the Recollection which I had of the Alluſion contained in theſe Two Letters.

Q. You have been aſked, whether Mr. Haſtings himſelf kept any Account from which that of the 22d of May 1782 was made out; was Mr. Haſtings in general a Man attentive to the State of his own private Accounts, or peculiarly the reverſe?

A. Mr. Haſtings was particularly negligent of the State of his private Accounts; it was with the utmoſt Difficulty that I could ever prevail upon him to pay any Attention to his private Affairs; for One Engagement that he made for that Purpoſe which he actually fulfilled, of inveſtigating the State of his Affairs, he broke a great many indeed; he never would ſuffer me to trouble him with any Queſtion reſpecting his private Affairs, but with the utmoſt Difficulty.

Q. Did Mr. Haſtings entruſt the keeping of his private Accounts, and the Management of his own pecuniary Concerns chiefly to you?

A. Entirely ſo.

Q. Do you know whether the Sums which form the Account contained in the Letter of the 21ſt of February 1784, in Pages 1121-2 of the printed Minutes, were in fact expended by Mr. Haſtings, and applied to the Purpoſes ſtated in that Account?

A. I do.

Q. Were they ſo expended and applied?

A. They were.

Q. You have been aſked, whether, during the Period of the Tranſactions in Queſtion, you filled the Office of Accountant General, did you owe your Appointment to ſuch Office to the Influence or Nomination of Mr. Haſtings, or was you appointed by the Court of Directors in the uſual Courſe of the Service?

A. I went into the Office as One of the youngeſt Aſſiſtants; I ſucceeded to the Head of it, and was appointed expreſsly ſo by the Court of Directors; I do not feel myſelf indebted to Mr. Haſtings's Influence for that Nomination.

Q. In the printed Evidence, Page 2145, there is an Extract of a Letter to the Court of Directors in the following Words: "This Plan was ſuggeſted by the Accountant General, Mr. Larkins, and from his profeſſional Abilities, Zeal for the publick Service, and acknowledged Integrity, merits the moſt deliberate and candid Diſcuſſion. Signed, Cornwallis."—Did you fill the Office of Accountant General at the Time of the Date of this Letter?

A. I filled the Office of Accountant General during the greateſt Part of Lord Cornwallis's Government.

Q. During the Thirteen Years that Mr. Haſtings preſided over the Government of India, had you frequent and almoſt daily Opportunities of obſerving his Diſpoſition and Conduct with reſpect to the publick and his own private Concerns?

A. I had.

Q. Was

Q. Was he a Man of a ſordid, venal, and mercenary Diſpoſition, eager for his own private Intereſts at the Expence of the publick Welfare, or zealous for the publick Welfare to the Neglect of his own private Intereſts?

A. Mr. Haſtings very much neglected his own private Affairs; I really know of no Act of Mr. Haſtings which I can ſuppoſe him to have committed either from the Expectation of Gain, or for Gain itſelf. Mr. Haſtings frequently embarraſſed himſelf by Acts of Friendſhip towards Gentlemen in Calcutta, and was from that Circumſtance very often under the Neceſſity of borrowing Money; I do not conſider Mr. Haſtings to have been the leaſt venal; I think him very far from a ſordid Man, the oppoſite of that Character.

Re-examined by the Managers for the Commons.

Q. How often have you ſeen Mr. Haſtings, his Agent, or Counſel, ſince you came from India?

A. I really cannot ſay how often I have ſeen them, but though I ſhould ſay I have ſeen them every Day, if that had been the Caſe, I ſhould not heſitate at ſaying ſo.

Q. Be ſo good to recollect; have you been in the Habit of ſeeing them, or any of them, pretty frequently?

A. I have.

Q. Have you had any Converſation with them upon the Subject of Mr. Haſtings's Affairs relative to this Proſecution?

A. I have already ſaid, that I did not feel myſelf at all precluded by any Duty I owed to the Honourable Managers from communicating to Mr. Haſtings's Counſel the Queſtions which had been put to me by the Managers, and the Anſwers I gave to them, as far as I could recollect them: I am not aſhamed to confeſs that before this Honourable Court. The Honourable Manager will, I believe, recollect that I prefaced my Examination before the Committee with theſe words; I admitted that I was the Friend of Mr. Haſtings; I admit that here; but I told the Honourable Manager at the ſame Time, *magis amica veritas.* I am not afraid of being thought to have acted improperly.

Q. What Reflections or Obſervations Mr. Haſtings's Agents made to you upon your communicating the Anſwers which you had given to the Committee?

A. Upon my Word I do not recollect; I took no Memorandum at the Time.

Q. You do recollect the Communication, but do not recollect what was ſaid to you upon it; is that the Fact?

A. The Fact is ſo.

Q. How came you to recollect the Communication, and not to recollect the Obſervations made upon it?

A. Becauſe I thought the Solicitor of Mr. Haſtings, or his Counſel, were entitled to receive that Communication from me; I did not know that it was neceſſary that I ſhould endeavour to preſerve a Recollection of the Obſervations that they made upon theſe Communications.

Q. Do you recollect that they offered to furniſh you with any Information from Mr. Haſtings's private Books, which might enable you to ſupply the Defects of your Memory upon that Examination, or to explain thoſe Things, which, for Want of Recourſe to thoſe Books, you have not been able to make clear to this Court?

A. I have not aſked them for any ſuch Information.

Q. Are you not ſenſible that ſuch Defects of Memory and Information did actually exiſt?

A. Yes; I am.

Q. Whether you applied to them for any ſuch Means of Information or Recollection?

A. I did not.

Q. Whether you recollect when it was that Mr. Haſtings told you that the Bonds which he had taken were for the Dinagepore and Nuddea-Money?

A. The 22d of May 1782.

Q. Not before?

A. Not before.

Q. Did he tell you, at the Time that the Bonds were taken, from whence that Money came?

A. He did not.

Q. Did he tell you that it was for Money iſſued from his private Caſh?

A. He did not, becauſe he knew that I knew the contrary.

Q. Whether

Q. Whether he gave you any Explanation upon the Subject?
A. I have already ſaid, that I muſt have received ſome Intimation from Mr. Haſtings, which induced me to conſider theſe Bonds, though apparently his Property, not ſo; otherwiſe One Year after their Date I ſhould have applied to the Treaſury for the annual Intereſt which then became payable upon them. I did not do ſo. I do not now know why I did not do ſo; but I do know, that Mr. Haſtings never told me, before the 22d of May 1782, any Thing that could have led me to ſuppoſe from whom that Money was obtained.

Q. Then inform the Houſe, whether you have any Recollection at all of receiving any ſuch previous Intimation from Mr. Haſtings, or whether it is only a Concluſion of your own Reaſoning?
A. I have no Recollection of when I received ſuch an Intimation.

Q. Were theſe Bonds entered in Mr. Haſtings's private Books?
A. They never were.

Q. Then did you enter in Mr. Haſtings's private Books all the Objects of his Receipt?
A. The Queſtion aſſumes a Circumſtance for a Fact, which is not a Fact.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the Queſtion might be read to the Witneſs.

The Queſtion was accordingly read by the Clerk.

'Q. Then did you enter in Mr. Haſtings's private Books all the Objects of his Receipt?'

Then the Witneſs was aſked by the Houſe:

Q. What is the Fact you ſuppoſe to be aſſumed by the Queſtion?
A. I thought the Queſtion had aſſumed, that I had ſaid that I had entered in Mr. Haſtings's Books all the Objects of his Receipts.

Q. The Queſtion is, Whether you did?
A. I perhaps have miſunderſtood the Queſtion put by the Manager. I cannot take upon myſelf to ſay that Mr. Haſtings's Books did; I have indeed ſaid the contrary, that Mr. Haſtings's Books did not contain all his Receipts; how then could I ſay that I had entered in thoſe Books all the Objects of his Receipts?

Q. (*By the Managers.*) Then Mr. Haſtings's private Books did not contain the Whole of Mr. Haſtings's pecuniary Tranſactions of Receipt?
A. They did not certainly.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings's private Books contained all the Objects of his private Expenditure?
A. Mr. Haſtings may have received Money, and paid it away again, for any Thing I know; I therefore cannot take upon myſelf to ſwear that his Books do contain the Expenditure of every Rupee that came into his Poſſeſſion.

Q. Whether you have not ſaid, that Mr. Haſtings was very careleſs in the Manner of keeping his Accounts?
A. I have.

Q. Whether there were not a vaſt Number of extremely minute Expenditures in that Sum of Money collected by you as a Set-off againſt Rajah Nobkiſſin's Money?
A. Thoſe Particulars were delivered into my Office by Cantoo Baboo's People, the Particulars of which they gave in to me, without any particular Directions from Mr. Haſtings as to the Degree of Minuteneſs they were to obſerve. They were entered in Mr. Haſtings's Books as a Thing of courſe; and though Mr. Haſtings might at different Times have heard of the Amount, the Particulars are not likely to have attracted his Attention.

Q. Whether you do not conſider the Entry of a great Number of minute Expences as an exact Mode of keeping an Account?
A. It is.

Q. Then be ſo good as to inform this Court, whether it is not uſual for Perſons of Rank and Conſideration in India to keep the Accounts of their minute Payments and Receipts, through the Means of their Sircars or Banyans of ſome Deſcription or other?
A. It is.

Q. Whether or no the Payments of Mr. Haſtings's Salary and known Emoluments did not uſually paſs through that Channel?
A. They did.

Q. What Reaſon have you to believe that Cantoo Baboo, who was Mr. Haſtings's Sircar, was extremely negligent of his Affairs?
A. I have no Reaſon to believe that he was extremely negligent of his Maſter's Affairs.

Q. Then

Q. Then you are to be underſtood, that the Accounts of the principal People in Bengal are generally kept by their Banyans, and that Mr. Haſtings's Banyan was not a Perſon negligent in his Accounts?

A. I do not take upon myſelf to ſay either in Affirmation or Contradiction of the Aſſumption of the Queſtion; I do not know particularly what Attention Cantoo Baboo perſonally gave to Mr. Haſtings's Affairs; I do not know that he was negligent.

Q. Whether or no you was always privy to the Accounts that paſſed between Cantoo Baboo and Mr. Haſtings, and to all the Money Tranſactions that paſſed between Cantoo Baboo and Mr. Haſtings, before they were brought to your private Office?

A. I never had any Concern with them until they came to my private Office; I never was preſent at any ſuch Buſineſs between Cantoo Baboo and Mr. Haſtings in my Life.

Q. Then, having ſaid that you had great Difficulty to get Mr. Haſtings to keep an Appointment to look at his private Accounts, had Cantoo Baboo the ſame Difficulty, to your Knowledge?

A. I believe juſt the ſame.

Q. How do you know it?

A. I can only know this from the Knowledge that I have of Mr. Haſtings's Character.

Q. The Queſtion means as to Cantoo Baboo?

A. With Cantoo Baboo I had very little perſonal Concern, and therefore I cannot ſatisfy the Court upon this Point.

Q. Whether, to your Knowledge, there was or was not a great Difficulty of getting Cantoo Baboo to attend to Mr. Haſtings's Accounts?

A. I have no Reaſon to ſuppoſe that Mr. Haſtings would not pay as much Attention to my Requeſt to him to look into the State of his Affairs, as he would to a ſimilar Requeſt from Cantoo Baboo.

Q. Do you know that there was a Difficulty to get Cantoo Baboo to account with you for Mr. Haſtings's private Affairs, and to keep his Appointments for that Purpoſe?

A. I believe I have not ſaid ſuch a Thing; Cantoo Baboo came to me whenever I had Occaſion to apply to him; that however was but ſeldom: I do believe that, from the Year 1775 to the Year 1792, Cantoo Baboo was not One hundred Times in my Houſe, and I ſpeak very much within Compaſs.

Q. In what Manner did you make up Mr. Haſtings's Books; from Weekly Accounts, from Monthly Accounts, or how?

A. Cantoo Baboo's Sircars brought the Bengal Accounts daily ſometimes, at other Times monthly; indeed, whenever Occaſion required, they were brought in the Bengal Language to a Native Writer at my Houſe, who tranſlated them into the beſt Engliſh that he could; I corrected them, and inſtructed him as to the Manner in which they were to be entered in Mr. Haſtings's private Books.

Q. Then underſtand, that the Queſtion is not about Cantoo Baboo perſonally; but whether from Cantoo Baboo's Office you have found any Difficulty in making up the Accounts?

A. I never had any Difficulty in obtaining Information from Cantoo Baboo, or his People, regarding any of Mr. Haſtings's pecuniary Tranſactions; the Difficulty to which I have alluded, in my Depoſition of To-day, was to get Mr. Haſtings to look into the Accounts which I had received from Cantoo Baboo.

Q. Do you know for certain, or do you know of your own Knowledge, that Mr. Haſtings did not regularly account with Cantoo Baboo, or ſome of his People?

A. I do not believe that Mr. Haſtings ever did.

Q. The Queſtion is, as to your Knowledge, and not as to your Belief?

A. Then I do not know that he did.

Q. Do you know that he did not; do you know any Inſtance in which he did not?

A. I know of none in which he did.

Q. Anſwer whether you know any Inſtance in which he did not?

A. I conceive that I have anſwered the Queſtion.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the Queſtion might be read to the Witneſs.

The ſame was accordingly read by the Clerk.

The Witneſs ſaid:

A. I do

A. I do not feel myſelf able to anſwer the Queſtion any further than I have.—I cannot ſwear he did not.—I can only ſwear as to what I know Mr. Haſtings did do; but how can I ſwear that I know he did not do any Thing?

The Four laſt Queſtions, and Five laſt Anſwers thereto, were ordered to be read to the Witneſs.

The ſame were accordingly read by the Clerk:

Q. Whether you know of any Inſtance of Mr. Haſtings having neglected it?
A. I do not know of any Inſtance in which I could have thought it neceſſary for Mr. Haſtings to have done ſo.

Q. Neceſſary to have neglected?
A. No; neceſſary for Mr. Haſtings to have made ſuch Enquiries of Cantoo Baboo's People:—I have no Reaſon to ſuppoſe Mr. Haſtings would have been more anxious in making Enquiries of Cantoo Baboo's People, than he was of applying to me:—I know of no Inſtance in which he would have applied to them, in which he would not have applied to me:—I could never get him to look into his own Affairs but with very great Difficulty.

Q. Whether the Accounts of Receipt and Payment did not paſs between thoſe People and Mr. Haſtings before they came to you at all?
A. I am almoſt certain not; I believe not, certainly.

Q. You will recollect yourſelf?
A. I cannot ſuppoſe Mr. Haſtings to have called Cantoo Baboo's People before him to account with them; but I do not believe that he ever did ſuch a Thing.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the laſt Queſtion but One might be read to the Witneſs.

The ſame was accordingly read by the Clerk.

The Witneſs ſaid:

A. I believe they did not; I have no ſuch Idea.

Q. Who brought Mr. Haſtings's Money to you?
A. Mr. Haſtings's Money was not brought to me.

Q. Who gave you the Account of the Expenditures?
A. Cantoo Baboo's People.

Q. Then why are you not to be underſtood, that the Whole of the Receipt and Expenditure paſſed through Cantoo Baboo's People, before it came at all to you?
A. I do not know why I ſhould not be ſo underſtood.

Q. Whether theſe People could have received all Mr. Haſtings's Money, and expended it at their Pleaſure, without any Controul, either on the Part of Mr. Haſtings, or on your Part?
A. I certainly frequently thought the Controul I had over them very inſufficient for Mr. Haſtings's Security; that was the Reaſon I had frequently for requeſting Mr. Haſtings to look into his private Affairs; but it was very ſeldom indeed that I could prevail upon him to do ſo; and I am very well perſuaded that he muſt have ſuffered great Loſs from Cantoo Baboo's People, knowing how very inattentive Mr. Haſtings was to what was charged in his Accounts.

Q. Then, whether Cantoo Baboo may not have received great Sums of Money from Mr. Haſtings, without your knowing any Thing either of the Receipt or of the Expenditure?
A. He may, or he may not, have done ſo; but I do not believe that he did.

Q. Whether you have not juſt anſwered, that you believe Mr. Haſtings had loſt conſiderable Sums of Money, or ſomething to that Effect, by Means of Cantoo Baboo and his People?
A. I dare ſay Mr. Haſtings has been charged heavily for whatever was provided by Cantoo Baboo's People, for they knew very well that Mr. Haſtings did not look after his private Accounts; and they muſt have known that my Controul over them was very inſufficient.

Q. Then, as Cantoo Baboo's People may have expended Mr. Haſtings's Money diſhoneſtly, how do you not know that they were more exact in the Accounts of the Receipt, than in the Expenditure?
A. I do not know how I am to anſwer to a Queſtion, how I do not know a Thing: If I know a Thing, I can ſay that I know it.

Q. In

Q. In an Account which you know to be irregularly kept, and ſtate to be irregularly kept in point of Expenditure, what Reaſon have you to think that it was more regularly kept with regard to the Receipt?

A. I have no Reaſon.

Q. Then do you not know that Cantoo Baboo may have received conſiderable Sums of Money on Account of Mr. Haſtings, without giving you any Information at all upon the Subject?

A. I do not believe that any conſiderable Sum of Money could have been received by Cantoo Baboo's People, in the Manner ſtated by this Queſtion.

Q. Anſwer the Queſtion?

A. I really do not know how I am to anſwer Queſtions, of what a Man may have done, or may do, or might do; I can only anſwer to what I know a Man has done.

Q. Whether, in fact, Cantoo Baboo had not received conſiderable Sums of Money for Mr. Haſtings, which you did not know till a conſiderable Time after the Receipt, and not from him in the Firſt Inſtance?

A. Does the Queſtion mean the Sums for which Bonds were taken?

Q. Anſwer, whether you do not know, in fact, that Cantoo Baboo had received conſiderable Sums for Mr. Haſtings, in the Manner deſcribed?

A. I know of no ſuch.

Q. Do you not know of a Sum of Ten Lacks of Rupees received by Cantoo Baboo for Mr. Haſtings, and not accounted for to you as a Part of Mr. Haſtings's private Caſh or otherwiſe?

A. I now underſtand the Queſtion put, which I did not before.—Cantoo Baboo accompanied Mr. Haſtings up the Country; I mean, up to Benares and Lucknow. Soon after Mr. Haſtings came back, Cantoo Baboo's People gave in the Account of the Receipts and Diſburſements which had taken place during Mr. Haſtings's Abſence. In this Account the Ten Lacks of Rupees received from the Vizier is ſtated as an Article of Receipt.

Q. How came you, then, to ſay that you knew of no ſuch Inſtance?

A. Becauſe I miſunderſtood the Queſtion put.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings had not ſome other Accountants in the Receipt of Preſents, in the Receipt of Money, beſides Cantoo Baboo and his People?

A. If he had any ſuch, it never came to my Knowledge.

Q. Can you tell how Cantoo Baboo came not to keep an Account of the original Receipt of Ten Lack of Rupees, the Expenditure of which was accounted for to you by Cantoo Baboo?

A. I fancy I muſt have miſunderſtood the Queſtion.

Q. Whether or no there was not a Receipt of Ten Lacks of Rupees kept in the Perſian Language, by a Perſian Moonſhy, and not by Cantoo Baboo?

A. I did not conſider the Paper read over to me by the Moonſhy as a Receipt; it was a Memorandum of the Preſents made to Mr. Haſtings, which Cantoo Baboo's People received.

Q. How comes it that it was kept in the Perſian Language by the Moonſhy, and not in the Bengal Language by Cantoo Baboo?

A. I really do not know.

Q. Whether it does not appear that ſome Accounts were kept in another Language, by other Perſons than by Cantoo Baboo?

A. The Moonſhy certainly did keep the Particulars of the Sums for which Bills of Exchange were given to Cantoo Baboo to realize. Mr. Haſtings might not chooſe to let Cantoo Baboo know, at the Time, by whom thoſe Preſents had been made; and I ſuppoſe that was the Reaſon why the Account was kept by the Moonſhy in the Perſian Language; it was more in the Courſe of Buſineſs for the Moonſhy to be made acquainted with ſuch Preſents than Cantoo Baboo.

Q. Whether you do not know that Mr. Haſtings had another Accountant, a Bengalee, beſides Cantoo Baboo, for the Receipts of Money?

A. Gunga Govind Sing received Sums of Money by Mr. Haſtings's Directions: I ſuppoſe him to be the Perſon alluded to by the Deſcription given in the Queſtion.

Q. Has Gunga Govind Sing ever directly accounted with you, either for the Receipt or Expenditure of any Money?

A. He never has.

Q. What

Q. What Time do you fix for the borrowing of Money from various People upon Bonds by Mr. Haſtings?

A. Mr. Haſtings borrowed Money very ſoon after he arrived in Bengal, and continued in the Habit of doing ſo till he left Bengal.

Q. Do you recollect from whom he borrowed thoſe Sums of Money?

A. From a Variety of People. Mr. Haſtings was very indifferent as to the Perſons from whom he borrowed it.

The Queſtion repeated.

A. I believe I can mention the Names of ſome few Perſons: Gopaul Doſs's Houſe was one of them, and many of the Bankers, the great Shroffs in Calcutta, and from Europeans too. I can give no other Anſwer to the Queſtion.

Q. Did thoſe Borrowings appear in your Books?

A. Thoſe Borrowings appeared in the Books kept by me for Mr. Haſtings.

Q. Do you remember the Payments, to whom they were made, and when entered?

A. Indeed I do not.

Q. Then you do remember the Borrowing, but do not remember the Payments?

A. I only remember that they muſt have been paid; becauſe when I left India I do not know that Mr. Haſtings was indebted to any Body there: He was ſo at the Time that he left India, and I diſcharged the Debt for him as his Agent. I have no diſtinct Recollection of the Times when, or the Perſons to whom ſuch Repayments were made.

Q. Anſwer, whether or no the Payments were ever entered, to your Knowledge, in Mr. Haſtings's private Books, and how many of them?

A. As the Bonds were diſcharged during Mr. Haſtings's Stay in India, the Payments were entered in Mr. Haſtings's Books: I cannot recollect how many.

Q. Are you ſure they were ſo entered? Can you undertake to ſwear that they were ſo entered?

A. I know of no Bond which Mr. Haſtings executed in India which he did not diſcharge, and for which the Payments were not entered in his Accounts, excepting thoſe upon which I have been examined; I mean thoſe granted by him to Nobkiſſin.

Q. I deſire to know ſpecifically, whether you undertake to ſwear that the Money borrowed of Gopaul Doſs was actually paid, yea or no, as appears upon the Books?

A. I cannot doubt that any Sum charged as paid by Mr. Haſtings's Books was paid.

Q. Say ſpecifically, whether the Sum of Money which you ſtate to have been borrowed from Gopaul Doſs was entered as paid in your Books?

A. Such Part of it as was diſcharged during the Time of Mr. Haſtings's Reſidence in Bengal muſt have been entered in Mr. Haſtings's Books.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the Queſtion might be read to the Witneſs.

The ſame was accordingly read by the Clerk.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. The Remainder could not, becauſe it was not paid till after Mr. Haſtings went away, and he had taken the Books with him; the Remainder having been paid by me as his Agent, was charged as ſuch in the Account Current that I tranſmitted to him in England during the Time of my being in Bengal.

Q. How much was paid of Gopaul Doſs's Debt before Mr. Haſtings left India?

A. I really do not know.

Q. How much remained unpaid when Mr. Haſtings took away his Books?

A. I cannot tell even that.

Q. Did not you pay it after he went away?

A. I did; but I really do not recollect what the Amount was that I did pay; I paid it in ſmall Sums, as I could collect in Mr. Haſtings's Money after he went away.

Q. Whether you ever took any Acquittance for any of thoſe Payments, or kept any Account of your Truſt to collect Mr. Haſtings's Debts, and to pay any Arrears that were due from him?

A. I did

A. I did take an Acquittance, which Acquittance I delivered over to Mr. Haſtings's Attorney when I left Calcutta; and I did furniſh to Mr. Haſtings an Account of the Truſt which he had delegated to me.

Q. Did you keep no Account of the Management of that Truſt in your own Hands; no Copy or Duplicate of the Account and Execution of that Money Truſt in your own Hands?

A. I did; I have it in my Poſſeſſion, and am ready to produce it if the Court ſhall think fit: But it is an Account of Receipts and Payments.

Q. Then, why have you thought proper to ſay that you recollect nothing of the Matter?

A. As I have got Accounts of them, I chuſe to depend upon thoſe Accounts rather than upon my own Recollection.

Q. Recollect what the original Sum of Money was that was borrowed, and what the Arrear was that you paid?

A. I do not recollect the Sums applicable to the Queſtion.

Q. Whether or no the whole Sum of Money borrowed from Gopaul Doſs, leaving ſuch an Arrear, appears upon your Account Books or not?

A. What was paid during Mr. Haſtings's Reſidence in India was included in Mr. Haſtings's private Books; what was paid after by myſelf is included in mine: I never did attempt to recollect Numbers when I had entered thoſe Numbers in a Book, preferring always to refer to the Book itſelf.

Q. What Security had you that the Demand upon you ſhould not be indefinite, if you had no Voucher to ſhew what the Sum of Money originally borrowed was?

A. I knew from Mr. Haſtings's private Books what the Amount of the Loan was, becauſe when borrowed, it formed a Part of his Receipts. I alſo knew from Mr. Haſtings's Books how much of the Sum borrowed had been paid when Mr. Haſtings left India. I abſtracted from thoſe Books the Sums owing to and by him, and I collected the one and diſcharged the other, according to the Extracts which I made at that Time.

Q. Then you are to be underſtood that you did keep ſome ſuch Account?

A. I received from Mr. Haſtings a Letter of Inſtructions for my Conduct as his Agent; I kept as a Part of my own Accounts, what I received and paid for him; I have no other Accounts than what I have deſcribed.

Q. Then you are to be underſtood that you did keep an Account of the Money borrowed from Gopaul Doſs, and the Payment?

A. I kept ſuch Accounts for Mr. Haſtings.

Q. After Mr. Haſtings's Departure?

A. After Mr. Haſtings's Departure I kept the Account of the Payments.

Q. But not of the Receipts?

A. Mr. Haſtings could not have borrowed Money after he left Bengal from Gopaul Doſs's People.

Q. Did not you ſay that Mr. Haſtings had Debts due to him, which you collected?

A. I did.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings borrowed any other Money upon Bond at and about the Time of his borrowing Money from Rajah Nobkiſſin?

A. I do not know that he did; I rather think that Mr. Haſtings muſt have applied the Money that he borrowed from Nobkiſſin to diſcharge other Bonds.

Q. At what Time did he borrow that Money from Rajah Nobkiſſin?

A. I have already ſaid, in my former Day's Examination, that I do not recollect it; and I do not recollect it even now.

Q. Whether or no, when Mr. Haſtings kept Bonds by him as Creditor to the Company, it would not have relieved the Company to have delivered up theſe Bonds?

A. It would have relieved them no further than by diminiſhing the Amount of their Debts.

Q. Then why did Mr. Haſtings borrow great Sums of Money at an exorbitant Intereſt to his own Diſadvantage, when he had Money producing no Intereſt from the Company, and might have applied it in Diminution of their Bond Debt?

A. I never aſked Mr. Haſtings that Queſtion.

Q. At what Time was it when the Intereſt muſt firſt have accrued upon theſe Bonds, ſo as to have been paid; when was the Intereſt firſt demandable upon thoſe Bonds?

A. On

A. On N° 1539, from the 1ſt of October 1781—On N° 1540, from the 2d of October 1781—On N° 1351, from the 23d of November 1781. On theſe Dates Mr. Haſtings was not in Calcutta, I had them in my Poſſeſſion; I was his Attorney, and if I had not received ſome Intimation from him by which I felt myſelf precluded from acting in the ordinary Way of Buſineſs, I ſhould certainly have demanded on thoſe Dates the annual Intereſt on thoſe Bonds; I did no ſuch Thing; I cannot tell your Lordſhips why I did not do ſo; I wiſh I could.

Q. The Queſtion is, at what Time the Intereſt upon thoſe Bonds was demandable in courſe?

A. On the Dates I have juſt ſtated, the very Day Twelvemonth after.

Q. How ſoon after the accruing of that demandable Intereſt did Mr. Haſtings inform you that the Bonds did not belong to him?

A. On or about the 22d of May 1782.

Q. What Reaſon had you for keeping the Bonds in your Hands after Mr. Haſtings had declared to the Company that the Money did not belong to him?

A. No other than that Mr. Haſtings did not deſire me to deliver them over to the Company.

Q. Then did you think yourſelf bound to keep theſe Bonds, which ſtated Sums of Money due to him by the Company, after he had declared the contrary; what was your Motive?

A. I did not receive any Directions from Mr. Haſtings to deliver them up to the Company, and I thought that the leſs neceſſary to be done, as Mr. Haſtings, on the 29th of May, had affixed an Indorſement upon them, which precluded any Demand ever being made upon the Company for them.

Q. Whether you know any Thing of thoſe Sums of Money which you ſtate to have been paid to Chimnajee Booſla?

A. I believe them to have been paid as they are ſtated to have been paid; I never ſaw the Money, either in the Receipt of it, or in the Payment of it.

Q. Upon whoſe Authority then do you know that ſuch Money was ever paid?

A. Upon the Authority of the Records of the Council.

Q. Who were then Members of the Council?

A. Mr. Haſtings, Mr. Francis, and the late Mr. Wheler.

Q. Then are you ſure that the Payment of that Sum of Money appears at that Time upon the Records of the Council, and from whence does it appear to have iſſued?

A. The Records of the Council aſſert a Sum of Money to have been ſent to the Mahratta Army; that Money did not paſs through the publick Accounts until ſome Time after Remittances had been ſent from Calcutta; Mr. Haſtings applied for Bonds for thoſe Sums; when he applied for thoſe Bonds, the Sub-Treaſurer was directed to charge the Amount to the Head of Secret Services, and to give Mr. Haſtings Bonds for the ſame.

Q. What Vouchers were there produced at the Treaſury, to your Knowledge, for the Application of that Money?

A. I do not know of any; but the Money was paid to Mr. Croftes, and by him, as Sub-Treaſurer, ſent to the Mahratta Army.

Q. Are you ſure that Mr. Croftes did ſend that Money to the Mahratta Army, and by whom?

A. Although I did not ſee the Money ſent away, I have no Doubt but that it was ſent away.

Q. Whether there is any Voucher upon the Company's Books for the Remittance and Receipt of that Money by Chimnajee Booſla?

A. I know of no ſuch Voucher for the Receipt of the Money; I ſuppoſe it to have been acknowledged by Chimnajee Booſla in his Correſpondence with the Governor General.

Q. Whether it is the Way of the Treaſury there to keep Accounts of Sums of Money paid from the publick Treaſury on Account of Caſh advanced by an Individual on Loan, without any Vouchers of its having been paid or applied in the Manner ſtated?

A. When an Individual ſends Money to the Treaſury, he of courſe obtains a Bond for the ſame, if he has ſent it there for that Purpoſe; Vouchers are ſeldom required for Receipts; with reſpect to the Payment to which the Queſtion alludes, I conceive the Sub-Treaſurer to have had a Voucher for the Entry in the Order of Council, by which he was directed to grant theſe Bonds.

Q. The

Q. The Queſtion is not of the Bonds, but whether it is uſual in the Treaſury reſpecting Money ſo circumſtanced, not to have any Voucher for the Expenditure agreeably to the Terms of the Order?

A. There is no other Inſtance of the Kind alluded to by the Queſtion, at leaſt none has come within my Knowledge.

Q. Then this whole Tranſaction was entirely out of Courſe; is it to be ſo underſtood?

A. It certainly was.

Q. Whether or no you recollect that at or about the Year 1774 or 1775, Mr. Croftes did not confeſs himſelf to have made very erroneous Entries in the Treaſury?

A. I recollect no ſuch Thing.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, that it was in Proof that the Witneſs had ſaid that Mr. Croftes did.

The Witneſs ſaid,

A. I beg it may be produced; I requeſt that this particular Circumſtance may be very fully ſtated to the Court, becauſe the Validity of my Teſtimony is very much affected by what has juſt paſſed; I recollect very well what the Honourable Manager means; but it has no more to do with the Point, than a Circumſtance that happened in Utopia, if there is ſuch a Thing.

Then the printed Minutes were ſhewn to the Witneſs, and the Witneſs ſaid,

A. I appear, as Sub-Accountant in the Year 1775, to have delivered in to the Government a Statement of the Nabob Aſuph ul Dowlah, and the Nabob Nudjim ul Dowlah, and the Nabob Mowbaric ul Dowlah, differing from what Mr. Croftes had delivered in to the Board; but I cannot find that I have taken upon myſelf to ſay, that Mr. Croftes' Account was erroneous; I did not recollect the Tranſaction when the Queſtion was aſked.

Q. Do you not know that Mr. Croftes himſelf had confeſſed it?

Then the following Queſtion and Anſwer were read over to the Witneſs:

'Q. Whether or no you recollect that, at or about the Year 1774 or 1775, Mr. Croftes did 'not confeſs himſelf to have made very erroneous Entries in the Treaſury?'

'A. I recollect no ſuch Thing.'

Then the Witneſs ſaid,

A. Well; I do not now even recollect any ſuch Confeſſion from Mr. Croftes; but there may have been ſuch a Confeſſion from Mr. Croftes.

Q. Is not the Error admitted on the Face of the Account, you having been then Sub-Accountant?

A. It is impoſſible for me, at the Diſtance of Twenty Years, to recollect ſuch Circumſtances as thoſe that were then delivered in the Courſe of Buſineſs; how can I take upon myſelf to ſwear to them?

Q. Was it not an Error admitted by all the Parties in the Account, and a material One, and ordered to be corrected and adjuſted in the Account?

A. I really cannot recollect, at this Diſtance of Time, what has or has not been admitted.

Q. Whether you have ever explained to Lord Cornwallis any Part of the Tranſactions of Mr. Haſtings with relation to the private Receipt of Money?

A. I may have diſcourſed with Lord Cornwallis upon this Subject, and I dare ſay I have; but I really do not recollect what I have ſaid to his Lordſhip upon that Subject.

Q. Whether or no you gave any Information to Lord Cornwallis of any Arrear due to Mr. Haſtings from Gunga Govind Sing for Money alledged to be received by Mr. Haſtings from the Province of Dinagepore to be applied to the Uſe of the Company?

A. I do not recollect having given any ſuch Information; but I beg Leave to ſay, that I do not mean poſitively to ſwear that I may not have converſed with Lord Cornwallis upon the Subject.

Q. Did you not, being Accountant General, inform Lord Cornwallis, or any other Perſon, that ſuch a Sum of Money was due to the Publick upon a Cabooleat given to Mr. Haſtings, and might be recovered for the Uſe of the Publick?

A. Lord Cornwallis did not arrive in India until after I had written my Letter to Mr. Devaynes: Having written that Letter, knowing, as I did, that the Letter would be produced and made

made publick, I felt myſelf not in the leaſt precluded from converſing with Lord Cornwallis upon the Subject; the Letter, in fact, amounted to a Reference to the Company: if the Company thought it right to make the Demand upon Gunga Govind Sing, or that ſuch a Demand ſhould be made upon him, it was in their Power to have done ſo; they did not do ſo. I never received from the Court of Directors any Orders to give them any further Information than what I had given in my Letter to Mr. Devaynes; and as long as I remained in India, I know of none having been given to the Governor and Council.

Q. Was any Information given to Lord Cornwallis of the large Arrear upon the Caboolcat of Patna?

A. I may have converſed upon this, and moſt probably have.

Q. Whether your Recollection ſerves you, that you have informed Lord Cornwallis of ſuch a Balance due?

A. If the Queſtion means by Information, that I told ſuch a Circumſtance to Lord Cornwallis, with an Intent that it ſhould operate upon his publick Conduct, I have done no ſuch Thing; what I may have ſaid in private Converſation to Lord Cornwallis, I cannot take upon myſelf to ſwear to; I really never expected to be aſked ſuch a Queſtion by anybody.

Q. Whether or no you would have given an Account of theſe ſecret Tranſactions between you and Mr. Haſtings to the Company, if Mr. Haſtings had not expreſsly ordered you ſo to do, ſuch an Account as it was?

A. I certainly ſhould not; and ſhould have thought myſelf to have been a baſe Man if I had done ſo. I became acquainted with theſe Circumſtances through the Medium of a Confidence perſonally repoſed in me, and therefore did not feel myſelf bound to take any publick Notice of them: I have ſaid as much at the Concluſion of my Letter to Mr. Devaynes.

Q. Then you recollect that you have ſaid that you was afraid that Sadanund had betrayed Mr. Haſtings reſpecting the Preſent he had made to Mr. Haſtings?

A. I do not recollect having ſaid that; but I recollect having ſaid, that at the Time when the Money was paid to me, I did apprehend Sadanund meant to betray Mr. Haſtings: I told that Apprehenſion of mine to Mr. Haſtings, who treated it with Scorn and Indifference.

Q. Whom do you imagine Sadanund had betrayed the Secret to?

A. I did not apprehend any particular Perſon that Sadanund had betrayed Mr. Haſtings to; but I did ſuppoſe it very poſſible that Sadanund would have told Mr. Francis this very Circumſtance.

Q. Whether you recollect what Time it was that you underſtood from Mr. Haſtings that Gunga Govind Sing gave to Mrs. Wheler the Sum of Ten thouſand Pounds in Jewels, from the Money that he ought to have paid Mr. Haſtings?

A. I have already ſaid, that ſome Time after the 22d of May 1782, but how long after I cannot take upon myſelf to ſay, I reminded Mr. Haſtings of the Circumſtance of there being a Balance in Gunga Govind Sing's Charge: When I reminded Mr. Haſtings of this, he ſeemed very much vexed, and told me that the Man had pretended to have applied it, during his Abſence, in the Purchaſe of Jewels, or Diamonds, or Pearls, for a Preſent to Mrs. Wheler.

Q. Can you call to Mind, by comparing any Circumſtances, when it was that Mr. Haſtings told you this?

A. I really cannot, although I have taken much Pains to inveſtigate this Matter.

Q. Did you aſk Mr. Haſtings, whether he recollected at what Time it was he informed you of it?

A. I told Mr. Haſtings, that I recollected the Circumſtance ſo ſtrongly, that although he did not recollect it, as I underſtood was the Caſe, I could not avoid ſaying that I recollected it, and ſhould ſwear ſo if I was examined as to that Point. Mr. Haſtings then ſaid, "Larkins, it muſt be ſo "then." Further I know not.

Q. At what Time was this Converſation?

A. Since my Arrival.

Q. Was it before the Time of your Examination before the Committee?

A. I believe, indeed I know, that it was after the Firſt Day's Examination at the Committee that this Circumſtance paſſed in Converſation between me and Mr. Haſtings.

Q. Then are you to be underſtood that Mr. Haſtings declared he had forgot that he had told you that the Money had been ſo applied?

A. It is to be ſo underſtood.

Q. That Mr. Haſtings had forgot it?

A. Had forgot that he had ſaid ſo.

Q. Did you underſtand that he had actually forgot the Fact of the Application of Ten thouſand Pounds out of Forty, for which he had received a Cabooleat from Gunga Govind Sing?

A. Certainly; and I have no Doubt but what Mr. Haſtings had forgot it at the Time he ſaid ſo to me; and I have no Doubt that at the Time Mr. Haſtings ſaid he did not recollect it, that it was a Matter which had entirely eſcaped his Recollection. I did not chooſe to give up mine, becauſe it was a peculiar Circumſtance which had at the Time made a ſtrong Impreſſion upon my Mind.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings did not recollect that there was a very great Arrear due from Gunga Govind Sing upon the Face of the Account of what he ought to have received on the Cabooleat?

A. I have not aſked Mr. Haſtings whether he does or does not recollect that.

Q. Do you think that Mr. Haſtings never ſaw the Account tranſmitted to Mr. Devaynes by you, by Mr. Haſtings's own ſpecial Order?

A. I believe I ſent that Account open to Mr. Haſtings, for his Inſpection.

Q. Whether in that Account Mr. Haſtings's Diſſatisfaction with the Excuſes of Gunga Govind Sing, for paying that Money, is not expreſsly ſtated?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

Q. In that Account was there not expreſſed a great Diſſatisfaction at the Excuſes of Gunga Govind Sing?

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Queſtion.

Q. Whether Mr. Haſtings did not expreſs his Diſſatisfaction at Gunga Govind Sing?

A. I have already ſaid that once or twice To-day, I believe.

Q. Did Mr. Haſtings know that you had ſaid that he had expreſſed great Diſſatisfaction at Gunga Govind Sing's Excuſes?

A. Mr. Haſtings muſt have known that, if he had read my Letter to Mr. Devaynes.

Q. Whether One of theſe Excuſes was not the Preſent of Jewels made by Gunga Govind Sing to Mrs. Wheler?

A. It was.

Q. At what Time was that Sum of Money given in that Manner?

A. I have not ſworn that I know it to have been given in that Manner.

Q. As you underſtood from Mr. Haſtings?—At what Time did you underſtand from Mr. Haſtings that this Money was given in Jewels to Mrs. Wheler, by Gunga Govind Sing?

A. During Mr. Haſtings's Abſence.

Q. Abſence, where?

A. From Calcutta in the Way to Benares and Lucknow.

Q. In what Year?

A. In the Year 1781.

Q. At what Time did Mr. Haſtings leave Calcutta?

A. Some Time about the Month of July.

Q. At what Time was the Dinagepore Cabooleat made?

A. The Account ſtates the Payments upon that Cabooleat, but I do not know the Date of the Cabooleat.

Q. But the Dates of the Payment of the Cabooleat, beginning with the firſt and ending with the laſt?

A. It muſt have been prior to the Firſt and Second of October 1780.

Q. All the Payments?

A. All the Payments.

Q. Whether at that Time Mr. Haſtings did not advance Two Lacks upon Bonds, upon the Firſt and Second of October 1780?

A. Of the Sum of Three Lacks 6,973 Rupees, which I ſuppoſe to have been received upon that Cabooleat, Two Lacks were paid on the Firſt and Second of October 1780, to Mr. Croftes, the Sub-Treaſurer.

Q. Why was not the Reſt? Did Mr. Haſtings ever aſſign to you any Reaſon why at that Time he did not advance Three Lacks inſtead of Two, Three having been received, and One not accounted for?

A. He did not.

Q. What Reaſon had you when you mentioned in your Letter the Diſſatisfaction of Mr. Haſtings at the Excuſes of Gunga Govind Sing, for not mentioning, at that Time, the Cauſes of the Diſſatisfaction, namely, what the Excuſes were?

A. Becauſe it did not come within the Deſcription given of the Information that I was to give.

Q. Deſcription given by whom?

A. I mean the Deſcription given in the Requiſition made to me by Mr. Haſtings; I ſtudied to render the Information complete according to the Requiſition.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

Then the Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Erratum in Page 2719, Line Ult. for (of) read (or).

Die Martis, 29° *Aprilis* 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Chancellor ſaid,

Gentlemen, Managers for the Commons, you may proceed in your Reply.

Then the Managers for the Commons propoſed to call Mr. Joſiah Strahan, to prove a Bill of Diſcovery, filed by the Rajah Nobkiſſin againſt the Defendant in the Court of Chancery, on the 22d June 1792, touching the Sum of Three Lacks of Rupees mentioned in the Sixth Article of Charge; and the ſeveral Pleas put in by the Defendant to the ſame.

Mr. JOSIAH STRAHAN was accordingly called in, and being ſworn, was examined, as follows:

Q. What are thoſe Papers you have in your Hand?
A. A Bill filed in the Court of Chancery on the 27th June 1792, againſt Warren Haſtings Eſquire, by the Rajah Nobkiſſin.

Q. What is the Date of the Firſt Plea?
A. The 14th February 1793.

Q. What is the Date of the Second Plea?
A. The 25th of March 1793.

Q. Did you examine them with the Record?
A. I did.

Q. Are they true Copies?
A. Yes.

Q. Have they been in your Poſſeſſion ever ſince?
A. They have.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

The Managers for the Commons deſired the Bill and the Pleas might be read.

The Counſel for the Defendant being aſked if they made any Objection to the Copies being produced inſtead of the Original Record, ſaid, They did not object on that Ground.

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Evidence.

The Managers for the Commons being heard in Anſwer to the Objection, and the Counſel for the Defendant in Reply,

The Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Lunæ, 5° *Maij* 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Speaker ſaid,

" Gentlemen, Managers for the Houſe of Commons, and you Gentlemen of Counſel for the Defendant, I am commanded by the Lords to inform you, that the Lords have reſolved " That it is not competent to the Managers for the Commons to give in Evidence the Pleas put in by Warren Haſtings Eſquire, on the 14th of February and 25th of March 1793, to the Diſcovery prayed by a Bill in Chancery, filed againſt him by Rajah Nobkiſſin, on the 27th of June 1792, touching a Sum of Three Lacks of Rupees, or 34,000 l. Sterling Money, mentioned in the Sixth Article of Charge." Gentlemen, Managers for the Commons, you may proceed in your Reply.

The Managers for the Commons informed the Houſe, they ſhould now proceed to another Head of Evidence; and Firſt, that the Counſel having, in Pages 1571 to 1581 of the printed Minutes inclusive, on the Benares Charge, in Pages 2124, 2138, and 2148 of the printed Minutes on the Charge of Preſents, in Page 2287 of the printed Minutes on the Charge of Contracts, and in Pages 1905 and 1906 of the printed Minutes on the Begum Charge, given Evidence of the Diſtreſſes of the Country, as a Juſtification or Excuſe of the irregular Acts of Extortion, Oppreſſion, Bribery, and Peculation, charged againſt the Defendant in the Articles of Charge; they ſhould next prove, that, contrary to the Act of Parliament, the Bombay Government commenced an unjuſt War againſt the Mahrattas; that the Defendant was ſenſible it was an unjuſt War, and yet did afterwards act in Support of it, and encouraged the Bombay Government, contrary to his Senſe of Propriety, to proceed in a hoſtile Manner, and thereby created the ſaid Diſtreſſes ſo offered in Excuſe or Juſtification of his Conduct; for which Purpoſe they deſired the Statute 13 Geo. III. Cap. 63, § 9. might be read.

The ſame was accordingly read by the Clerk, as follows:

" And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Governor General and Council, or the major Part of them, ſhall have, and they are hereby authorized to have, Power of ſuperintending and controuling the Government and Management of the Preſidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen, reſpectively, ſo far and in ſo much as that it ſhall not be lawful for any Preſident and Council of Madras, Bombay, or Bencoolen, for the Time being, to make any Orders for commencing Hoſtilities, or declaring or making War, againſt any Indian Princes or Powers, or for negotiating or concluding any Treaty of Peace, or other Treaty, with any ſuch Indian Princes or Powers, without the Conſent and Approbation of the ſaid Governor General and Council firſt had and obtained, except in ſuch Caſes of imminent Neceſſity as would render it dangerous to poſtpone ſuch Hoſtilities or Treaties until the Orders from the Governor General and Council might arrive; and except in ſuch Caſes where the ſaid Preſidents and Councils reſpectively ſhall have received ſpecial Orders from the ſaid United Company; and any Preſident and Council of Madras, Bombay, or Bencoolen, who ſhall offend in any of the Caſes aforeſaid, ſhall be liable to be ſuſpended from his or their Office by the Order of the ſaid Governor General and Council; and every Preſident and Council of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen, for the Time being, ſhall, and they are hereby reſpectively directed and required to pay due Obedience to ſuch Orders as they ſhall receive, touching the Premiſes, from the ſaid Governor General and Council for the Time being, and conſtantly and diligently to tranſmit to the ſaid Governor General and Council Advice and Intelligence of all Tranſactions and Matters whatſoever that ſhall come to their Knowledge, relating to the Government, Revenues, or Intereſt, of the ſaid United Company; and the ſaid Governor General and Council for the Time being ſhall, and they are hereby directed and required to pay due Obedience to all ſuch Orders as they ſhall receive from the Court of Directors

of the ſaid United Company, and to correſpond from Time to Time, and conſtantly and diligently tranſmit to the ſaid Court, an exact Particular of all Advices or Intelligence, and of all Tranſactions and Matters whatſoever, that ſhall come to their Knowledge, relating to the Government, Commerce, Revenues, or Intereſt, of the ſaid United Company; and the Court of Directors of the ſaid Company, or their Succeſſors, ſhall, and they are hereby directed and required, from Time to Time, before the Expiration of Fourteen Days after the receiving any ſuch Letters or Advices, to give in and deliver unto the High Treaſurer, or Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury for the Time being, a true and exact Copy of ſuch Parts of the ſaid Letters or Advices as ſhall any Way relate to the Management of the Revenues of the ſaid Company; and in like Manner to give in and deliver to One of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State for the Time being, a true and exact Copy of all ſuch Parts of the ſaid Letters or Advices as ſhall any Way relate to the Civil or Military Affairs and Government of the ſaid Company; all which Copies ſhall be fairly written, and ſhall be ſigned by Two or more of the Directors of the ſaid Company."

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, They ſhould next produce and read an Extract from a Conſultation of the 22d of January 1775, of the Bombay Government, to prove the Firſt Allegation above-mentioned, namely, That the Bombay Government did make an unjuſt War upon the Mahrattas contrary to the Act of Parliament, and the Orders of the Directors.

The Counſel for the Defendant objected to the Whole of the Evidence propoſed by the Managers for the Commons to be produced by them on this Head.

The Managers for the Commons being heard in Anſwer to the ſaid Objection, and the Counſel for the Defendant in Reply,

The Houſe adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

Die Martis, 6° Maij 1794.

THE Lords being in their Places, the Houſe reſumed, the uſual Proclamations made, and the Defendant appearing at the Bar, the Lord Speaker ſaid,

" Gentlemen, Managers for the Houſe of Commons, and Gentlemen of Counſel for the Defendant, I am commanded by the Lords to inform you that the Lords have reſolved, " That it is not competent to the Managers for the Commons to give in Evidence, that, contrary to the Act of Parliament, the Bombay Government commenced an unjuſt War againſt the Mahrattas; that Mr. Haſtings was ſenſible it was an unjuſt War, and yet did afterwards act in Support of it, and encouraged the Bombay Government, contrary to his Senſe of Propriety, to proceed in a hoſtile Manner, and thereby created thoſe Neceſſities which he has offered, in Pages 1571 to 1581 of the printed Minutes inclusive, on the Benares Charge, in Pages 2124, 2138, and 2148 of the printed Minutes on the Charge of Preſents, and in Page 2287 on the Charge of Contracts, and in Pages 1905 and 1906 on the Begum Charge, as a Juſtification or Excuſe of the irregular Acts of Extortion, Oppreſſion, Bribery, and Peculation, charged againſt him by the Articles of Charge."——Gentlemen, Managers for the Commons, you may proceed in your Reply.

The Managers for the Commons informed the Houſe, That they deſired to enter a deliberate Proteſt againſt the above Reſolution of the Houſe, and tendered the ſame in Writing, and deſired the Terms of it might be entered upon the Minutes.

The Houſe informed the Managers for the Commons, that they could not receive the ſame.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That the Counſel having given in Evidence, in the printed Minutes, Page 2097, a Conſultation of the Committee of Circuit of the 11th July 1772, for the Purpoſe of ſhewing, amongſt other Things, that the Appointment of Munny Begum was unanimouſly recommended, and that the Appointment of Rajah Goordaſs was ſupported by Two and oppoſed by Three of the Committee; and having alſo produced, in Page 2102 of the printed Minutes, a Paſſage from a Conſultation of the 6th of Auguſt 1772, to ſhew that the Board adopted the Recommendation of the Committee as to the Points in which they agreed and concurred with the Minority, (of which Mr. Haſtings was One), in the Appointment of Rajah Goordaſs; they would now produce ſome further Extracts from the ſame Documents, to ſhew the Spirit of the Reference of the Committee, and the Moderation of their Difference.

Read, from Book 189, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 6th Auguſt 1772, beginning at Page 251 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 6th Auguſt 1772.

" At a Conſultation; Preſent, Secret Dept. Thurſday.
William Alderſey Eſquire, Preſident;
Richard Barwell, James Harris, Henry Goodwin, } Eſquires.

" Mr. Lane being returned from Jeſſore, takes his Seat at the Board.

" Read, the following Letter from the Committee of Circuit, together with the Proceedings which accompanied it. Letter from Committee of Circuit.

" To

" To William Alderſey Eſquire, and the Reſt of the Gentlemen of Council at Fort William.

" Gentlemen,

* Sic in Orig. " Since our Arrival at the * City, we have at different Meetings had under Conſideration agreeable to your Inſtructions, the new Appointments for the conducting of the Buſineſs of the Nizamut; and the Regulation of the Nabob's Houſehold. The Method we have purſued, and the Steps we have hitherto taken in this Buſineſs, will beſt appear by the Copy of our whole Proceedings relating to them, which we tranſmit to you along with this.

" It is with Pleaſure we can declare that on theſe Points, in general, there has prevailed the greateſt Harmony of Sentiment in your Committee. We ſet out on Principles unanimouſly eſtabliſhed, and the ſole Difference of Opinion which has ariſen relates only to the Nomination of a Perſon to fill the Office of Dewan. The Reaſon for preferring Rajah Goordaſs for that Em-

* Sic in Orig. ployment, and the Objections which have been made to him are fully * dated in the Minutes of the reſpective Members now laid before you. We ſubmit them to your Determination; and we flatter ourſelves you will not only find in them the Information required, but alſo that Spirit of Moderation in Debate which is becoming our Characters, and neceſſary in the Execution of the Truſt repoſed in us. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Coſſimbuzar,
28th July 1772.

" Warren Haſtings,
Sam[l] Middleton,
P. M. * Daicres,
* Sic in Orig.
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)

William Alderſey,
Rich[d] Barwell,
H. Goodwin."

To ſhew the Nature of the Approbation of the Board,

Read, further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 322 of the ſame Book.

☞ ["] Mr. Barwell's Minute upon the Reference made by the Committee of Circuit to the Board, for its Deciſion of the Difference of Opinion among the Members of the Committee of Circuit, in the Choice of a Dewan for the Nabob's Houſehold.

Mr. Barwell's Minute. " I feel a real Concern at the Occaſion of this Meeting. The Subject referred to our Deciſion, is in itſelf extremely delicate, but is become much more ſo by the Manner in which it is introduced to us. To pronounce on a Difference of Opinion, is what I at all Times wiſh to avoid; for to whatever Side I may incline, it will be my Misfortune ſtill to differ. Is there no Alternative then to avoid ſo diſagreeable a Conſequence? Permit me the Queſtion; and if you think there is, why ſhall we not embrace it? With reſpect to any Choice I may have in the Nomination of a Dewan to the Nabob's Houſehold, I declare, upon my Honour, it is indifferent to me what Man you promote. I think, however, it is but proper you ſhould have an Option. One Man only has been named, and the Dilemma we are reduced to, ſeems to have its Exiſtence in this Preclusion of Choice; and as there appears ſo many juſt Objections for a Difference of Opinion in the propoſed Appointment of Raja Goordaſs, alias Nundcomar, I muſt beg Leave, without deſcanting on the particular Merits or Demerits of the Man, to make it my earneſt Requeſt, that the Governor will be pleaſed to ſelect from the Number of able Miniſters who reſide within the Provinces, the Names of ſuch as he thinks are qualified to fill the Station of Dewan to the Nabob's Houſehold. I flatter myſelf this may be a Means of introducing Unanimity, for we ſhall not then have to argue on the Attachment and Abilities of One Man in particular. Many out of the Number named, will doubtleſs be unanimouſly approved. We may then, with Pleaſure to ourſelves and Satisfaction to the Public, ſay to our Preſident, ſuch Men's Characters are free from all Imputation, chooſe, Sir, whom you pleaſe from them, and we will ratify your Choice.

Queſtion. " Mr. Barwell begs Leave to propoſe, for the Sake of Unanimity, the following Queſtion: Whether the Board ſhall apply to the Preſident to nominate a Number of Men, Twelve or Twenty, who he ſhall think qualified for his Truſt, as he flatters himſelf among a Number of People, there may be many againſt whoſe Characters no Exception can be made, and conſequently no Difference of Opinion can ariſe in the Choice; or whether they ſhall proceed, without attempting to produce Unanimity among the Members, to give their Opinion on the Difference of Sentiment, which has already ariſen on the Subject of Goordaſſe's Appointment?

Mr. Goodwin's Reply. " Mr. Goodwin's Opinion—As I approve of the Choice made by the Governor, I think ſuch a Reference unneceſſary.

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCLXIII.

" Mr.

" Mr. Harris, in Reply to Mr. Barwell's Propoſal, begs Leave to obſerve, that the Purport of it appears already to have claimed the Attention of the Committee's Minute, that his Intention is truly laudable, but as the Gentlemen have proceeded to determined Reſolutions on Record, and having no Objection to the propoſed Appointment, he has given his Reaſons for his Approval in a Minute, which he purpoſes delivering in, in the Courſe of this Meeting. Mr. Harris's

" Mr. Barwell replies to it in the Affirmative; and alſo Mr. Lane. Mr. Barwell's & Mr. Lane's Reſolution

" Mr. Alderſey agrees in Sentiments with Mr. Harris. Mr. Alderſey's Opinion.

" The Majority is of Opinion, that ſuch a Reference ſhould not be made.

" Mr. Barwell begs Leave to remark on this Difference of Sentiment, that as the Majority is of Opinion no Reference ſhould be made, it implies an Aſſent to the Governor's Propoſition. Mr. Barwell would have been glad there had been an Option in this Caſe, becauſe it is poſſible the Board might have preferred one Man to another. He does not doubt that Men of equal Capacity, and whoſe Attachment to the Company has never been brought in Queſtion, are to be found in the Extent of ſo large a Kingdom, and among ſuch a Number of able Men; that he thinks the Objections againſt Rajah Goordaſs and Nundcomar to be of ſo weighty and ſerious a Nature as to have obliged him not to have given his Suffrage for the Appointment. But as the Board have determined that Mr. Barwell ſhall not have the Choice of another, and confine it to his acquieſcing to the Preſident's Propoſal, or diſſenting from it, he flatters himſelf Goordaſs will anſwer the Expectations of the Public. His Reliance is in the Governor's Penetration and Judgement, and therefore he does not make any particular Diſſent to the Appointment of this Man, though in his preſent Predicament he thinks him ineligible, being fixed by the Company to Calcutta, and ordered to have no Truſt or Confidence repoſed in him by our Government. Mr. Barwell's Remark

" The ſeveral Members now enter their Minutes on the Subject of Goordaſs's Appointment, referred by the Committee of Circuit as follows:

" Mr. Goodwin's Minute.—I have given the cloſeſt Attention to the different Arguments contained in the Committee Proceedings for and againſt the Appointment of Raja Goordaſs to the Office of Dewan to the Nabob's Houſehold, under the Influence and Inſtruction of Nundcomar his Father, and having maturely weighed the ſame, I muſt concur with Mr. Middleton in the Eligibility of the Governor's Propoſition. I deem it is unneceſſary to offer any Arguments of my own in further Support of the Meaſure, as the Reaſons already ſet forth in the Honble. Preſident's Minute appear to me ſo full and ſtrong, not but that, as he himſelf obſerves under other Circumſtances, the Arguments which have been urged by the other Gentlemen of the Committee, and which no Doubt are apparently very forcible, would bias me againſt it. However, with reſpect to Nundcomar, I ſhall obſerve (I think it not improper here to remark, that from the Character of this Man, I choſe to decline ſeeing him when he paid me a Viſit immediately after Mahomed Reza Cawn's Diſgrace; this Circumſtance I mention to ſhew, that ſhould I happen unfortunately to err in my Judgement, I can be actuated in the preſent Caſe only through Zeal and Fidelity to my Honourable Maſters) that his preſent Situation is widely different to what it was when he oppoſed the Company's political Views. He was then independent of our Government, and a Subject as well as Prime Miniſter to the Soubah of the Country. Whereas, being now become an entire Dependant of the Company's, he may be ſaid to ſtand in the ſame Point of View with them as with his former Maſter; nor is it more reaſonable to ſuppoſe, eſpecially as the Company and Nabob have but one common Intereſt, that he would be equally faithful to them. I will not pretend to ſay through Attachment, as I apprehend there never was a Man in this Country prompted thereto merely through this Principle, at leaſt, the Inſtances are but rare; but for his own as well as * Son's Sake. Mr. Goodwin's Minute. * Sic in Orig.

" Having maturely deliberated on the * Agreements ſet forth in the Proceedings of the Committee of Circuit, as well for as againſt the Appointment of Raja Goordaſs, the Son of Maha Raja Nundcomar, to the Office of Dewan of the Nabob's Houſehold; I muſt, in Juſtice to both Parties, acknowledge the Weight of their Reaſons, fully convinced that the Sentiments of each proceed from one and the ſame Motive, the Deſire of promoting the Intereſt of our Honourable Employers, and the public Good. Was the preſent State of the Honourable Company's Affairs in that precarious Situation they were in the Year 1763 and 1764, and ſubject to the ſame Evils from the intriguing Genius of Maha Raja Nundcomar, I am convinced that the ſame Motives would influence our Preſident and every Member of this Board, as have been ſet forth by Meſſrs. Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham, to keep him diveſted of the ſmalleſt Degree of Power or Authority in Government. But the preſent flouriſhing and permanent Footing we have ſo ſucceſsfully obtained, ſcarcely admitting an Object for Intrigue; the many various Checks we ſhall have on the Maha Rajah, by which to defeat the Execution of any Scheme prejudicial to our Intereſt, which he would not be weak enough to project, ſince its Detection muſt terminate in his inevitable Ruin, without the poſſible Means of ſcreening himſelf from our Reſentment; the Ties which now bind him to the Intereſt of the Honourable Company, under whoſe Influence alone he can * reflect the ſmalleſt Degree of Conſequence, or propoſe to himſelf the Retrieval of his Character in Life; and the Neceſſity of employing a Man equally capable as inclinable to elucidate the Charges that the Honourable Company have exhibited againſt Mahomed Mr. Harris's * Sic in Orig. * Sic in Orig. * Sic in Orig.

Reza Cawn, and effectually to eradicate his remaining Influence in the Country; I am induced from theſe Reaſons to concur in the Opinions of the Preſident and Mr. Middleton, and to give my entire Aſſent to the Appointment.

Mr. Barwell's. "Mr. Barwell thinks Meſſrs. Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham, have aſſigned very ſufficient Reaſons for their Non-concurrence to the Governor's Propoſition. The Orders of the Honble. Company, and the Reſolutions of the Government here, are poſitive, and in the fulleſt Manner ſupport the Opinion thoſe Gentlemen entertain of the Impropriety of Goordaſs's (the Son of Nundcomar) Elevation. If there are any particular Inſtructions from the Court of Directors, their Influence can only extend where they may be known, and ſupercede ſuch weighty Objections as are oppoſed to the Nomination of the Son of Nundcomar to the Dewanny.

Mr. Lane's. "I ſhould have been very happy to have given my Voice for the Appointment of the Son of Nundcomar, as I ſhall ever feel a high Degree of Satisfaction in coinciding with the Sentiments of the Honble. the Governor, but for the Reaſons which are aſſigned by Meſſrs. Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham. The known Spirit of Intrigue of Nundcomar, and the Honble. the Court of Directors forbidding any Truſt or Confidence to be repoſed in him, I cannot, I think, with Propriety, acquieſce to his propoſed Elevation, while there may be Men choſe for the Truſt, of equal Abilities, of Characters unexceptionable, and of whoſe Attachment to the Engliſh we cannot doubt. Therefore, until the Honble. Company have been pleaſed to ſupercede their former Orders, and give us a Latitude to name the Son of Nundcomar Dewan to the Nabob's Houſehold, I cannot but eſteem his Elevation contradictory and oppoſite to poſitive Commands from our Superiors, and to unanimous Reſolutions of the Government here. Vide the Records from 1762 to 1770.

(Signed) Tho' Lane.

The Preſident's. "Having attentively peruſed and conſidered the Preſident's Minute, propoſing Rajah Goordaſs for the Office of Dewan to the Nabob's Houſehold, under the Influence and Inſtruction of his Father Maha Raja Nundcomar, together with the Objections offered by ſome of the Members of the Committee againſt ſuch an Appointment; I am of Opinion, that although the latter carry great Force with them, and that Nundcomar, univerſally allowed to be a Man not only of Ability, but of Intrigue, would, from the Suſpicions entertained of his Character, be an unfit Perſon to be entruſted with high diſcretionary Powers, that ſhould permit him with the Means of acting to the Prejudice of the Company's Affairs, from Views of Ambition or Self-intereſt; yet, as the Caſe is widely different in the Sphere to which his Talents would be confined by the propoſed Nomination of his Son to the Office of Dewan, and as, from the Circumſtances ſo fully pointed out by the Preſident, the Influence of Nundcomar may be particularly ſerviceable in promoting the Views and Intereſts of our Honble. Employers, and effecting that Reformation in the Government, ſo warmly recommended in their Letter by the Lapwing; for theſe Reaſons I concur in the Expediency of the Preſident's Propoſal for the Appointment of Raja Goordaſs to the Superintendancy of the Nabob's Houſehold."]

§ ("(a) The Board are unanimous * concurring with the Committee of Circuit, in the Appoint-
* Sic in Orig. "ment of Munnee Begum to the Guardianſhip of the Nabob; and the Maiority approve of the "Appointment of Rajah Goordaſs to be Dewan.") (b) §

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That the Counſel having, in Page 2107 of the printed Minutes, produced an Extract of a Letter of the 3d March 1775, from the Court of Directors, to ſhew that the Court of Directors approved of the Conduct of the Defendant in the Enquiry made reſpecting Mahomed Reza Cawn, they would next read another Part of the ſame Letter.

Read, from Book 58 already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William, dated 3d March 1775, beginning at Page 413 of the ſame Book.

§ ("(c) Par. 39. We have examined the ſeparate Conſultations of our Preſident and Council reſpect-
"ing Mahomed Reza Khan, and embrace the preſent Opportunity of teſtifying our Approbation of
"their Conduct during the Whole of that Enquiry.") § And although the particular Informations tranſmitted us againſt Mahomed Reza Khan, and thoſe general and alarming Accounts of Oppreſſions with which the Records of our Preſidency of Fort William abounded, muſt have rendered it our indiſpenſable Duty to have his Adminiſtration ſcrutinized; we are, nevertheleſs, well pleaſed on finding him able to exculpate himſelf from all Charges brought againſt him to the Satisfaction of our Servants, notwithſtanding they on the Spot had deemed them ſo well founded as to entertain no Doubt of fixing on him Facts ſufficient to juſtify our Cenſure, and to warrant his Diſmiſſion from public Employment.

(a) Vide ſupra, Page 2102. (b) Vide Appendix, ibid. (c) Vide ſupra, Page 2107.

"40. Theſe

" 40. These being the Sentiments of our Preſident and Council relative to Mahomed Reza Khan's general Conduct, we cannot but notice alſo that their Ideas, reſpecting the Arrears due from him to the Circar, were nearly ſimilar to our own, as appears by their Letter of the 10th December 1772, wherein they inform us that they had great Reaſon to believe on a Scrutiny into Mahomed Reza Khan's Dacca Accounts, a Balance would appear againſt him of upwards of 17 Lacks of Rupees.

" 41. If our Governor and Council at Fort William had Reaſon to be of Opinion that the Reſult of an Enquiry would iſſue as abovementioned; we cannot but conclude there muſt have been ſuch publick and general Appearances of Mal-adminiſtration as warranted the particular Information communicated to us, and rendered it abſolutely neceſſary for us to uſe the moſt ſpeedy and effectual Means in our Power for delivering the Natives from apparent Tyranny and Oppreſſion, and for recovering to the Nabob or to the Company, the Amount of all Monies ſuppoſed to have been embezzled or miſapplied by Mahomed Reza Khan; or outſtanding in his Hands on Account of the Revenues.

" 42. It was on theſe Grounds we directed an Enquiry to be made, and though it has not been proved that Mahomed Reza Khan was intentionally oppreſſive in collecting Grain, or that he reaped pecuniary Advantages from that Article in the Time of the Famine, yet, to thoſe Perſons who ſuffered by his Meaſures, the Interference of him and his Agents was at Times a real Grievance and a ſufficient Ground for their Complaint; ignorant as they muſt have been of the Directions of the Governor and Council to M. R. Khan to uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to procure Grain for the Uſe of the City of Moorſhedabad, and for the Subſiſtence of the Troops.

" 43. In regard to the Dacca Revenue, we have already declared that the different Reports of our Governor and Council, from Time to Time, have been unſatisfactory to us, and we are far from being convinced by the Materials now before us, that Mahomed Reza Khan is not indebted to the Circar in a very conſiderable Sum, or that he ought not to be compelled to fulfil the Engagement entered into for the Chucklah of Dacca. The general Words under the Hand-writing of Meer Jaffier, ſuppoſing both the Papers authentic, are of little Importance, and can never be conſtrued to annul the poſitive Agreement which appears under the Seal of Mahomed Reza Khan; and as to his Plea of having executed that Inſtrument by Compulſion, merely to gain Time and to ſave his Life, it wants every neceſſary Proof to render it effectual.

" 44. Under theſe Circumſtances, and becauſe we find the Nabob Meer Jaffier, at the Time of his Death, indebted to the Company in the Sum of Rupees 16,69,758, we cannot deem ourſelves warranted to cancel the Obligation in Queſtion; but in Conſideration of the Inconveniencies which Mahomed Reza Khan may have experienced during the Time of his Examination, we direct that you ſuſpend our Claim for the Arrear of the Dacca Revenue.

" 45. After declaring ourſelves thus favourably on the Caſe of Mahomed Reza Khan, we have only to add, that as we wiſh him to remain under no other Obligations to us than thoſe of Gratitude, we therefore can have no Objection to his total Enlargement.

" 46. The Conduct of Nundcomar in the Part he has taken againſt Mahmud Reza Khan, appears to us ſo very inconſiſtent and unworthy, that we feel a Repugnance to the Continuance of his Son in the high Office of Roy Royan of the Province; and as the Acquittal of Mahomed Reza Khan warrants us again to employ him, we direct, that, if he can with Propriety accept of that Office under the Regulations and Reſtrictions eſtabliſhed by our Preſident and Council, and with the Salary granted to Rajah Goordaſs for executing the ſame, he be forthwith appointed thereto, and receive a proper Khellaut, and ſuch other Marks of Diſtinction as are uſually conferred on Natives on like Occaſions. We mean not by this Appointment to reſtore Mahmud Reza Khan to any improper Degree of Power, but merely to teſtify our Satisfaction on finding his former Conduct has been ſo much better than we expected. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" London,
3d March 1775.

" George Tatem, Ed^d Wheler,
Pet. Laſcelles, John Harriſon,
Joſeph Sparkes, Jno Woodhouſe,
John Smith, Willm James,
W. G. Freeman, Fred. Pigou,
R^d Hall, T. B. Rous,
J. Stables. Ch^s Boddam."

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That Mr. Wright having been examined, in Page 2117 of the printed Minutes, to ſhew that 1,000 Rupees per Day were allowed by the Company to the Nabob of Bengal, when at Calcutta, for Entertainments; and having in his Croſs-examination, as to whether there was any Appearance in the Accounts of an Allowance made by the Nabob to an Engliſh Governor,

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCLXIV.

ſaid,

ſaid, he had not examined the Accounts with that View, but, from Recollection, thought there was no ſuch Thing; and, being further aſked, if Page 8 [illegible] whether there were any Orders againſt giving to the Country Powers any Money, ſaid, he did not recollect whether there were any ſuch Orders or not; they would now call Mr. Wright, to examine him touching the Points which he had not then enquired into.

Mr. WRIGHT was accordingly called in again, and examined, as follows:

Q. From the Time of Meer Jaffier to the Acceſſion of Mr. Haſtings, do there appear any Allowances for the Expences of an Engliſh Governor on the Accounts of the Company?

A. Not from the Accounts of the Company. The Book I have before me is called "The Treaſury Accounts with the Nizam." There is an Entry in the Belah Eſtabliſhment, for the Month of Suffa, Sun 7th of the Reign, under the Head of Morta Prucka—'Paid Charges of entertaining Lord Clive 23,000 Rupees. For the Month of Suffa, Sun 8th of the Reign—By the Honble. Harry Verelſt, paid him for his daily Charges, at 2,000 Rupees a Day, 96,000 Rupees.' Theſe are all the Entries prior to the Acceſſion of Mr. Haſtings for the Expences of that Kind.

Q. Whether there are any Orders of the Company againſt giving the Country Powers any Money?

A. I cannot anſwer that Queſtion. I have not examined.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, They ſhould next proceed to the Subject of the Preſent given by Sadanund; as to which the Counſel for the Defendant having, in Page 2132 of the printed Minutes, read Part of a Conſultation of the 29th of June 1780, they would now read a ſhort Minute of Mr. Haſtings, to ſhew that his original Propoſal on the 19th June 1780, was to make Major Camac's Detachment conſiſt of Seven Battalions.

Read, from Book 26, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 29th of June 1780, beginning at Page 563 of the ſame Book.

"Fort William, 29th June 1780.

Secret Dept. Thurſday. "At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Philip Francis, and Edward Wheler, } Eſquires,

Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on a Viſit to the different Stations of the Army.

"The Governor General.—In my Minute of the 19th Inſtant, I propoſed that a Major of Brigade and an Aid de Camp ſhould be added to the Staff of Major Camac's Detachment, then propoſed to conſiſt of Seven Battalions. Although it has been ordered by the Board that it ſhall conſiſt of only Four Battalions, and it ſeems to be the Determination of the Board to confine its Operations to a very limited Scene, ſtill it has been repreſented to me by Major Camac, as indiſpenſably neceſſary to enable him to execute with proper Effect the Functions of his Command, that he be allowed a Brigade Major and Aid de Camp; and I move that they be allowed, and that Lieutenant Hicks be appointed to the former Station, and * that Lieutenant Kennon to the latter. (a)

* Sic in Orig.

The Managers for the Commons next ſtated, That in Page 1155 of the printed Minutes, it appeared from Mr. Larkins's Letter to Mr. Devaynes, that Mr. Haſtings took the Preſent from Sadanund on the 21ſt of June 1780, with a Reference to the Detachment propoſed by him on the 19th of the ſame Month: To ſhew, therefore, that the Board had ſubſequently ordered the Detachment to conſiſt of only Four Battalions, and, conſequently, that the Preſent was more than neceſſary for the ſame,

Read, from Book 26, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 29th May 1780, beginning at Page 373 of the ſame Book.

"Fort William, the 29th May 1780.

"At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident,
Philip Francis, Edward Wheler, } Eſquires.

"Governor General.—That Captain Popham's Detachment be relieved by Four regular Bat-

(a) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCLXIX.

tallions of Sepoys, with their Guns, &c.; viz. Three Battalions from Cawnpore, and the Battalion of Light Infantry.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
P. Francis,
Fdw^d Wheler."

Read, alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 376 of the ſame Book.

" Agreed to the Propoſitions recommended by the Governor General." (*a*)

Read, from the ſame Book, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 12th June 1780, beginning at Page 461 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 12th June 1780.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Governor General, Preſident;
Philip Francis Eſquire.
Mr. Wheler indiſpoſed.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on a Viſit to the different Stations of the Army.

Secret Dept. Monday.

§ (" Governor General.—If the Board agree to this Plan, it will be neceſſary to make ſome Al-
" terations in our late Orders, and theſe I ſhall reduce to diſtinct Propoſitions.

" 1ſt, That the Order for the Return of Captain Popham's Detachment be countermanded.
" 2d, That the Sepoy Drafts of that Detachment be immediately formed into Three Regular
" Battalions.
" 3d, That the Three Senior Captains now with the Detachment be appointed to the Command
" of theſe Battalions, and that the Commander in Chief be requeſted to iſſue the neceſſary Orders
" for completing them with Subaltern and Native Officers.
" 4th, That to complete theſe Battalions with their Proportion of Ordnance, Two 6 Pounders
" be added to the Guns now with Captain Popham's Detachment.
" 5th, That theſe Battalions be added to the Detachment already ordered to be put under the
" Command of Major Camac, and the Whole formed into a ſeparate Corps during the Continuance
" of the preſent Service.
" 6th, That in Addition to the Guns attached by the Regulations to each Battalion of Sepoys
" upon Service, Two Twelve Pounders, the Howitz now with Captain Popham's Detachment,
" and Two Cohorns, be ordered to join Major Camac's Detachment.
" 7th, That the Board of Ordnance be requeſted to iſſue Orders for ſupplying Major Camac's
" Detachment with the above-mentioned Ordnance, and the Proportion of Ammunition and Stores
" agreeable to the Eſtabliſhment, either from Cawnpore or either of the Military Stations contiguous
" to it.
" 8th, That a Brigade Major and Aid de Camp be added to the Staff of Major Camac's De-
" tachment, in conſequence of the additional Strength of it.
" 9th, That the Secretary be directed to draw out Inſtructions for Major Camac from the pre-
" ceding Minute.

" I entreat the Board to give me their Support in the Proſecution of this Plan. If they have been
" from its Commencement averſe to the War, let them join with me in proſecuting it with Vigour to
" its ſpeedy Termination. If they conſider themſelves as free from the Reſponſibility of it, let them
" allow me to acquit myſelf of mine. I wiſh I could venture my Life upon the Conſequences. I
" know the Man who is to conduct it, and am certain that if the Deſign is practicable, he will ex-
" ecute it to its fulleſt Effect, nor am I fearful of the Inference which this Declaration may draw
" upon me for the future Event of it.") §

☞ [" Ordered, That the Opinions of the different Members of the Board be taken upon this
" Subject in Circulation.] (*b*) ☜

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
P. Francis,
Edwd Wheler."

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXXVIII. (*b*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCLXVI.

Read, from Book 30, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 7th September 1780, beginning at Page 109 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 7th September 1780.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler, Eſquire,
and
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.
Mr. Francis indiſpoſed.

" Read, and approved, the Proceedings of the 4th Inſtant.

" The Commander in Chief delivers in the following Minute:

" Sir Eyre Coote.—In my Minute of the 4th Inſtant I remarked, that Accounts received from Brigadier General Goddard mentioned he ſhould, on opening the enſuing Campaign, find his Army ſufficient in Force, with the Aſſiſtance he was led to expect from the Preſidency of Bombay, to undertake advantageouſly thoſe Operations that ſeemed neceſſary to be attempted on that Side of India; provided we made a Diverſion from our upper Stations favourable to his Movements, in order to cut off the Force of ſome of the Maratta Chiefs who have hitherto oppoſed him.

" One of my principal Objects is to act from this Country in ſuch a Manner as will anſwer the above Purpoſe; and that upon a Plan which will be attended with the leaſt Expence to the Company.

" I recommend therefore the keeping up for the preſent the Corps of Drafts, that have acted with ſo much Spirit under Major Popham, and who, from their Services during their late Campaign, may be juſtly ſtyled approved Troops; and, upon Conſideration of the Subject, I propoſe to the Board the following Query: Whether, inſtead of being ordered to join Brigadier General Goddard, to whom, by our laſt Intelligence, ſuch a Reinforcement is no longer neceſſary, provided we act with Vigour from hence, Major Popham may not with the Troops now under his Command be more advantageouſly employed in Conjunction with Major Camac's Detachment on this Side of India.

" By attacking the Poſſeſſions of Madajee Scindia and Tookajee Holkar, Two of the moſt powerful Chiefs now oppoſed to Brigadier General Goddard, which have hitherto been left unmoleſted, and from whence they have obtained their principal Money Reſources, we ſhould oblige them to withdraw their Forces from the Malabar Side to the Protection of their own Territories.

" Major Camac's and Popham's Detachments conjunctively will, I ſhould ſuppoſe, be equal to this Service, as well as to any farther offenſive Operations in ſuch Diſtricts as it may be thought proper to employ them; but, when ſeparate, Major Camac's Corps cannot be ſufficient to anſwer theſe Purpoſes, as a ſtrong Garriſon from it muſt be left in Gevalior for the Defence of Fortreſs; after which there will remain with him at moſt only Three Battalions.

" In keeping up Major Popham's Corps, I would not recommend the Burthening the Eſtabliſhment with an Addition of European Officers, but adviſe the letting them continue in the Form of Battalions of Drafts, not as regular Battalions on the Eſtabliſhment, appointing ſome additional Officers to thoſe already with them, to act only for the preſent, and who may be taken from ſome of the Brigade Stations, where their Services can be beſt diſpenſed with.

" The Three Captains, with Major Popham's Corps, to remain commanding the Battalions of Drafts they are at the Head of; Three Captains from the European Regiments, to be ordered in their Stead, to act with their Battalions under Brigadier General Goddard, and the Vacancies of Captains occaſioned hereby not to be filled up in the European Regiments. Thus the Eſtabliſhment of Officers will not be increaſed, (the European Battalions, in their preſent incomplete State, can ſpare Officers for the Service), Brigadier General Goddard's Army will find themſelves very materially affected by a Co-operation in their Favour, and by a Force that can, from its Strength, act with great Advantage on this Side of India, and the Corps of Drafts will thus be rendered, I think, of more real Utility, than by carrying into Execution the original Deſign of that Body's joining General Goddard's Army.

(Signed) " Eyre Coote."

" Mr. Wheeler.—The Propoſition now made by the Commander in Chief, bears ſo exact an Affinity to that contained in the Governor General's Minute of the 12th June, that I ſee no Reaſon to depart from the Opinion which I have already given, regarding the Relief of Major Popham's Detachment.

" Agreed to the Propoſitions made by the Commander in Chief; and

" Reſolved, That the Orders of 20th July laſt, directing the Formation of the Detachment under the Command of Captain Popham, into Three regular Battalions, be ſo far reſcinded, that the Three Battalions compoſing the Detachment, be conſidered as Battalions of Drafts, and to act for the preſent as Three Battalions not upon the Eſtabliſhment.

" Reſolved,

" Reſolved, That ſo many additional Officers as may be wanted for this Corps, be appointed from ſome of the Brigade Stations, to act with it for the preſent.

" Ordered, That the Detachment under the Command of Major Popham do not proceed to Cawnpore, after the Arrival of the Detachment under the Command of Major Camac, in the Territories of the Rana of Gohid, but make a Part of the Force under the Command of Major Camac.

" Reſolved, That the Vacancies occaſioned in the Command of the Sepoy Battalions ſerving with Brigadier General Goddard in the Weſt of India, by the Appointment of Three of their Commanding Officers to do Duty with Major Camac's Detachment, be ſupplied for the preſent by the Appointment of Three Captains of the European Regiments, to command the vacant Battalions during the Abſence of Captains Clode, Maclary, and Bruce, upon other Service.

" Reſolved, That the Commander in Chief be requeſted to iſſue the neceſſary Orders for carrying the above Reſolutions into immediate Execution.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings;
Edwd Wheler."

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That, in Page 2139 of the printed Minutes, the Counſel for the Defendant had introduced an Extract from a Paper relative to the Political Connexion between Madajee Scindia and the Britiſh Government, (One Part of which was produced, in Page 662 of the printed Minutes, by the Managers for the Commons for another Purpoſe), attributing the Mahratta Peace to the Malva Expedition; they ſhould therefore, to rebut the Inference drawn from the Paſſage read by the Counſel, read an Extract immediately following, to ſhew a more immediate Ground of Madajee Scindia's Government, and alſo the Treachery and Perfidy of that Peace, held up as the greateſt Set-off of the Defendant's Delinquency.

The Counſel for the Defendant obſerved, That the Managers for the Commons had read a Part of this Paper originally, and therefore they ought at that Time to have read the Whole; but would waive their Right to object.

Read, the following Extract from a Paper indorſed, " 1787. Fort William Secret and Political Department Copy of a Succinct View of the State of the political Connections ſubſiſting between Mahagie Saindeah and the Britiſh Government in India, encloſed in Captain Kirkpatrick's Letter to Lord Cornwallis, dated 20th July, recorded in Conſultation 28th Auguſt, N° 8. Per Ravenſworth, 30th March 1788."

" Neither therefore in his Conduct at Worgaum, nor in his Negociations for a general Peace, do I diſcover any Thing that might not, and that I believe did not, proceed from Conſiderations of immediate Convenience and Self-intereſt. If this be admitted, it will follow, that however neceſſary it may be, in a political Point of View, to maintain a cloſe and amicable Intercourſe with him, he has no Claim on our Gratitude for any extraordinary Conceſſions, or over-ſtrained Acts of Courteſy. I will not ſay that we have already been too liberal to him, but it is certain that we have been ſufficiently ſo, to turn the Balance of Obligation in our Favour.

" Although it was unqueſtionably a Dread of our Arms that firſt inſpired him with the Deſire of treating with Colonel Muir, yet it is not to be denied that he began, about the very Period when his Negociations with that Officer were depending, to diſcover, that a cloſe Connexion with our Government might, beſides ſecuring the immediate Tranquillity of his Dominions, be production * of other capital Advantages to him. Our Expedition againſt Malva had * [illegible]
drawn him involuntarily, as it were, into a Situation, from whence he was enabled to ſurvey a Scene well calculated to ſtimulate him to ambitious Purſuits, and from whence a Proſpect of future Aggrandizement opened itſelf to his View, of which he had probably never before formed even the Idea. Nujef Khan dying in the Beginning of 1782, after a languiſhing Illneſs, the Acceſſion to his Dominions and Authority was diſputed by thoſe who had poſſeſſed his chief Confidence and Favour. The Conſequences were ſuch as uſually reſult in India from Conteſts of this Kind;—Aſſaſſinations, Anarchy, and Violence, every where excited Conſternation. In ſuch a Conjuncture, Saindeah had only to appear, in order to eſtabliſh his Power on the Ruins of the Fabric which had been erected by Nujjif Khan, with leſs Policy than Courage. The principal Officers of the Army, by Means of which the late Nabob had maintained his Sway, had ſeparated into Factions, and no Perſon was to be found capable of re-uniting them with ſufficient Efficacy. Men actuated by Animoſity, and other diſcordant Principles, could form no Union which Saindeah was not able with great Eaſe to diſſolve.

" It is foreign to the Object of the preſent Diſquiſition to enquire whether or not this Chief was concerned in the Death of Aſraſiab Khan. That Event was no Doubt eſſential to his Intereſt;

Intereſt; and Ambition rarely ſcruples to accompliſh its Purpoſes even by the moſt atrocious Crimes. Yet the Character of Saindeah not being chargeable with ſanguinary Propenſities, this Point may juſtly be allowed to remain in its preſent Uncertainty, till clearer Circumſtances than have hitherto been adduced on the Occaſion, may better qualify us to judge accurately reſpecting it.

" Before however Matters were ſufficiently ripe for his embarking in this important Enterprize, Saindeah had Time to effect the entire Reduction of the Ranna of Gohud, and of all the Country lying between Gualiar and the Jumma, and bounded to the Northward by the Chumbul: Indeed without accompliſhing theſe Objects he would have been unable to have availed himſelf in a proper Manner of the favourable Conjuncture preſented to his Ambition by the diſtracted State of the Moghul Government; and on this Occaſion it was that he firſt experienced the Value of our Friendſhip. In the ſeparate Treaty concluded between Colonel Muir and Saindeah, the Security of the Ranna was amply provided for; but as we had no Reaſon to be ſatisfied with the Conduct of this Ally, we tacitly conſented to waive the Stipulations which we had obtained in his Favour, and to ſuffer Saindeah to act by him as he might think fit. Had we adhered to the Ranna, and protected him from the Reſentment and Ambition of the Maharattah, this Chief would very probably never have formed the Deſign of paſſing the Chumbul, as in that Caſe he would perhaps have imagined that it was our Determination to oppoſe ourſelves to his Progreſs on the Hindoſtan Side. Even our Compliance with his Wiſhes in reſpect to the Ranna, although it certainly ſeemed to argue on our Part an anxious Deſire of cultivating his Goodwill (whatever Conſiderations might really have induced it), and was even calculated in ſome Degree to encourage him in the Purſuit of his ambitious Schemes, could not altogether ſatisfy him that we ſhould perſiſt in viewing his Encroachments with Indifference; for when he called to mind the Avidity of Power and Dominion which had uſually marked our Tranſactions in India, it was natural enough for him to apprehend that we might, in the Event of his attempting to extend his Territories, eſpecially towards our Quarter, from his Friends become his Rivals and his Enemies. This Idea would of courſe, while his Objects were unaccompliſhed, render him at the ſame Time active in his Endeavours to conciliate, to humour, and to amuſe us, and prone to diſtruſt our Profeſſions of Neutrality and Moderation.

" The nearer he approached our Frontier, the more apt would he be to ſuſpect us of temporizing; nor, important as he himſelf would doubtleſsly conſider his Superceſſion of the Vizier by his own Elevation to the Dignity of Wakeel Ulmutluh, could he well account on any other Principle for our Dereliction of our Ally's Rights on that Occaſion. We might view this Matter in an inſignificant Light, (whatever the Vizier might do), and conſequently not think it worth a Queſtion; but it is by no Means likely that Saindeah ſhould attribute ſuch Sentiments to us when his own were ſo very different.

" Here therefore was another Incident ſeemingly well calculated to convince the Maharatta Chief that we were unaffectedly anxious to preſerve for ever a cordial Underſtanding with him; ſince our entire Silence under ſuch a Circumſtance as the Superceſſion (and perhaps, both in his Eſtimation and the Vizier's, Degradation) of our antient Ally, was not naturally to be aſcribed to the Deſire we had of accommodating ourſelves as much as poſſible to his Views." (*a*)

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That further to rebut the above Inference drawn by the Counſel for the Defendant, they would next read Part of a Letter from General Goddard, of the 27th June 1780, a Paſſage from which had been produced By the Defendant.

Read, from Book 30, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 24th Auguſt 1780, beginning at Page 30 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 24th Auguſt 1780.

Secret Dept. Thurſday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
and Edward Wheler Eſquire.
Mr. Francis indiſpoſed.
Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on a Viſit to the different Stations of the Army.

Gen. Goddard, 20th June.

" Since my Arrival at this Place the Detachment under Lieutenant Welch, with whoſe Succeſs againſt Gunneſe Punt, One of the Maratta Leaders, I have already made you acquainted, has effected a very material Piece of Service, and compleatly eradicated every Trace of the Maratta Power in this Neighbourhood, and deſtroyed every the moſt diſtant Hope * the could have of given further Diſturbance to our new Poſſeſſions, except by ſending a large Army into the Guzerat, which will not, I apprehend, in the future Operations of the War, be at all convenient or ever practicable for them to do.

* Sic in Orig.

" The Enterprize I alluded to is the taking of Parneiro, a Fort ſituated upon a high Hill, about 30 Coſs from Surat, upon the Sea Coaſt. It was defended for Two Days by a Garriſon conſiſting

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° LXII.

of about 400 Men, who finding Lieutenant Welch had, with immenſe Difficulty and Perſeverance, and by his ſteady and good Conduct, with the Loſs only of Two Sepoys, brought up his Two Pieces of battering Cannon to within a proper Diſtance of the Walls, (which he had made a Breach in), thought proper to capitulate, and ſurrender the Place into the Hands of the Engliſh.

"Lieut. Welch has ſince made himſelf Maſter of Two inferior Forts, called Aizen Ghur and Under Ghur: The former has a Diſtrict of One Lack of Rupees, lying round and dependant upon it. They are both built upon Hills, and defenſible with a very ſmall Force againſt any Number of Marrattas. They are within Three Cos's of each other, and about Six from Parniro; and they were conſtructed, as Report ſays, by the Marrattas, to ſerve as a Check upon the Incroachments of the Portugueſe, who have a Settlement, called Dumaan, on the Sea Coaſt, at the Diſtance of Four or Five Miles from them.

"Theſe Acquiſitions have put the Engliſh in entire Poſſeſſion of the Sea Coaſt from Caranjat to Demaan, comprehending a Tract of near 150 Miles. Baſſein only remains to compleat the Conqueſt of the Whole to the North of Bombay. I mentioned in my laſt Letter Obſtacles that had prevented my undertaking that Enterprize on which I had fixed my Mind, and which muſt neceſſarily delay its Execution for ſome Months, at the Expiration of which, as every previous neceſſary Preparation will be made, the Taſk of reducing Baſſein will be eaſy and expeditious. The Fall of this Place may, I conceive, complete your Views of territorial Acquiſition on this Side of India, and make the Company Maſters of a Tract of Country capable in their Hands of becoming an inexhauſtible Source of Power and Wealth, from the Commercial Advantages and Capability of Improvement in Trade and Manufactures it poſſeſſes, and which, from its convenient Situation, may be maintained and defended at a ſmall Expence of Men and Treaſure. (*a*)

"Head Quarters, Camp, near Surat, 20th June 1780."

(Signed at the End of the Letter)
"Thomas Goddard."

(And at the End of the Conſultation)
Warren Haſtings,
Edwd Wheler.

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 43 of the ſame Book.

"In the Negociation opened with Scindia in March laſt, Particulars of which have been laid before you, the chief Object of his Concern ſeemed to be, and I am perſuaded was, the Diſpoſal of Ragoba; that Point once ſettled, he aſſected to declare the remaining Subject of Diſpute between the Engliſh and Maratta Nations, would be without Difficulty adjuſted. It muſt not be implied from this Aſſertion of Scindia's, that admitting the Obſtacle of Ragoba removed, a Peace could have been concluded, becauſe it is evident from the Hopes he muſt at that Time have entertained either of his Arms proving ſuperior to ours in the Field, or of being able to draw over to his Intereſt our new Ally Futty Sing, which would have gone near effectually to deſtroy that Fruit of all our Labours in Guzerat; that he would never have been induced then to liſten to Terms which, even at this Period of bad Succeſs and Diſappointment in all his Projects, there is not any Reaſon to believe would be accepted." (*b*)

Read, from Book 116, the following Extract of a Letter from Moodajee Boſſla, received 19th January 1780, beginning at Page 8 of the ſame.

Letter from Modajee Boſila, received the 19th of January 1780.

§ ("(*c*) The Letters and numberleſs Meſſages which have paſſed between us in the Courſe of "one Year cannot be conſidered as ſimple Letters of Compliment and Friendſhip, but every "Letter may be looked upon as a Record, ſince they have contained Remarks on the Acts of "Governments, and every Affair, both the moſt inconſiderable and of the greateſt Conſequence, "the declining and adopting every Deſign, and the pointing out, with Caution and Foreſight, "Conditions in every Affair which required Prudence and Circumſpection, together with your "ſtrict Attention to Truth, which has never admitted of the ſmalleſt Deviation, and your impartial Juſtice, before which, from the reſolute Firmneſs of your Mind, the weighty Mountain "and the light Straw are of equal Balance; and repeated Remarks of the Affairs of Bengal, "which muſt all have certainly been underſtood by you.") §

Of Three of your Letters, containing the Whole of your Deſigns and the Situation of your Quarter, One on your Apprehenſions from the Reception of a French Vakeel, in the Territories of Phalt Purchaun, and your having no Confidence in his Actions and thoſe of the Rulers of Poonah; on your Deſire in conſequence of ſending an Army with a Chief in your Confidence for the Protection of Bombay, and that a Perſon ſhould be dispatched to ſupply the Army with Provi-

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCLXXI. (*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid. (*c*) Vide ſupra, Page 2149.

viſions,

viſions, and other Neceſſaries, who, conducting them to Hoſhungabad, might diſmiſs them in Safety from my Territories; and the Third, written after the Death of Mr. Elliott, on your having committed to Beneram Pundit every Thing that had been entruſted to the Deceaſed; his ſetting off with Ramkaunt with my Anſwers, his Arrival at Culcutta, and your being made acquainted with the Contents of all my Letters on theſe Subjects, were received.

" What I underſtand by your Letters, although they ſeem to contain much, is in few Words, that you conſider my Deſigns as inconſiderable, and do not approve of my Views: I have therefore laid aſide my Intentions for ſome Time, and dropped the Proſecution of them; but I am nevertheleſs ready at all Times to perform the Duties of our ancient Friendſhip and Connection; and from the open and friendly Intercourſe between me and Colonel Goddard, I am prompted to aſſiſt him with my Advice and Counſel. By the Bleſſing of God, when it ſhall be neceſſary, I will adviſe in the beſt Manner. But you have ſaid in moſt of your Letters, that every one thinks his own Opinion the beſt. Thus Colonel Goddard, contrary to my Advice, marched towards Surat; and the Chiefs of Bombay, without Caution and Circumſpection, and without your Permiſſion, marched into the Territories of Poonah to the Support of Ragonaut Row; but their Projects did not ſucceed, and Ragonaut Row put himſelf under the Protection of Sindeah; and the Chiefs of Bombay, having for their own Safety made a new Engagement in the Room of the Treaty of Colonel Upton, returned to their own Territories. The Engliſh of Bombay in this Quarrel and open Hoſtilities, in which they were worſted, were guilty of many Breaches of Faith towards the Miniſters of Poonah, and did not regard the Treaties, which all Rulers of States pay the greateſt Attention to, and, without any Conſideration for their Honour and Dignity, acted contrary to Prudence and to your Directions, as you informed me in a great Number of Letters, and as Colonel Goddard alſo wrote to me.

" From my Knowledge of the State of Affairs, and from the Exerciſe of our Friendſhip, which has been kept up for upwards of a Year by a mutual Communication of the Situation of Things, and of the moſt inconſiderable as well as important Matters, I diſcover Three Things in your Letters and thoſe of Colonel Goddard: One, that the Bombay Chief ſupported Ragonaut Row without any Authority from you; the other, that you have dropped your great Deſigns, but are reſolved to keep up our former Friendſhip; and the Third, what you mention in all your Letters, that every one thinks his Opinion the beſt. The Firſt is Fact, that whatever the Chief of Bombay has done has been contrary to your Advice, who are alone able to adviſe; and the Second, that in every Situation you will maintain our Friendſhip, is alſo to be depended on; and the Third, that every one thinks his own Opinion the beſt, is a common Proverb; but it is not however the Notion of wiſe Men, who never have any Connections with powerful States, except thoſe of Peace and Friendſhip. This you muſt have written in your Diſpleaſure, upon hearing of the Bombay Chief having acted ſo imprudently; but you cannot conceive it to hold good in every Inſtance.

" The ſecond Article, which is worthy to be followed, you ſhould maintain; but that Friendſhip which is kept up and openly ſhewn by Letters only, and which, when wanted, does not exert itſelf, ſo far from being of any Advantage, may bring the greateſt Detriment. My Maxim, on the contrary, is this, that with whomſoever I enter into Alliance, although there ſhould be innumerable Diſadvantages in it, I never turn myſelf aſide from it. My advantageous Connection with Pundit Purdhaun, and the friendly Connection of Letters with you, which you commenced upwards of a Year ſince, are equally firm.

" The Arrival of Colonel Goddard with his whole Army, Stores, Artillery, &c. on the Borders of my Territories, his remaining there Two Months, the Intercourſe of the Preſents between us, my ſending, when neceſſary, Proviſions, and every Thing which he deſired, that Mr. Weatherſtone, who came here with few Attendants, departed with the Money for his Bills on Benares with Oxen, and every Article which he deſired of me; that Two Gentlemen of your Confidence, who were with Mr. Elliott, ſhould remain here Two Months: All this you cannot conſider as ſmall Matters; for although I perceived the Danger of expoſing myſelf to the Reſentment of the People of Decan, who are Maſters of large Armies, powerful Reſources, Treaſures, Forts, and ſtrong Places, notwithſtanding what my Apprehenſions from them might be, I, from the Duty of Friendſhip towards you, reſolved to take upon me the worſt of their Reſentment, in conformity to the Proverb, which ſays, You muſt not with your open Eyes throw yourſelf into a Whirlpool; but ſhould you find yourſelf in One, you muſt not give yourſelf up to your Apprehenſions.

" Reflect maturely upon what I write; for from what can ariſe my expoſing myſelf to Deſtruction, by not obeying the Summons, and not performing what might be expected from my ancient Connection with Pundit Purdhaun and the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, except from my Friendſhip for you, although there are no immediate Advantages to be drawn from it?

" At preſent, that I have received a Karetah from you, in which, like a Honey Bee which contains both Sweetneſs and a Sting, you drop your great Deſigns, but reſolve to preſerve the Duties of our Friendſhip, and finiſh by ſaying, that every One thinks his own Opinion the beſt. In conſequence of my Apprehenſions, I laid aſide the Sting, and adopted the Sweetneſs, and accordingly diſpatched Dewagur Pundit to Poonah, and ſent this Meſſage by him to the Miniſters of Poonah: ' I am a Branch of the illuſtrious Family of the Raje; you are the Rulers of all Matters be- ' longing to it. If you chuſe to keep up Friendſhip and Connection with me, I will continue at- ' tached to you; but I have not need of the Aſſiſtance of the Raje, for from of old I have been

' cloſely connected with the Soubahs of Bengal, and with one who has the ſupreme Direction over ' all the Countries, and who, from his Wiſdom and ſuperior Prudence, is faithful to his Word, ' and ſtrict to his Engagements. That Peace may be firmly eſtabliſhed between us by Treaty, ' you muſt entertain no Thought of War, ſince none of thoſe Advantages which are to be ac- ' quired by Peace can be found in Diſſenſions and Hoſtilities.'

" Dewagur Pundit, after his Arrival at Poonah, had many Conferences in free and unbiaſſed Terms, either by Fear or Partiality with the Engliſh Gentlemen, and for Three Months was employed in oppoſing, both openly and in private, the Demands of the Miniſters in ſuch a well-reflected Manner, that if you had a Perſon there to have ſeen and heard it, he would certainly have written it to you, and you could not have diſbelieved it. Nanna Purnaveeſe, who is the Chief Miniſter, is poſſeſſed of ſuperior Wiſdom and Prudence, is well adviſed of ſtrict Truth, and in his Attention to his Treaties, like a Leaf which trembles at the leaſt Wind, he has dreaded the ſmalleſt Innovation in them from the Time of Ballaje Bithennaut till the Treaty of Colonel Upton, and from that Time till the Formation of the new Treaty, which was made with the Bombay Chiefs by Pundit Purdhaun through the Means of Sindeah after the breaking out of the War, and the Arrival of Ragonaut Row. He made Dewagur Pundit acquainted with all the former Tranſactions and the preſent State of Affairs, and ſhewed him all the Treaties which had been made, and deſired him to ſee on what Side the Breach of Faith was, and which Party was guilty of Infractions; and yet, ſaid he, they declare that they ſtick to their Engagements. Dewagur Pundit, after diſcovering the Situation of Affairs, wrote repeated Letters to Colonel Goddard, adviſing him to be cautious and prudent in his Proceedings, and to keep in View the Conditions of the Treaty, which he muſt know to be an hundred Times better than War and Hoſtilities; and wrote alſo in the ſame Terms to you, and diſpatched thoſe Letters, together with Karetahs from me from Naigpore to Calcutta. You will doubtleſs have underſtood all theſe Particulars, which were dictated by the ſincereſt Friendſhip; but I have been for this long Time to the preſent Inſtant in Expectation of your Anſwer to them.

" Repeated Letters are received from Colonel Goddard by Pundit Purdhaun and Dewagur Pundit at Poonah; the Firſt to acquaint them, that as he had many ſecret Things to communicate, they ſhould ſend a confidential Perſon to him, to whom he might impart every Circumſtance, and ſettle with him the Terms of the Treaty. Nunna Purnaveeſe, in Compliance with this, diſpatched, with the Advice of Dewagur Pundit, a Perſon in his Confidence, to Surat. He was not yet arrived there when a ſecond Letter was received from the Colonel, that as it would be a long Time before the Arrival of the Agent, he was therefore determined to come in Perſon with all Expedition by the Dauk to the Neighbourhood of Poonah, and have a perſonal Conference: That he had been appointed to the ſole Management of the Negociations with Pundit Purdhaun, and that his ſole Deſire was to ſettle to mutual Satisfaction the Terms, that ſo all Diſputes and Differences might be ended, and the Treaty faithfully obſerved by both Parties: That they ſhould be aſſured that there was no other Reaſon for his keeping with him Ragonaut Row, who had come of himſelf to Poonah, than to preſerve the Treaty and Friendſhip ſubſiſting with Pundit Purdhaun, and to prevent the Diſputes from proceeding further. Nanna Purnaveeſe in Anſwer to this wrote himſelf, and made Dewagur Pundit write, that nothing could be more adviſeable, that his Houſe was the Colonel's, and that he ſhould come without Delay, as they were anxiouſly expecting him; that they had erected for his Reception a Tent and Pavilion without the Town.

" About this Time Letters were received from Colonel Goddard, that he did not aſſent to the Treaty made by the Bombay Chief, but that both Sides muſt conform themſelves to the Treaty executed by Colonel Upton: Karetahs likewiſe for me and Letters for Dewagur Pundit were received at the ſame Time from you, as alſo for Pundit Purdhaun and Nanna Purnaveeſe, that you had no Inclination for War, but were reſolved to maintain the Treaty of Colonel Upton; that you could not aſſent to the new Engagements entered into by the Bombay Chief, or agree to any Thing by which the Honour and Dignity of the Government might be impaired.

" When Dewagur Pundit had, agreeable to that, repreſented every Thing that was to be expected from his Friendſhip, Nanna Purnaveeſe brought out the Treaty of Colonel Upon, and ſaid to him, ' See what a Number of Conditions of this Treaty even have not been complied with; and ' in the Inſtance of Ragonaut Row they have infringed every Treaty by giving him a Place of ' Refuge with them, which is forbidden by numberleſs Articles. In giving up Jeiſpore and ' Sallette, &c. Mahals belonging to Gogeraut, what Numbers of Excuſes have they not made. ' But without mentioning the Enmity and Reſentment which they have conceived againſt us for ' ſending back their Army in Safety to Bombay, they have again received Ragonaut Row, and ' are buſily employed in preparing for War: Tell me now on which Side the greateſt Attention to Treaty is ſhewn.' Dewagur Pundit having made a Copy of many of the Articles of Colonel Upton's Treaty, ſent it with Letters directed for your Quarter to Naigpore, which were diſpatched by the Way of Cuttack with Karetahs from me, containing cautious and prudent Reſolutions, dictated by Foreſight and long Reflection, and by my Friendſhip and Affection, by which the good Adminiſtration of Affairs and the Security of the People are eſtabliſhed, and in which no Duty of my Friendſhip was forgot: Doubtleſs, after their Arrival, all their Contents were made known to you. This is the 4th Month ſince my diſpatching thoſe Letters, but as yet I have

have received no Anſwer to them, but in Conformity to that the Negociations might be ſet on Foot.

" Upon the Arrival of the confidential Perſons from Pundit Purdhaun at Surat, and their having a Meeting with Colonel Goddard, he laid aſide his former Intention of going to Poonah, and ſent back One of the Agents of Pundit Purdhaun to Poonah with this Meſſage, that they muſt pay for the Expences of his Quarter One Year's Kiſt for the Mahals of Gojeraut, which they gave the Year after the Formation of Colonel Upton's Treaty, and of which at preſent, ſince the making the new Treaty, there appears to be One Year's Kiſt due by the Accounts; and that they muſt reſtore all Ragonaut Row's Money or Effects which may be in their Poſſeſſion, and allot him a Place for his Habitation, and diſcharge the Pay due to his Followers, together with many other Articles which would be too * prolix to be written. Nanna Purnaveeſe, upon hearing all theſe Particulars, ſaid to Dewagur Pundit, 'Do you hear what Meſſage they have ſent? You may recollect what 'they before uſed to write, and how they have ſince acted.'

* See in Orig.

" As from the Time of the Death of Narain Row, for the Space of 4 Years, the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah has been from his Heart attached to Pundit Purdhaun, and agrees with him in every Reſolution both for War and Peace; and as the Miniſters of Poonah conſult the Nabob in every Matter, even of the ſmalleſt Moment, and will ſupport him with all their Power, they have therefore written to him every Thing that has taken place with Colonel Goddard, and the Conferences of Dewagur Pundit; and the Nabob has wrote in Anſwer, that Mr. Holland was arrived from Madras for the Purpoſe of negociating with him; but that in the Affair of Shinkakull Rajebundry and the Dependency of Arcott, which by the Treaty belongs to him, what that Gentleman ſays is contrary to the Treaty: That he had ſaid to Mr. Holland, and wrote to Madras whatever was proper to be ſaid in Anſwer, and would wait the Event of the Negociation; and that he ſent Letters to Calcutta, that they ought to conform to the Conditions of the Treaty with Pundit Purdhaun, and with him, and not infringe them in the leaſt, but that he did not expect to receive a ſatisfactory Anſwer: That which ever Way theſe Matters may end, they ought to be ready for either Peace or War: That this muſt be done by collecting Troops and preparing Quantities of all Kinds of Stores: That as the Engliſh are ſituated on Three Sides of them, they alſo ſhould oppoſe the Engliſh on the Three Sides, and gain over Hyder Naig to their Aſſiſtance: That in the Tranſactions with the Three Quarters, (whatever might be expected from the Engliſh whether War or Peace,) they ought to proceed in this Manner to chuſe out One Perſon from ſeveral, either Pundit Purdhaun or himſelf, or the Bhoſilas, to whom they might commit the Negociations for Peace with the Engliſh on the Three Sides, and not remain obſtinate in their Demands, as by * ſo being Peace would be delayed: That ſuch was his Advice, and the only One he could give; but that they were the Maſters to follow it or not.

* See in Orig.

" Upon the Arrival of thoſe Letters to the Poonah Miniſters, of which Tenor there were alſo Letters for me and Dewagur Pundit, Nanna Purnaveſee ſaid to the Pundit, that he knew of no better Advice, and that he had been thinking of the ſame himſelf, and was employed in negociating a ſtrict Alliance with Hyder Naig, and in raiſing Troops and collecting military Stores; that it was likewiſe neceſſary for him (Dewagur Pundit) to raiſe Troops and defend the Third Side; for that as he was ſo cloſely connected with him, whenever their Power, or that of the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, ſhould be in Danger, his Country and Power would not be ſafe from the Attacks of the Engliſh. Dewagur Pundit replied to him, That the Branches of the illuſtrious Family of the Raje, who were ſupported under the Shadow of the Muſnud of the Raje of Pundit Purdhaun, had no other Employment but to aſſiſt him with all their Power: That in Conformity to the Reſolution before-mentioned, he would collect Troops and take Charge of the Side he ſpoke of, and would employ himſelf in Negociations with the Engliſh Gentlemen agreeable to the Treaty. Nanna Purnaveſee anſwered, If Negociations can be carried on through you agreeable to the Treaty, and be brought to a Determination, it is well; but let it not be in ſuch a Manner, that while the Engliſh are putting you off with Excuſes and Delays, they ſhould be raiſing Troops, and of a ſudden break out into Hoſtilities whilſt I am off my Guard and not ſuſpecting it. You muſt therefore employ yourſelf buſily at Home in theſe Matters, and ſettle in whatever Manner the Circumſtance ſhall require.

" As your Anſwers have been late in coming, and the Conferences with Colonel Goddard are at a Stand, Dewagur Pundit not thinking adviſable to carry theſe Matters any further without your Permiſſion, after he had procured his Diſmiſſion, came by long Journeys to Nagpore, and repreſented to me all the Particulars above written.

" I have in the meanwhile received frequent Letters from the Nabob Nizam Ally and Pundit Purdhaun to get ready my Troops, and march them out. Accordingly my Son Jemnajee Bhoſila the Duffara encamped; and, after having got together Stores for the Cavalry, and other Neceſſaries, was ſent towards Andery with Counſellors of known Wiſdom and Experience, that remaining ſome Time at the Ghaut of Andery he may collect the Troops of the Deſs Sirdars, from moſt of whom Vakiels have come offering their Services, till Anſwers to my Letters ſhall arrive from Calcutta and from Colonel Goddard.

" As in this our Intercourſe of Friendſhip you have written Letters of equal Length with thoſe of the News-writers, and as our Connection and Alliance is well known to Pundit Peiſhwa and

the Nabob, and all the Decan People; and it is a Saying with them, that the Engliſh and Bhoſila are as one; from the arriving of Colonel Goddard at Hoſhungabad, and his remaining there Two Months; from my Advice from the Conferences of Dewagur Pundit at Poonah, and his ſending frequent Letters with my Opinion on the beſt Terms to be ſettled upon by the Miniſters with the Engliſh, and adviſing them to Peace; and as our Friendſhip cannot be carried any further, and the Connection between the Family of the Raji and Pundit Purdhaun and the Nabob, which is able to laſt from Generation to Generation, cannot be dropped; I am therefore deſirous, that through my Mediation Peace may be eſtabliſhed with you by Pundit Peiſhwa and the Nabob at any Rate, and by you with theſe Two Chiefs; and that, on the ſettling the Negociations, a Treaty may be made between you on ſuch ſolid Grounds as to admit of no Breach of Promiſe, but may ſecure for ever the Peace and Security of your Subjects. Whenever the Negociations on the Part of the Two Chiefs ſhall be tranſacted through me, I have no Doubt of ſucceeding in making Peace between you. Having maturely reflected and reſolved in your Mind my Communications to you, which have been greater and more unreſerved than what is thought neceſſary in Friendſhip, and which I made for your Information, you will without Doubt adopt whatever is moſt likely to promote Friendſhip, and to preſerve the Treaties exiſting, without my pointing it out to you; and for ſuch Conduct, a Reward is to be expected from God.

" I accordingly requeſt you would write to me explicitly agreeable to my former Letters, in which I encloſed you Papers reſpecting the Treaty of Colonel Upton, whether the Negociations are drawing to a Concluſion, and whether the Conditions with the Nabob can be ſettled, that in Conformity to that Peace may be made with Pundit Purdhaun and the Nabob; and that you will write to Colonel Goddard whatever you think adviſable in this Matter, that he may apply himſelf, with my friendly Aſſiſtance, to the Eſtabliſhment of Peace, and not go in the leaſt aſide from the Tenor of the Treaty, of which none but the Wiſe are able to judge. You muſt reflect maturely on what I have here written, which is the Dictates of my Heart; for what Purpoſe I have written it, not for my own Advantage, but ſimply from my Friendſhip. I have no Doubt but this will gain me your Good-will, and that you will not forget theſe Proofs of my Friendſhip, but remove my Anxiety by favouring me with an Anſwer. In ſhort, as long as Ragonaut Row ſhall remain with the Engliſh, no Concluſion or Repoſe from thoſe Diſpatches and Miſunderſtandings can take place, but his Stay will be an endleſs Source of Quarrels and Breaches of Treaty; on the contrary, the delivering him up to Pundit Purdhaun is extremely adviſable, and will be the Means of preſerving the Treaty, and of keeping the Rights of all Sides entire. But One Word to the Wiſe is ſufficient." (*a*)

Read, the following Letter from Moodajee Booſla, to Mr. Haſtings, received 2d June 1780, beginning at Page 238 of the ſame Book.

From Moodajee Booſla, received 2d June 1780.

Moodajee Booſla, and Dewagur Pundit.

" Your agreeable Epiſtle, (every Letter of which was filled with Friendſhip, and every Line of which informed me compleatly of your favourable Deſigns), by which you acquaint me, that Beneram Pundit explains fully to you all the Particulars contained in the Letter of my Miniſter Dewagur Pundit; and that you have been long anxious for that Explanation; and that when you had attentively reflected, and conſidered on the Contents of the Letters, you converſed in private with Beneram Pundit on the Subject of them; and that I ſhould learn all the Particulars from his Letters, and from yours to my Miniſter; arrived in a happy Hour, and gave me inexpreſſible Pleaſure.

" At the End of your Letter, you write a few Lines with your own Hand, that your final Reſolution in your Affairs is delayed till you can receive my Opinion and Advice: This has exceeded every Thing which you had written before. I have learnt all the Particulars of your private Conference from the Letter of Beneram Pundit. God be praiſed that after Two Years I ſtill receive from you ſuch Letters, as no Friends, however intimate and pure their Connection, ever before wrote. You are truly in every Inſtance a compleat Friend, and write ſuch Anſwers and Reſolutions as are becoming your Friendſhip. Had a Kareta to the Purport of the preſent Letter been received while the Miniſter was ſtill at Poonah, many Things might have been done; at preſent, that in Conſequence of the Meaſures of the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn Behadre, Armies are marching from all Quarters towards the Engliſh Territories, and that General Goddard is engaged in open War with Scindeah, and that the Execution of all theſe Matters is delayed till a proper Seaſon; and as the Rains are now approaching, we can wait to ſee what Anſwer will be returned from the Miniſters at Poonah to the Advice which I have written to them, and which I will inform you of as ſoon as received.

" As all my Deſires tend to keep the Friendſhip with you, and as you are diſtinguiſhed from among all the Engliſh for prudent Counſels and Knowledge in all Matters, Prudence, and Foreſight,

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCLXXIV.

Attention to Treaties, ſtrict Friendſhip, and a compleat Knowledge of the Rights of old Connections, for declining all Intercourſe with oppreſſive and tyrannical Chiefs, and for attending in all Caſes to the Voice of Juſtice and Right, by the Bleſſing of God all Affairs will be ſettled. All theſe Particulars are mentioned more fully in the Letters from my Miniſter to you and to Benaram Pundit, from which you will learn them fully. I am hopeful that you will favour me with Letters containing the State of your Health." (*a*)

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, they would next read an Extract from a Letter of Dewager Pundit to Beneram Pundit, 14th December 1780; received 9th January 1781, the Two Firſt Paragraphs of which Letter were read by the Counſel for the Defendant.

Read, the following Extract, beginning at Page 494, of the ſame Book.

" War and Hoſtilities are going on in Two or Three different Quarters; from One of theſe it is neceſſary to be free; and at the ſame Time, Faith and Truth are to be obſerved. All theſe Particulars you muſt fully explain. Like the common Story of the Villager: " If I mention it, my " Mother dies; if I conceal it, my Father will eat an unclean Dog." Both Caſes are difficult. In the ſame Kind of Dilemma, which I did not foreſee, am I fallen; and this the Nabob, who is unequalled in Wiſdom, muſt reflect upon with Juſtice. I write from the Dictates of my Friendſhip; and ſhould the Nabob conceive different Ideas of what I write, I am remedileſs. Had the Treaty been written without Ambiguity, there would have been no Occaſion for all this. But it never can be aſſented to, that Ragonaut Row ſhould remain in full Liberty to act as he pleaſes; for this Reaſon, that Madho Row Peiſhwa, at the Time of his Death, putting the Hand of Maha Rajah Janoojee Booſela into the Hand of his Brother Narain Row, made them ſwear eternal Friendſhip, and that they would, by all the Means in their Power, prevent the Connection from being broken; and Maha Raja Janoojee Booſila procured the Releaſe of Ragonaut Row, who was at that Time in Confinement. The treacherous Conduct which Ragonaut Row afterwards obſerved towards Narain Row, who has a thouſand Rights veſted in himſelf, is very well known. After the Murder of Narain Row, the Maha Rajah entered into new Engagements, that though he could not act in any hoſtile Way againſt Ragonaut Row, yet he would never ſuffer him to be at Liberty to act as he ſhould pleaſe. This therefore never can, nor ever will be agreed to; and as it was not poſſible to be Security for ſuch an Article, the Treaty has therefore not been ſent to Poonah, but has, with the Letters, been carefully kept here, and ſhall be diſpatched on the Receipt of your Anſwer. How can Pundit Purdhaun at this Time act inimically againſt Hyder Naig? If he ſhould, no one in the whole World would ever again confide in him; but in the Family of the Peiſhwa there is no Want of Faith, that they ſhould break their Engagements with a Perſon who ſolicited their Friendſhip; beſides, at this Time Hyder Naig has, in conſequence of his Connection with the Paiſhwa, exerted all his Abilities. They muſt wait till Hyder is guilty of ſome Infringement of his Engagements, which at preſent he faithfully obſerves." (*b*)

Read, the following Extract from the Poſtſcript to the ſame Letter, beginning at Page 498, of the ſame Book.

Poſtſcript written in Perſian.

" You write in your Letters of the 22d and 30th Ramzain, regarding a Negociation taking place for Peace, the Conferences with the Council, and that after much Diſpleaſure the Governor had approved and come into a favourable Diſpoſition to make a Treaty, to abide by the Engagements entered into by Colonel Upton, to withdraw entirely from Guzerat, the Dependencies of Surat, Cokim, and the other Places which have lately been taken poſſeſſion of, and until a Treaty can be effected to ſtop all Operations. All this is extremely right and laudable, and tends to perpetual Advantages. The Anſwer which you gave in the Conference with the Council and to the Governor was extremely proper. A hundred and a hundred Praiſes. The Wiſhes of my Heart to eſtabliſh Truth and Sincerity, and what tends to evince my Deſire of promoting the Welfare of the Engliſh, have been ſtrongly demonſtrated, and will continue to be ſo in your Meaſures and Obſervations which were equally wiſe and prudent. True it is, that Experience is the Touchſtone which diſcovereth the Value of a Man. All is very proper, provided that the Treaty from that Quarter is concluded with Candor and Truth, and with regard to former Treaties; and that the Places which have been taken poſſeſſion of be given up, great and ſmall; that Favor be not ſhewn to Ragonaut Row, and that he be delivered up to Row Pundit Purdhaun. I have the fulleſt Confidence that the Governor, without further Stickling or Debate regarding any of theſe Articles, will pay a Regard to the future; and conſulting true Wiſdom, will ſend a Treaty

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCLXVII. (*b*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCLXXVI.

concluded

concluded with a ſincere Diſpoſition, ſo that I may have no Doubts or Difficulties in ſpeaking or writing to the Pundit Purdhaun and his Miniſters; that I may take a determinate Part in enforcing their Acquieſcence; and that I may diſpoſe the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla and Sindea, with Unanimity both in Terms and in Meaning, to join in promoting theſe Meaſures. But it is above all Things neceſſary that Letters ſhould be ſent to me, addreſſed to the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla, and alſo to Sindea Pundit Purdhaun and Ballajee Row Jenardien: And it is highly requiſite that the Satisfaction of Nizam ul Dowla, and the ſettling of his juſt Pretenſions, ſhould be effected through the Channel of this Court; ſo that by the Aſſiſtance of the Nabob and Sindea I may take Meaſures to lay a proper Foundation for a Treaty with Pundit Purdhaun. It muſt not depend entirely on the Negociations of Mr. John Hollond; for if that Gentleman is employed, it will not be in our Power here to make ſure of the Aſſiſtance of the above-mentioned Nabob; he will be drawn another Way, and this will be a Means of interrupting the whole Buſineſs. As that Gentleman will write in one Style to Calcutta, and I in another, hence a Difference will ariſe which will occaſion Doubts and Suſpicions. It is particularly neceſſary to be careful to prevent this; for the Nabob is the firſt and moſt diſtinguiſhed of the Chiefs of the Decan; and he is in ſome Meaſure ſatisfied with the Engliſh Gentlemen on the Reſtoration of Murtezzanagur. It is therefore very adviſable that he ſhould be conciliated by Civilities and Profeſſions, and the Settlement of his juſt Pretenſions, and thereby brought over to co-operate in promoting the deſired Objects." (*a*)

Read, alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Poſtſcript, beginning at Page 505 of the ſame Book.

(" (*b*) As the Friendſhip of the Engliſh is at all Events the firſt and moſt neceſſary Conſideration, " I will therefore exert myſelf in eſtabliſhing Peace. For the Power of making Peace with all is " the beſt Object. To this all other Meaſures are ſubſervient, and will certainly be done by them " the Engliſh.") § " You write, that after having laid the Foundation of Peace with the Pundit Purdhaun, it is requiſite that ſome Troops ſhould be ſent along with General Goddard againſt Hyder Naig, and take Poſſeſſion of his Country, when all thoſe Engagements and Propoſals may be aſſented to. My Reaſon is confounded in diſcuſſing this Suggeſtion: At a Time when Hyder Naig is in every Reſpect in Alliance with the Peiſhwa, and has aſſiſted with his Soul and Life to repel the Engliſh, for us to unite our Troops with thoſe of the Enemy and extirpate him, would not this fix the Stamp of Infamy upon us for ever? Would any Prince, for Generations to come, ever after aſſiſt or unite with the Peiſhwa? Be yourſelf the Judge, and ſay, whether ſuch a Conduct would become a Prince or not? Why then do you mention it? Why do you write it? The Caſe is as follows: At firſt there was the utmoſt Enmity betwixt Hyder Naig and the Pundit Purdhaun, and there was the fulleſt Intention of ſending Troops into Hyder Naig's Country. And after the Concluſion of the War with Bombay, and the Capture of Ragonaut Row, it was firmly reſolved to ſend Troops into that Quarter; and a Reliance was placed in the Treaty which was entered into by the Gentlemen of Bombay before the War. But when Ragonaut Row again went to them, and General Goddard was ready to commence Hoſtilities; when no Regard was paid to the friendly Propoſals made by us and the Pundit Peiſhwa; when they deſiſted from coming to Poona agreeable to their Promiſe, and a categorical Anſwer was given to the Deputies from Poona; the Miniſters of Poona then conſulted among themſelves, and having adviſed with the Nabob Nizam ul Dowla, they conſidered that as Enemies were appearing on both Sides, and it would be difficult to cope with both, what was to be done. Peace muſt be made with one of them; and War muſt be carried on with the other. They wiſhed above all Things in * the Hearts to make Peace with the Engliſh Gentlemen, and to unite with them to puniſh Hyder Naig. But theſe Gentlemen had plainly refuſed to enter into any Terms of Reconciliation; it was therefore adviſable to accommodate Matters with Hyder Naig. Although he had been long an Enemy, what elſe could be done? Having nothing elſe left for it, they were compelled to enter into an Union with Hyder." (*c*)

* Sic in Orig.

Read, alſo, a Second Poſtſcript to the ſame Letter, beginning at Page 510 of the ſame Book, as follows:

" Poſtcript: To the Letter which you wrote to Bowanny Pundit to this Effect, that if Pundit Purdhaun ſhould not be ſatisfied with the Treaty, on account of the News of Hyder Naig, it is proper that you ſhould cultivate the Friendſhip of the Engliſh, becauſe many Advantages may ariſe from it, and the Governor reckons you his firm Friend: I hope that all theſe Advantages, agreeably to my Inclinations, will be brought about. This is the Anſwer: That after the Arrival of the true and undiſſembled Treaty from Calcutta to this Effect, to forſake Ragonaut Row, and to

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCLXXVI. (*b*) Vide ſupra, Page 2151.
(*c*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCLXXVI.

deliver

deliver him to Pundit Purdhaun, and to reſtore all the Places in Cokun and Gujeraut and the Talooks of Hind; I will go to Poona and will get it confirmed in Perſon, and will get a Treaty on the Part of the Peiſhwa; and whatever is in my Heart I will get eſtabliſhed in the Treaty: But if the Peiſhwa does not agree in this equitable Treaty, and peremptorily refuſes it, I will then write to you agreeable to your Letter, whatever is proper to be written. To keep an Army much Money is requiſite; but I ſhall in no Reſpect be neglectful in preſerving Friendſhip with the Engliſh; and, withdrawing from all others, will adhere firmly to them." (*a*)

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That the Counſel for the Defendant having, in the printed Minutes from Page 2148 to 2192, produced a Maſs of Papers to prove the Object and Application of the Three Lacks of Rupees ſent to the Berar Army under Chimnajee Booſla; and, amongſt other Documents, a Letter from the Board mentioning a Sum of Thirteen Lacks of Rupees, Part of a Sum of Sixteen Lacks; and alſo a Sum of Ten Lacks of Rupees by way of Loan: They would now call Mr. Wright to examine him touching the Time and Circumſtances of paying the Thirteen Lacks, and the Advancement of the Ten Lacks.

Then Mr. WRIGHT was again called in; and examined as follows:

Q. When, and under what Circumſtances, was the Payment of the Thirteen Lacks; from what Fund was it advanced; and at what Time, and under what Circumſtances were they advanced?
A. The Thirteen Lacks were advanced from the Calcutta Treaſury.

Q. At what Time?
A. Between the 29th March and 6th April 1781.

Q. From what Fund were the Ten Lacks advanced by way of Loan; and whether they were ever repaid, and when?
A. The Loan of Ten Lacks to the Berar Government were advanced between the 21ſt April 1781 and the 9th May 1781.

Q. To whom were they lent; and on what Security?
A. The Entries in the Treaſury Account ſpecify that the Sums were to be advanced to Beneram Pundit as a Loan to the Berar Government.

Q. Was it ever repaid?
A. It was not.

(Croſs-examined by Counſel for Defendant.)

Q. Who was Beneram Pundit? Was he Miniſter at Calcutta from the Berar Rajah, Chimnajee Booſla?
A. I believe he was.

Q. Was it paid to the proper Hand?
A. I underſtand it was.

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

Read, from Book 116, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from Dewagur Pundit to Beneram Pundit, dated December 1780, beginning at Page 501 of the ſame Book.

"The Caſe is this: In all the Correſpondence which has paſſed during Two Years, not a Word has ſlipped from my Pen that has had the leaſt Relation to Avarice or Self-intereſt. But I am embarraſſed on Account of the Troops which are arrived at Cuttack, from my Friendſhip to both Sides, namely, the Pundit Purdhaun and the Engliſh. They are prevented from ravaging any of the Engliſh Territories, from a Regard to the latter; and they are prevented from returning, from a Regard to the Plan which has been laid down by the Pundit Purdhaun. I am perplexed betwixt a Regard to my Faith and a Regard to my Friendſhip. I had no other Motive in what I wrote. But Two poſitive Conditions are propoſed by the Governor before he will agree; the One is, to relinquiſh the Chout of Bengal out of Friendſhip to the Engliſh; the Second is, to ſend 3000 Horſe along with the Officer who has been detached to Madras. The Caſe is this: The Exertions which were made by the late Rajah to obtain the Chout, the Labours he went through,

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCLXXVI.

and

and the Valour he diſplayed, are as apparent as the Sun. In theſe Wars, Wealth [illegible] Multitudes were trampled under the Feet of Horſes, the Treaſuries and Goods of Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants of that Country were plundered and deſtroyed; and [illegible] the moſt diſtinguiſhed Chiefs of this Country, together with [illegible] Friends, from the Treachery of the Souba of Bengal, fell in the Service of the [illegible] Length our hereditary Right and Property of the Chout was [illegible] Although from an Union with the Engliſh the greateſt Advantages [illegible] relinquiſh theſe Rights and Inheritances, which commemorate [illegible] out forfeiting at the ſame Time our Dignity and Rank as Princes? In the [illegible] Governor ſays, Diſcredit would be drawn on him with the Council, Foxwould this [illegible] Contempt of all our Neighbours.

" What, therefore, is written regarding the Relinquiſhment of the Chout of Bengal [illegible] proper. It is adviſable that our Name ſhould be preſerved in that Soubah. [illegible] mention any other Difficulties that may occur, ſo that they may be obviated. [illegible] Name of our Chout, great Advantages will be derived to the Engliſh Preſidency [illegible] invade their Country; this will be a great Advantage. If Troops were to be [illegible] Officer of the Engliſh, Intelligence thereof would doubtleſs be carried to the Peiſhwa [illegible] ul Dowla, and they will ſay with Certainty, that Booſila and the Engliſh have [illegible] been ſecretly united, and now it is diſcovered: He is in fact, therefore, One of the Enemy, and we muſt concert Meaſures, and provide againſt him. All that has been the Occaſion [illegible] and to the Nabob, regarding Peace, and the Treaty which is [illegible] rendered ineffectual, and a War will be occaſioned with the Chiefs of the Deccan; they muſt have 50,000 Horſe, beſides the neceſſary Stores and Ammunition, muſt be got ready [illegible] can be done. By the Bleſſing of God, whenever my Letters arrive, as many Troops as [illegible] can be procured, but I am without Money. As the Courage and Bravery of the Family of Booſila is well known, great Revenues would be neceſſary. Although with the Skill and Bravery of the Engliſh, the Aſſiſtance of Crores and Lacks is not ſo very great a Matter, but Money to accumulate it for ſuch Days as theſe, yet when ſo many Objections are made to an Increaſe of the Expences of the Troops at Cuttack, how can I place my Expectations on obtaining larger Troops? If ſo much Spirit be ſhewn from that Quarter, I am ready; and I know well that this will not be done by the Council.

Read, from Book 42, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council, at Fort William in Bengal, dated 25th January 1782, beginning at Paragraph 130 of the ſame.

" Our Governor General, and Council, at Fort William in Bengal.

Par. 130.—" In regard to the Application of the Company's Money to the Army of Chimnajee Booſla, by the ſole Authority of the Governor General, he knew that it was entirely at his own Riſk, and he has taken the Reſponſibility upon himſelf. Nothing but the moſt urgent Neceſſity could warrant the Meaſure; nor can any Thing ſhort of full Proof of ſuch Neceſſity, and of the Propriety and Utility of the extraordinary Step taken on this Occaſion, entitle the Governor General to the Approbation of the Court of Directors; and therefore, as in the former Inſtance relative to the Sum advanced and paid into our Treaſury, we muſt alſo for the preſent ſuſpend our Judgment reſpecting the Money ſent to the Berar Army; without approving it in the leaſt Degree, or proceeding to cenſure our Governor General for this Tranſaction. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" London,
29th January 1782.

" J. Baring, L. Sulivan,
R. Hall, Wm James,
W. Benſley, Jnº Woodhouſe,
W. G. Freeman, Jnº Towaſon,
Thoˢ Cheap, John Harriſon,
Thoˢ Parry, John Roberts,
L. Darell, John Hunter,
George Cuming, Joſeph Sparkes,
George Tatem." John Smith,

(*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 1111.

Then Mr. WRIGHT was again called in, and examined as follows:

Q. State the Allowances that were actually paid to Colonel Ironſide, as the Governor's Military Secretary?

The Witneſs produced a Paper, and ſaid,

A. The Allowances from April 1772 to January 1774, are ſtated in the Paper in my Hands, amounting altogether to 20,577 Current Rupees.

The Witneſs delivered in the Paper, and the ſame was read as follows:

" Allowances paid by the Company to Lieutenant Colonel Ironſide as the Governor's Military Secretary.

" Allowance from April 1772 to May 1773, at the Rate of 10 Sonk R^{s} ℔^{r} Day —		4,260
" D^{o} for Writers, Horſes, Candles, and Hircarrahs, for the ſame Time, at 154 S^{a} R^{s} ℔^{r} Mth — — — — —		2,156
" Houſe Rent for 11 Months of the above Period, at 350 R^{s} ℔^{r} Month — —		3,850
" Two Months, at 90 R^{s} — — — —		180
S^{a} R^{s} —		10,446
" Allowance from June 1773 to January 1774 incluſive, at the Rate of 28 Son R^{s} ℔^{r} Day — — S^{a} R^{s}	6,860	
" D^{o} for Writers, &c. &c. at 154 ℔^{r} M^{r} — —	1,232	
		8,092
Son R^{s} —		18,538
Or C^{t} R^{s} —		20,577

" Eaſt India Houſe,
28th April 1794.

" Errors excepted.
" Wm Wright,
Auditor of Indian Acco^{ts}."

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, they ſhould next proceed to offer Evidence in Reply on the 4th Article of Charge, namely, the Contracts; and, Firſt, upon the Subject of the Opium Contract; and that the Counſel for the Defendant having given Evidence of the Contract with Mr. M'Kenzie for Three Years, and of the Renewal of the ſame for the Year 1780, in printed Minutes, Page 2229, in which they had introduced Part only of a Minute of Mr. Francis's of the 23d of May 1775, they wiſhed to have the concluding Paragraph of that Minute read.

Read, from Book 235, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 23d May 1775, beginning at Page 95 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 23d May 1775.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieut. Gen. Clavering,
The Hon. Geo. Monſon,
Richard Barwell, } Eſquires.
Philip Francis, }

℔^{r}

[' 12. As it is notorious that the Quality has been debaſed for ſome Years paſt, I would recommend, that ſome ſkilful Perſon be appointed at Patna to examine the Opium before it be packed, and ſuperintend the Packing, and to give a Certificate of the Quality and Condition of it when received from the Contractor.

Queſtion put for the Proviſion of Opium.

Opinions.

" The Queſtion is put, Whether the Proviſion of Opium ſhall be made by Agency or Contract.

" Mr. Francis—I am of Opinion it ſhould be by Contract, with Perſons of Credit and Character.

" Mr. Barwell—By Agency; the Purchaſe of it from the Ryots to be at fixed Rates, publiſhed in all the Cutcherries through the Diſtricts. This is neceſſary to ſecure to the Labourer the full Price of Labour, or otherwiſe it might be varied, and the Value of the Land for raiſing Opium could not be aſcertained.

" The Honourable Mr. Monſon—By Contract.

" General Clavering—I think it ought to be managed by Contract; becauſe, as Mr. Francis has very well obſerved, the Ryot can have no Appeal from any Injuſtice which may be done him.

if the Agency be entruſted to thoſe who conſtitute the Government. It will be incumbent on the Provincial Council to take Care that the Ryots receive from the Contractor the full Value of the Extract of the Poppy, and be not in any Manner oppreſſed by the Contractor. Whether the Proceſs of the Manufacture of the Opium ſhould be left to the Contractor, or to a Factor appointed by the Council of Patna, ought to be conſidered ſeparately, and independently of the Proviſion of it.

" Governor General—By Agency: For my Sentiments at large on the Subject of the Proviſion of the Opium, I beg Leave to refer to my Letter to the Board, entered on the Proceedings of the 15th October 1773.

" Reſolved, That the Opium be provided by Contract. Opium to be provided by Contract.

" To prevent the Adulteration or Debaſement of the Quality of the Opium, Reſolved, That it be made a Condition of the Contract, that the Opium in its crude State, or the Milk of the Poppy, ſhall be brought by the Contractor to the Place appointed for its Reception by the Provincial Council, and manufactured by him under the Superintendance of a Perſon or Perſons appointed for that Purpoſe by the Board." Board's Minute.

§ (" (*a*) Reſolved, That the following Advertiſement be publiſhed in the Engliſh, Perſian, and " Bengal Languages: Advertiſement to be publiſhed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

" Notice is hereby given, That the Honourable the Governor General and Council in their Re- " venue Department, have reſolved that the Proviſion of Opium ſhall be made the enſuing Seaſon " by Contract. All Perſons, therefore, who are deſirous of providing the whole Quantity of " Opium produced in the Provinces of Bahar, Niapar, and Ghazipore, on the following Condi- " tions, are requeſted to ſend in their Propoſals, ſealed, to the Secretary to this Department, on " or before the 15th of June next.

" The Opium is to be delivered at the Seat of the Provincial Council in its crude State.

" It is to be brought by the Contractor to the Place appointed for its Reception by the Pro- " vincial Council, and manufactured by him under the Superintendance of a Perſon or Perſons " appointed for that Purpoſe by the Board.

" The Propoſals are only to mention the Price.

" Separate Propoſals will alſo be received for the Produce of the other Diviſions on the Terms " above-mentioned.

" It is further to be obſerved, that none but Perſons of undoubted Credit and Character will be permitted to hold theſe Contracts, as none but their Perſonal Security will be required.") §

[" Agreed, That the above Advertiſement be circulated to the ſeveral Provincial Councils."] Circulated.

To ſhew that Mr. M'Pherſon did not think the Clauſe in the Contract unneceſſary, and that the Contract recommended by Sir John M'Pherſon was made by publick Advertiſement on Terms much lower than Mr. Sulivan's,

Read, from Book 249, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 11th July 1785, beginning at Page 39 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 11th July 1785.

" At a Council; Preſent,
John Stables Eſquire,
and
The Honble. Charles Stuart.
The Governor General indiſpoſed. Rev. Dept. Monday.

" I therefore move the Board, That a public Advertiſement be iſſued, offering the Opium Contract to the Perſon who ſhall propoſe Terms the moſt advantageous for the Company, in ſealed Propoſals. The Contract ſhould be granted for Four Years, ſubject to the Revocation of the Company, if diſapproved of by them. The Governor General.

" The Advertiſement ſhould be publiſhed immediately, with the particular Conditions of the late Contract; and the 15th of Auguſt next fixed as the laſt Day for receiving ſealed Propoſals for the new Contract.

" The Court of Directors may poſſibly approve of the Plan ſuggeſted to them, of an Opium Company, for paying a certain annual Amount of Caſh into the Hands of the Supra Cargoes in China, without exporting the Specie of theſe Provinces. It will therefore be abſolutely neceſſary, to leave an optional Clauſe in any new Opium Contract, for the Operation of ſuch a Plan, in caſe the Company may approve of it, and be able to obtain an Emporium to the Eaſtward.

" This is to give Notice, that as the preſent Contract with the Honourable Company for the Proviſion of Opium in the Provinces of Bengal and Bahar will expire on the 31ſt Auguſt next,

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCLXXX.

the

the Honourable the Governor General and Council will receive ſealed Propoſals, to be delivered to the Secretary to the Revenue Department on or before the 15th Auguſt next, for a new Contract, which will be granted to the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall offer Terms the moſt advantageous for the Company, for all the Opium Manufacture in the Provinces. The Term of the Contract to be for Four Years; ſubject however to the Company's Revocation of it, ſhould it be diſapproved of by them, or in caſe their Orders be received for putting the future Proviſion of Opium on any other Footing than the Mode of the propoſed Contract; in either of which Caſes the Honourable Board ſhall be at Liberty to diſcontinue and annul the Engagements now propoſed to be entered into, from the End of the Year or Seaſon in which ſuch Orders may be received.

" For the more particular Information of all ſuch Perſons as may be inclined to tender Propoſals for the propoſed Contract, they are hereby informed, that the Period of the expiring one was for Four Years, and its principal Conditions were as follows:

" 1ſt, The Contractor to receive of the Company Half the Contract Price in Advance, together with ſuch further Advances within the Reſidue of the ſaid Price, as may be required to enable the Contractor to proceed to the Performance of his Engagements.

" 2d, The Contractor to pay to the Company the Sum of 10,000 Sicca Rupees, in Conſideration of their protecting him in the excluſive Privileges of his Contract

" 3d, The Contractor to provide and deliver annually to the Company the Quantity of 3,600 Maunds, or 1,830 Cheſts, of Bahar Opium, for which he was to be paid at the Rate of 95 Sicca Rupees per Maund, beſides a Premium of 50 Rupees for every One Cheſt, or Two Maunds, of Opium that he could provide, over and above the ſaid ſtipulated Quantity; and a Gratification of 2½ per Cent. on the Net Proceeds of all the Bahar Opium, at the Medium of the Company's Sales thereof in Calcutta.

" 4th, The Contractor to provide and deliver annually to the Company the Quantity of 2,000 Maunds, or 1,000 Cheſts, of Bengal Opium, for which he was to be paid at the Rate of 170 Sicca Rupees per Maund, together with 12 per Cent. as a Gratification or Premium on the Amount of the Advances made for the Proviſion of whatever Surplus Quantity he can provide

" 5th, The Opium provided to be of the beſt Sort, and at leaſt equal to the Quality of the beſt Opium of the Dutch Eaſt India Company.

" 6th, The Opium to be delivered by the Contractor at the Khalſa in Calcutta, the Contractor being allowed at the Rate of 15 Current Rupees per Cheſt for its Tranſportation.

" 7th, The Opium to be collected in its crude State, and well and ſufficiently manufactured, under the Superintendance, Controul, and Direction, of ſuch Perſons as the Governor General and Council ſhall from Time to Time appoint.

" 8th, The Contractor to pay to the Company the Sum of 300 Sicca Rupees as a Penalty of every Cheſt ſhort of the ſtipulated Amount of the Bahar Opium that he may prove deficient in the Delivery of.

" 9th, The Contractor to deliver all the Opium which he may or can provide to the Company or their Agents, and to pay a Penalty of Sa Rupees 750 for every Cheſt that he may ſell, barter, or otherwiſe diſpoſe of, to any other Perſon or Perſons whomſoever.

" 10th, The Contractor to pay the uſual Duties upon all and every Part of ſuch Opium as may happen to be imported by him into the Provinces of Bengal and Bahar from Guzzepore, the Diſtricts of the Rajah of Benares, or the Province of Oude.

Publication to be made in conſequence.

" Ordered, That it be publiſhed in the Engliſh, Perſian, and Bengal Languages, at Calcutta, Patna, Boglepore, and Purnea.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" John Stables,
Chas Stuart." (*a*)

To ſhew that this Contract, like that made by Mr. McPherſon in 1785, contained Clauſes very material, and which are not to be found in Mr. Sulivan's Contract, eſpecially the Clauſe making it revocable by the Company,

Read, from Book 706, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 29th July 1789, beginning at Page 400 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 29th July 1789.

Read Day's Wednesday

" At a Council; Preſent,
Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, Preſident;
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
and
John Shore, Eſquire.

" Fort William, Revenue Department, July 29th, 1789.

" Notice is hereby given,

" That as the preſent Contract with the Company, for the Proviſion of the Opium in the Pro-

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCLXXXVI.

vinces

vinces of Bengal and Behar, will expire on the 31ſt Auguſt next; ſealed Propoſals of Contract for the future Proviſion of all the Opium produced in the Provinces of Bengal and Behar, and alſo in the Zemindarry of Benares, will be received by the Secretary to the Government, on or before the 31ſt Day of Auguſt next above-mentioned. Propoſals will be received on Account of Bengal, Behar, and Benares, collectively; or for each of the above Provinces, or the ſaid Zemindarry, ſeparately; or Bengal and Behar and Benares, or Behar and Benares.

" Bengal and Behar.

" The Contract for the Proviſion of the Opium in Bengal and in Behar to be held under the following Conditions:

" Firſt, In the Event of the Court of Directors diſapproving of the Terms of the Contract, or making any Alteration in the Mode of providing the Opium, or relinquiſhing the Proviſion of the ſame altogether; the Governor General in Council to be at Liberty to annul the Engagement which may be entered into in conſequence of this Advertiſement, from the End of the Year of Seaſon, (that is the 31ſt Auguſt), in which the Orders notifying ſuch Diſapproval, Alteration, or Relinquiſhment, ſhall be received in Bengal.

" Second, The Contract to be Four Years, commencing from the 1ſt September next.

" Third, The Contract to be concluded for Sicca Rupees, and the Advances to the Contractor to be made in that Specie, and no other Specie to be advanced by him to the Ryots.

" The Advances to the Contractor for the Year of the Contract, to be made in the following Proportions, and at the under-mentioned Periods:

" In Aſſin	—	—	2 Sixteenths.
Cautic	—	—	3 D°
Aughun	—	—	3 D°
Poos	—	—	3 D°
Maug	—	—	3 D°
Phaugun	—	—	2 D°
			16

" The Advances for the Three remaining Years to be made as follows:

" In Aſſin	—	—	2 Sixteenths.
Sawun	—	—	3 D°
Bhadoen	—	—	3 D°
Aſſin	—	—	3 D°
Cautic	—	—	3 D°
Aughun	—	—	2 D°
			16

" Fourth, The Contractor to engage to deliver annually, Six thouſand four hundred Factory Maunds of Behar, and One thouſand five hundred and eighty Factory Maunds of Bengal Opium; each Factory Maund to contain Forty Seers, and each Seer to weigh Seventy-two Sicca Rupees and Ten Annas. The Opium to be delivered in Cheſts containing Two Factory Maunds. The Contractor to receive for every Cheſt of Opium of the above-mentioned Weight, which ſhall be delivered by him over and above the ſtipulated Quantity, the Sum of Fifty Sicca Rupees per Cheſt, in Addition to the Contract Price.

" Fifth, The Bengal Opium to be equal in Quality to the Bengal Opium of 1788-9; and the Behar Opium to be of the ſame Quality as the Behar Opium of the Year above-mentioned. Three Cheſts of Bengal, and Three of Behar Opium, the Produce of 1788-9 will be depoſited at the Khalſah, as a Standard for aſcertaining the Quality of the Opium delivered. Any Diſputes that may ariſe between the Officers of Government, who ſhall be bound by Oath to decide impartially.

" Sixth, The Contractor to pay to the Company a Penalty of 300 Sicca Rupees per Cheſt, for every Cheſt of Opium ſhort of the ſtipulated Quantity which he ſhall fail in the Delivery of; and to refund the Amount of the Advances made to him for the Proviſion of the Quantity deficient. Should either the Whole, or any Part of ſuch Deficiency be occaſioned by Hailſtorms, Hurricanes, or any other Calamity of Seaſon, the Contractor not to be ſubject to the Payment of the above-mentioned Penalty for ſuch Part of the Quantity deficient as he may prove, to the Satisfaction of the Collector of the Diſtrict and the Governor General in Council, to have been occaſioned by ſuch Calamity, but ſhall only refund the Amount of the Advances, with an Intereſt of Eight per Cent. per Annum, for the Time he may have had the Uſe of it. The Contractor, within Five Days after ſuch Calamity ſhall have occurred, to repreſent the ſame to the Collector of the Diſtrict, in order that he may take the neceſſary Meaſure for aſcertaining the Loſs occaſioned thereby, as directed in the Seventeenth Article. Should the Contractor fail to inform the Collector of ſuch Calamity within the Period above-mentioned, no Remiſſion of the Penalty will be allowed him for Deficiencies in his Deliveries occaſioned thereby.

" Seventh, The Opium to be delivered by the Contractor at the Khalſah Office in Calcutta. The Charges of Package and Manufacture, and the Charges and Riſk of Tranſportation and Delivery to be on Account of the Contractor.

* Sic in Orig. " Eighth, The Contractor to deliver to the Company, * of their Agents, all the Opium which he may be able to provide; and to pay a Penalty of Sicca Rupees 750 for every Cheſt of Opium that he may ſell better, or otherwiſe diſpoſe of to any other Perſon or Perſons whomſoever.

" Ninth, The Contractor to pay to the Rajah of Benares a Duty of Two and Half per Cent. on all Opium imported by him from the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, on the Valuation ſpecified in his Excellency's Rowonnah, and Two and Half per Cent. on its entering the Company's Provinces on the Valuation inſerted in the Benares Rowannah, which will be the ſame as that ſpecified in the Rowannah granted by the Officers of the Nabob Vizier. The Contractor not to be liable to the Payment of any Duties on the Opium provided by him in Bengal or Behar. The Contractor

* Sic in Orig. for the Bengal Opium not to import * to provide any Opium the Produce of Behar or Benares, under Pain of the ſame being confiſcated. The Contractor for the Behar Opium not to import or provide any Opium the Produce of Bengal or Benares, under the Penalty above-mentioned; ſhould the ſame Perſon contract for the Proviſion of the Opium of Two or more of the above Countries, theſe Reſtrictions not to operate with regard to the Opium produced within the

* Sic in Orig. Countries * induced in his Contract.

" Tenth, Government to deliver over to the Contractor for the Purpoſe of manufacturing the Opium ſuch Houſes and Godowns in Bengal and in Behar belonging to the Company, as may be now in the Poſſeſſion of the preſent Contractors Meſſrs. Young and Heatly, upon Condition of his re-delivering them to Government, at the Expiration of his Contract, in the ſame State of Repair in which they may be made over to him. The Contractor to defray the Charges of whatever Repairs may be required for the Godowns or Houſes, from the Period of their being made over to him to the Time of their being delivered by him to the Officers of the Company.

* Sic in Orig. " Eleventh, The Contractor to be * enable to the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut, in all Matters relating to his Contract, with the Right of Appeal of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, ſubject to the ſeveral Rules and Reſtrictions preſcribed by the Judicial Regulations. The Judges of the Dewanny Adawluts to take Cognizance of all Cauſes reſpecting Opium, by the Contractor or his Agents, againſt the Ryots, or others concerned in the Proviſion or Manufacture of Opium, or by the latter againſt the former, and to proceed to try and decide upon the ſame, previous to any other Suits which may be pending in their Courts, and to award Damages againſt the Party caſt, according to the Circumſtances of the Caſe, agreeable to the Uſage obſerved in all other Suits.

" Twelfth, The Contractor to be reſponſible for the Acts of his Agents, Gomaſtahs, and all Perſons employed by him, and to bind himſelf to ſatisfy all Decrees which may be paſſed by the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut againſt him, his Agents, Gomaſtahs, or the Perſons employed by

* Sic in Orig. him, from whom he is to take ſuch Security as he may think proper, previous to * entertaining them.

" Thirteenth, The Khoſkhereed, or advanced Price of Eight Annas per Seer, hitherto paid by the Contractor for every Seer of Opium produced in the ſeveral Pergunnahs in Behar, over and above the Tydaad, or ſtandard Produce of 1185, to be aboliſhed, and in lieu thereof, the Contractor to pay to the Ryots an Encreaſe of Two Annas per Seer on the Groſs Produce of the Soubah, as ſpecified in the Account in the Fifteenth Article.

" Fourteenth, The Contractor not to levy the Ceſſes in Behar, known by the Names of Beeſhy, Baſhy, Mamooly, Ruffoom, Biſhurpereet, nor any other Ceſſes or Abaubs whatever, although the ſame ſhould not be ſpecified in the Account inſerted in the following Article, (Chellaan or Allowance for the drying up, and Vaſtage of the crude Material, in tranſporting it from the Pergunnahs to the Place of Manufacture expected, as authorized in the following Article), under Pain of being obliged to refund the Amount, and to pay a Penalty of Three Times the Sum to the Party from whom it may have been exacted, together with ſuch Coſts of Suit as ſuch Party may have incurred in the Proſecution of his Complaint, in the Dewanny Adawlut.

* Sic in Orig. " Fifteenth, The Contractor to pay the following Prices to the Ryots * their Opium, and to advance the ſame to them at the cuſtomary Periods.

appoint Two or more creditable Opium Growers, to decide on their Dherm, or Conſcience, what Surplus, Quantity, or Kurdah, ſhall be taken for ſuch Increaſe of Weight, by the undue Mixture of Water; and the Parties ſhall abide by their Award, unleſs it ſhall be proved to the Satisfaction of the Judge that the Arbitrators have been guilty of Partiality.

" Twenty-ſecond, Where the crude Material ſhall be delivered in by the Growers in an adulterated State, as by the Mixture of foreign Ingredients, excluſive of the Water noticed in the preceding Article, the Contractor immediately to ſeize on and declare the ſame confiſcated; at the ſame Time ſealing it up in the Preſence of the Ryot, and under his Mark, and in the Preſence of Two or more creditable Witneſſes, and depoſiting it in a ſecure and ſeparate Place, and leaving the Ryot to have Recourſe againſt him to the Judicial Power, for which Purpoſe he is to keep the ſaid Opium thus ſealed up for Three Weeks; and if in that Time the Ryot lodge not his Com-
Sic in Orig. plaint, it ſhall not be afterwards heard; but the Contractor may then * upon the ſaid Opium, and ſell it for his own Advantage and local Conſumption, liable to ſuch Fine as Government may think proper to impoſe, ſhould it ever be proved that he had made up any Part of ſuch adulterated and condemned Opium in that which he is to deliver to the Company.

" Twenty-third, Should the Aumils, Zemindars, or Renters, exact more from the Ryots on Account of their Opium Lands than the eſtabliſhed Rates, the Contractor to have the Privilege of repreſenting the Circumſtances to the Collector, who ſhall forthwith enquire into the ſame, and grant due Redreſs.

" Twenty-fourth, The Contractor to be ſubject to the Payment of certain charitable Allowances to Brahmins, and Indulgencies to the head Cultivators in the Soubah of Behar, amounting annually to about 17,000 Rupees; a Liſt of the Particulars of which may be ſeen at the Office of the Secretary to the Government: Should any ſuch charitable Allowances or Indulgencies exiſt in Bengal, an Account thereof will be hereafter publiſhed.

Twenty-fifth, Should any Diſputes ariſe between the Contractor or his Agents and the Ryots, or others, relative to the Cultivation, Proviſion, or Tranſportation, of Opium, not provided for in the preceding Articles, either Party to be at Liberty to apply for Redreſs to the Court of Dewanny Adawlut, the Judge of which to paſs ſuch Deciſion as he may think equitable upon a Conſideration of the Circumſtances of the Caſe.

" Twenty-ſixth, Government to engage to take ſuch Meaſures as they may think moſt effectual to prevent Europeans and others ſmuggling Opium, or otherwiſe carrying on an illicit Traffick therein.

" Benares.

" The Contract for the Proviſion of the Opium in Benares, to be held under the following Conditions:

" Firſt, In the Event of the Court of Directors diſapproving of the Terms of the Contract, or making any Alteration in the Mode of providing the Opium in Benares, or relinquiſhing the Proviſion of the ſame altogether, the Governor General, in Council, to be at Liberty to annul the Engagements which may be entered into in conſequence of this Advertiſement, from the End of the Year or Seaſon, (that is, the 31ſt Auguſt,) in which the Orders notifying ſuch Diſapproval, Alteration, or Relinquiſhment, ſhall be received in Bengal.

" Second, The Contract to be for Four Years, commencing from the Firſt September next.

" Third, The Contractor to engage to deliver annually 700 Cheſts of Opium, of Two Maunds each, each Maund containing Forty Seers, and each Seer weighing Seventy-ſix Benares Rupees and Four Annas. The Contractor to receive for every Cheſt of Opium of the above-mentioned Weight which ſhall be delivered by him, over and above the ſtipulated Quantity, the Sum of Fifty Rupees per Cheſt, in Addition to the Contract Price.

" Fourth, The Contract to be concluded for Sicca Rupees, and the Advances to the Contractor in the following Proportions advanced by him to the Ryots. For the Firſt Year of the Contract, the Advances to be made to the Contractor in the following Proportions:

" In Aſſin	— —	2 Sixteenths
Cautich	— —	3 D°
Aughun	— —	3 D°
Poos	— —	3 D°
Maug	— —	3 D°
Phaugun	— —	2 D°
		16 D°

" For the Three laſt Years Contract:

" In Aſſar	— —	2 Sixteenths
Sawun	— —	3 D°
Bhaudoon	— —	3 D°
Aſſin	— —	3 D°
Cautick	— —	3 D°
Aughun	— —	2 D°
		16 D°

" Fifth,

" The Advances from the Contractor to the Ryots in Sircar Lanen, Rutty Guddavin, Sauſſa Cuſmar, Terhoot Nurſingpore, Korah Chynpore, Khaan Saſſaram, and Tillotoo, Arrah, Powar, Peroo, Nunnore, Behere, Bojepore, and Denwa, to be made agreeable to the Third Article, in Sicca Rupees; the Batta between the ſame, and the different Species of Rupees, in which the Advances have been heretofore paid as ſpecified in the preceding Account, to be adjuſted by the Collector of the Diſtrict.

" In Bengal.

" The Prices to be paid by the Contractor to the Ryots for the Bengal Opium, will be publiſhed in the Courſe of a few Days.

" Sixteenth, The Contractor, or his Agents, at the Seaſon for ſowing the Poppy, to be allowed to take Engagements from the Cultivator for the ſpecific Number of Begahs, to be cultivated only, and not alſo as heretofore, for the ſpecific Quantity of Opium to be produced in thoſe Begahs; the Contractor not to be permitted to compel the Ryots to engage for the Cultivation of a greater Number of Begahs than they cultivated the preceding Year. The encreaſing that Number, * or not to be left to the Option of the Ryots. When the Poppy ſhall be full grown, the Contractor then to depute his Agent, who, with the Cultivator, ſhall proceed into the Field, and, with the Aſſiſtance of Two or Three other creditable Cultivators, form the Eſtimate of what ſuch Field is to produce; whereupon the Grower to enter into an Engagement to deliver ſo much, and ſhould the Field produce more, to deliver that alſo, pro rato.

* Sic in Orig.

" Seventeenth, In the Event of the Crops being injured by Hail-ſtorms, Hurricanes, or any other Calamity of Seaſon, either previous or ſubſequent to the Completion of the Eſtimate of the Produce directed to be formed in the preceding Article, the Collector of the Diſtrict, upon Application being made to him by the Contractor within Five Days after ſuch Calamity ſhall have happened, to depute an Aumeen to aſcertain, in Conjunction with the Agents of the Contractor and the Ryots, the actual Extent of the Loſs occaſioned thereby. The Charges of Aumeens ſo deputed to be defrayed by the Contractor.

" Eighteenth, The Contractor and his Agents not to confine, beat, or detain, the Property of, or levy any Tullubanah, Fines, or Salamy, from any Ryots, or Perſon engaging for the Proviſion of being obliged to refund Three Times the Amount to the Party from whom ſuch Exaction, ſhall have been levied, and being further compelled to pay to the Complaint the Amount of the Coſts incurred by him in the Proſecution of his Suit, for the Recovery thereof in the Dewanny Adawlut.

" Nineteenth, The Weights and Scales made uſe of, * the Collector of the Diſtrict, and examined annually by him, or by ſuch Perſon as he ſhall think proper to appoint for that Purpoſe, during the Month of January, the Contractor, or his Agents, making uſe of Weights or Scales not to be ſealed, or of uneven Scales, or deficient Weights, although ſealed, to be liable to ſuch Fine as the Judge may think proper to impoſe. In weighing the Opium, the Scales not to be held up in the Hands of the Dundeedar or Native Weighman, but the Opium to be weighed in the Preſence of both Parties, in the Mode known under the Denomination of Dham Dundee, (or fair and conſcientious weighing), by the Scales being poiſed on a Wooden Stand fixed in the Earth.

* Sic in Orig.

" Twentieth, In the Event of the Cultivator failing to deliver in the full Quantity of Opium agreed for by him in the Manner ſpecified in the Sixteenth Article, the under-mentioned Conſequences to follow:

" Firſt, If ſuch Failure be occaſioned by no Fault on his Part, he is only to refund the proportional Part of the Advance received by him, with Intereſt at the Rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum for the Time he may have had the Uſe of it, and without any other Mulct, Penalty, or Fee whatſoever.

" Second, If the Contractor ſuſpect or believe the Cauſe of Failure to be in the wilful Neglect or Embezzlement of the Ryot, he is to complain to the Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut of the Diſtrict, and upon Proof of its having been owing to Neglect, the Judge to award that the Ryot ſhall reſtore the proportional Advance, with Intereſt at the Rate of Twelve per Cent. per Annum; and if from Embezzlement, or otherwiſe diſpoſing of it, the Judge to puniſh ſuch Offence by impoſing a Fine of Four Sicca Rupees per Seer, and confiſcating the Opium, where it can be ſeized, and where it cannot be ſeized, by a Fine of Ten Sicca Rupees per Seer; to be levied by the Mode of Proceſs laid down by the Judicial Regulation for the Enforcement of Decrees.

" Third, The Ryot to be liable to no Penalty for Breach of Contract, unleſs in the Caſe of Embezzlement, where it ſhall not appear and be proved that he had in his Hands, at the Period of the Failure, unliquidated Advances from the Contractor; but where he wilfully embezzles the crude Material, by ſelling or diſpoſing of it to others, although without having at ſuch Time any of the Advance of the Contractor in his Hands, the Contractor to complain againſt him to the Judge of the Adawlut of the Diſtrict in which ſuch Perſon ſhall reſide, who is to puniſh ſuch Offence in the Mode pointed out in the Second Clauſe of this Article.

" Twenty-firſt, Where the Ryot mixes Water with the crude Material, with a View to encreaſe the Weight of it, and brings it in that State to be delivered, the Contractor, or his Agents, to appoint

" Fifth, The Opium to be delivered to be equal in Quality to a Cheſt of the Benares Opium, the Produce of 1788-9, Three Cheſts of which will be depoſited in the Khalſah, as a Standard for aſcertaining the Quality of the Opium delivered. Any Diſputes that may ariſe between the Officers of Government and the Contractor, regarding the Quality of the Opium delivered, to be determined by thoſe creditable Perſons to be appointed by Government, who ſhall be bound by Oath to decide impartially.

" Sixth, The Contractor to pay to the Company a Penalty of 300 Sicca Rupees per Cheſt for every Cheſt of Opium ſhort of the ſtipulated Quantity which he ſhall fail in the Delivery of; and for * refund the Amount of the Advances made to him for the Proviſion of the Quantity deficient. Should either the Whole or any Part of ſuch Deficiency be occaſioned by Hail-ſtorms, Hurricanes, or any other Calamity of Seaſon, the Contractor not to be ſubject to the Payment of the above-mentioned Penalty for ſuch Part of the Quantity deficient, as he may prove to the Satisfaction of the Reſident and the Governor General in Council, to have been occaſioned by ſuch Calamity, but ſhall only refund the Amount of the Advances, with an Intereſt of Eight per Cent. per Annum for the Time he may have had the Uſe of it. The Contractor, within Five Days after ſuch Calamity ſhall have occurred, to repreſent the ſame to the Reſident, in order that he may take neceſſary Meaſures for aſcertaining the Loſſes occaſioned thereby, as directed in the 13th Article: Should the Contractor fail to inform the Reſident of ſuch Calamity within the Period abovementioned, no Remiſſion of the Penalty will be allowed him for Deficiencies in his Deliveries occaſioned thereby.

* Sic in Orig.

" Seventh, The Contractor to deliver to the Company, or their Agents, all the Opium which he may be able to provide, and to pay a Penalty of 750 Sicca Rupees per Cheſt, for every Cheſt of Opium that he may ſell, barter, or otherwiſe diſpoſe to any other Perſon or Perſons whomſoever.

" Eighth, The Opium to be delivered by the Contractor at the Khalſa Office in Calcutta. The Charges of Package and Manufacture, and the Charges and Riſks of Tranſportation and Delivery, to be on Account of the Contractors.

" Ninth, The Contractor to pay to the Rajah of Benares a Duty of Two and Half per Cent. on all Opium which he may import from the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, on the Valuation which may * ſpecified in his Excellency's Rowannah, and a Duty of Two and Half per Cent. to the Company on the Valuation inſerted in the Benares Rowannah, (which will be the ſame as that ſpecified in the Rowannah granted by the Officers of the Nabob Vizier,) upon its entering the Company's Provinces: Upon all Opium provided within the Zemindarry of Benares, the Contractor, upon Exportation thereof to the Rajah * a Duty of Two and Half per Cent. on the Valuation ſpecified in the Benares Book of Rates, and a Duty of Two and Half per Cent. on the ſame Valuation to the Company, upon its entering the Province of Behar.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

" Tenth, The Contractor not to import or provide any Opium, the Produce of Behar or Bengal, under Pain of the ſame being confiſcated. This Reſtriction not to operate with regard to Behar, ſhould he contract for the Proviſion of the Opium of that Province; nor Bengal, ſhould he engage to provide the Opium of that Province alſo.

" Eleventh, The Contractor to pay to the Ryots Two Benares Sicca Rupees and Eight Annas for each Seer of pure Opium, weighing Ninety-ſix Benares Sicca Rupees, and to advance the ſame to them at the cuſtomary Periods. The Contractor to be allowed to take from the Ryots, excluſive of the above Weight, a Surplus of One Chattack per Seer, making Two and Half Seers per Maund, as an Allowance for the drying up and Waſtage of the crude Material before it be made into Cake.—This Allowance however not to be exacted by the Contractor until the End of the Year, or towards the ultimate Settlement of Accounts.

" Twelfth, The Contractor, or his Agents, at the Seaſon for ſowing the Poppy, to be allowed to take Engagements from the Cultivator for the ſpecific Number of Begahs to be cultivated only, and not alſo for the ſpecific Quantity of Opium to be produced in thoſe Begahs. The Contractor not to be permitted to compel the Cultivators to engage for the Cultivation of a greater Number of Begahs than they cultivated in the preceding Year. The increaſing that Number are not to be left to the Option of the Ryots. When the Poppy ſhall be full grown, the Contractor then to depute his Agent, who, with the Cultivator, ſhall proceed into the Field, and, with the Aſſiſtance of Two or Three other creditable Cultivators, form the Eſtimate of what ſuch Field is to produce, whereupon the Grower ſhall enter into an Engagement to deliver ſo much; and ſhould the Field produce more, to deliver that alſo pro rato.

" Thirteenth, In the Event of the Crops being injured by Hail or any other Calamity of Seaſon, either previous or ſubſequent to the Eſtimate of the Produce directed to be formed in the preceding Article ſhall have been completed, the Reſident, upon Application being made to him by the Contractor (within Five Days after ſuch Calamity ſhall have happened), to depute an Aumeen to aſcertain, in Conjunction with the Agents of the Contractor and the Ryots, the actual Extent of the Loſs occaſioned thereby. The Charges of Aumeens ſo deputed to be defrayed by the Contractor.

" Fourteenth, The Scales and Weights made uſe of by the Contractor, or his Agents, in weighing the Opium received from the Ryots, to be ſealed with the Seal of the Reſident, and examined annually by him, or by ſuch Perſon as he may think proper to appoint for that Purpoſe, during

during the Course of the Month of January to the Contractor, or his Agents, making Use of Weights or Scales not so sealed, or of unsealed Scales or deficient Weights, although sealed, to be liable to such Fine as the Judge may think proper to impose.

" In weighing the Opium, the Scales not to be held up in the Hands of the Dundeedars, or Native Weighmen, but the Opium to be weighed in the Presence of both Parties, in the Mode known under the Denomination of Dherai Dunnee, or fair and conscientious weighing, by the Scales being posted on a Wooden Stand fixed in the Earth.

" 14th, In which, in the Event of the Cultivator failing to deliver in the full Amount agreed for by him in the Manner specified in the fifteenth Article, the following Consequences to follow:

" 1st, If such Failure be occasioned by no Fault on his Part, he is only to refund the proportional Part or the Advance received by him, with Interest at the Rate of 8 per Cent. per Annum for the Time he had the Use of it, and without Mulct, Penalty, or Fee whatsoever.

" 2d, If the Contractor suspect, or believe the Cause of Failure to be in the wilful Neglect or Embezzlement of the Ryot, he is to complain to the Judicial Power, that is, to the Native Adawluts, or directly to the Resident; and upon Proof of its being owing to Neglect, the Judge or Resident to award that the Ryot shall restore the proportional Advance, with Interest at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum; and if from Embezzlement, or otherwise disposing of it, the Resident or Judge to punish such Offence, by imposing a Fine of Four Sicca Rupees per Seer, and confiscating the Opium, if it can be seized; and where it cannot be seized, by a Fine of Ten Sicca Rupees per Seer; to be levied by the Mode of Process laid down in the Judicial Regulations for the Enforcement of Decrees.

" 3d, The Ryot to be liable to no Penalty for Breach of Contract (unless in the Case of Embezzlement) where it shall not appear and be proved that he had in his Hands, at the Period of the Failure, unliquidated Advances from the Contractors; but where he wilfully embezzles the crude Material for selling it to others, although without having at such Time any Advances of the Contractor in his Hands, the Contractor is to complain against him to the Resident, or the Native Court of Adawlut, in which such Person shall reside; and the Resident or Judge shall punish such Offence in the Mode pointed out in the Second Clause of this Article.

" Sixteenth, Where the Ryot mixes Water with the crude Material, with a View to encrease the Weight of it, and brings it in that State to be delivered, the Contractor, or his Agent, shall appoint Two or more head and creditable Opium Growers to decide in their Dherm, or Conscience, what Surplus Quantity shall be taken for such Encrease of Weight by the undue Admixture of Water, and the Parties shall abide by their Award, unless it shall be proved, to the Satisfaction of the Resident or Judge, that the Arbitrators have been guilty of Partiality.

" Seventeenth, Where the crude Material shall be delivered in by the Growers in an adulterated State, as by the Mixture of foreign Ingredients, (exclusive of the Water noticed in the preceding Article), the Contractor is immediately to seize on and declare the same confiscated; at the same Time sealing it up in the Ryot's Presence, and under his Mark, and depositing it in a secure and separate Place, and leaving the Ryot to have Recourse against him to the Judicial Power, for which Purpose he is to keep the said Opium thus sealed up for Three Weeks, and if in that Time the Ryot lodge not his Complaint, it shall not be afterwards heard; but the Contractor may then open the said Opium, and sell it for his own Advantage for local Consumption, being for the Rest liable to such Fine as Government may think proper to impose, should it ever be proved that he had made up any Part of such adulterated and condemned Opium in that which he is to deliver to the Company.

" Eighteenth, The Contractor, or his Agents, from the first to the last in Degree or Detail, to be positively prohibited from collecting any Fee, Premium, Aret, or Dustoor, on their Engagements with the Koetees or Opium Ryots, on Pain of paying Three Times the Amount of all such Exactions or Receipts, together with the Complaints * Costs of Suit, to be estimated by the Judges on Proof before the Judicial Power; which Fine is to be levied by the said Courts, not from the Native Receivers * from the Contractor or from his Chief Agent on the Spot, leaving him to settle with his inferior Agents thus offending. And the whole Amount of this Penalty, together with Costs of Suit as above specified, to be awarded by the Judge to the Party from whom the Exaction was made.

" Nineteenth, The Contractor to be amenable to the Mofussil, and Sudder Courts of Justice, in all Matters relating to his Contract.

" Twentieth, The Contractor, or his Agents, and the Opium Cultivators, to have the Option of lodging their Complaint, in the First Instance, before the Native Judges of the Mofussil Courts, or immediately before the Resident. Complaints preferred in the Native Courts to be appealable to the Resident, and Complaints lodged before the Resident to * appealable to the Governor General in Council, provided the Amount of the Suit shall not be less than the Sum limited by the Regulations.

" By Order of the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) G. H. Barlow,
Sub Secr."

" Previous

"Previous to entering upon the Diſcuſſion of the Two Syſtems of providing the Opium, Agency and Contract, they think it neceſſary to conſider a Third Queſtion; viz. Whether it could be expedient to relinquiſh the Proviſion of the Opium altogether, and to throw open the Trade on that Article?

"Although, upon general Principles, the Board cannot but diſapprove all Monopolies, eſpecially when in the Hands of Government, many Conſiderations induce them to reject the Abolition of the Monopoly in Queſtion, of which the following is the principal:

"1ſt, Were the Trade to be laid open, the Board are of Opinion that the Quality of the Opium would ſoon be ſo much debaſed, as to deſtroy the Reputation of the Commodity in the Eaſtern Markets, and thereby leſſen the Demand for it, which might ultimately affect the Cultivation of it in Bengal and Behar, to the Detriment of the Revenue.

"2d, The Relinquiſhment of the Monopoly would occaſion an immediate Defalcation on the Reſources of Government, equal to the Amount of the Profits now derived from it, nor would this Loſs be made up by any other Means; but a very ſmall Part of it could be reſolved, by impoſing an Increaſe of Rent in the Poppy Lands, without oppreſſing the Cultivators, who would, in conſequence, relinquiſh the Cultivation altogether and the late Arrangements made in the Cuſtoms, would render the impoſing any Duties on the Exportation of it leſs practicable than heretofore.

"3d, The Opium now ſerves as a Remittance to China, to anſwer the Bills drawn upon Canton, for the Proviſion of the Inveſtment. Were the Trade to be laid open, it is probable that this Reſource might in ſome Meaſure fail, and occaſion the Exportation of large Sums in Silver from this Country, already too much drained of its circulating Specie.

"These Conſiderations may, in courſe of Time, have leſs Weight; but in the preſent State of the Company's Affairs, they appear to the Board of ſufficient Importance to induce them to give up all Thought of relinquiſhing the Monopoly, more eſpecially as they have little Doubt, that, by encreaſing the Price to be paid to the Cultivators, aboliſhing the Ceſſes impoſed upon them by former Contractors, and defining the Rights of the Ryots, and limiting the Authority of the Contract, the Cultivation of the Poppy may be rendered equally advantageous to the Ryots, as any other Article of Produce.

"The next Queſtion to be determined regarding Opium, is the Mode in which it is in future to be provided, whether by Contract or Agency.

"With reſpect to a Contract, the following Objection occurs; that it may be difficult to the Terms of it, with ſuch Preciſion as to preclude the Contractor from the Exerciſe of the Powers which he might poſſeſs to the Injury of the Cultivators of this Article in ſome Degree, and that, when the Contract has been once concluded, the Redreſs of Injury will be ſtill more impracticable.

"On the other Hand, admitting that theſe Evils will not exiſt under the Plan of an Agency, there are others attending it which will deſire * Conſideration: The Superintendance of the Plan will naturally add unavoidably to the Detail of Buſineſs in which the Government is involved, nor can that Superintendance and Controul be effectually exerciſed, without a minute Attention to that Detail. If the Plan be entruſted to the Execution of the Collectors of Revenue, the ſame Objections occur there; the preſcribed Duties of their Offices, of Collector, Judge, and Magiſtrate, are as fully ſufficient to occupy the Attention of the ableſt and moſt aſſiduous; and the Superintendance of the Native Agents employed by them, will alone be ſufficient to engroſs the principal Part of that Time which ought to be directed to other Functions.

* Sic in Orig.

"If ſeparate Agents be appointed, the Charges attending the Proviſion will be greatly enhanced; their Labours muſt be rewarded, and their Zeal crowned by liberal Salaries; and although this Alternative will remove the Objections ariſing from the Employment of the Collector, the Embarraſſment of the Deteſt * will ſtill affect the Government.

* Sic in Orig.

"Neither is an Agency ſo certain as a Contract; ſome Allowance in other Caſes might be made for extraordinary Calamities of the Seaſon; but independent of this, it may be preſumed that the Intereſt which ſtimulates an Individual, when Fortune and Succeſs depend ſolely upon his Skill and Exertions, will operate with greater Energy than in the Caſe of an Agency, where the ſame Motive * do not prevail with equal Force, and the Security of the Proviſion, as well as Security againſt outſtanding Balances, will in one Caſe be greater than in the other.

* Sic in Orig.

"Such are in general the Advantages and Diſadvantages of both Plans; in forming a Judgement upon them from Experience, it is evident that a Contract may be executed without incurring Inconveniencies of great Magnitude, and with Succeſs and Advantage to the Company; and admitting that ſome Evils have prevailed under the Terms of the Contract, as concluded with Mr. Heatly, it muſt again be allowed, that they have not been ſuch as to induce publick Complaints; ſo far from it, that the Board have every Reaſon to be ſatisfied with the Conduct of the Contractor, both with regard to the Fairneſs of his Dealing with the Ryots, and the Performance of his Stipulations with the Company.

"The Conſequence may however be imputed to the Character of the Contractor, and his Equity and Liberality; but as the Board, in caſe a Contract ſhould be determined upon, cannot ſelect the Perſons with whom it is to be made, Reliance muſt be placed upon the Proviſion of the Terms of the Engagement, rather than upon the Character of the Individual who may engage; and

and this brings them to the Conſideration of the Objections above ſtated; and if they can be removed, no material Difficulty to a Contract will then remain.

" With a View to the preſent Objection of Deliberation, the Sub-Secretary (whoſe local Reſidence and Knowledge of the Subject more particularly qualified him for a Taſk) by the Governor General was directed to prepare the Form of an Advertiſement for the Contract, ſo as to guard if poſſible againſt the Inconveniencies attending the Proviſion of the Opium by this Plan; and in the Performance of this Duty, he was inſtructed to advert to the Information furniſhed by the Collectors, in conſequence of the Requiſitions from the Secret Department of 9th April 1788, as well as to the Communication of the late Contractor Mr. Heatly. The preſent Objection having before occurred, it was concluded that the Weight of them might be better eſtimated when the Proviſions for the Removal of the Inconveniencies ſtated in them were detailed; by this Mode the Queſtion is brought to a more preciſe Iſſue than it could have been done by Arguments of a more general Nature without a ſpecific Reference to Particulars.

" In reviewing the Information before the Board, the following Points more immediately require Correction and Amendment:

" 1. The Inadequacy of the Price paid to the Cultivators of the Opium.

" 2. The Execution levied from them under various Denominations.

" 3. And the Want of a due and legal Controul over the Contractor and his Agents.

" With reſpect to the Firſt, the Fact being admitted, no Arguments are neceſſary to evince the Propriety of an Alteration favourable to the Ryots; the Sentiments of the Honble. the Court of Directors, in their Letter of the 18th February, as applied to the Proviſion of the Benares Opium, are founded in Principles of Equity and Policy, viz. that without doing Juſtice to the Cultivation, it can never be the Intereſt of Government to monopolize the Produce, however high its apparent Profit may be to raiſe and require a general Application.

" The Introduction of the various Ceſſes upon the Ryots, for whatever Reaſon, can only be diſcovered * an Abuſe which ought long ago to have been rectified; they may be in Fact conſidered as Deductions from the Price of their Labour, and at all Events furniſh the Ground of arbitrary Exaction equally difficult to correct and detail amongſt theſe * Naviries; their Appearance are, viz. Chellan, which has an equitable Principle for its Baſis, being a Proviſion for the Diminution of the Quantity of the Opium, in conſequence of its being delivered * a wet State.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

" In adverting to the propoſed Advertiſement, the Board obſerve, that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Articles are calculated to afford the Relief required; Firſt, by the Abolition of the Kued * by the former Contractor, with an Exception of the Chillan, which is with great Propriety added to the Weight, and in Name aboliſhed; and, Secondly, by an Augmentation of the Price of the Opium.

* Sic in Orig.

" By comparing the Coluſeens in the Fifteenth Article, the Advantages to the Ryot will be apparent; and it may be ſufficient in this Place to record ſpecifically the firſt Head only, to point out the Difference to him. By the * Time of the former Contract, a Ryot of Sircar Sarun delivered a Seer of Opium of 97 S' W' for R' 1,12 Sicca; by the propoſed Advertiſement he will receive 1 S' R' 14 S" for a Seer of Sicca Weight.

* Sic in Orig.

" The above regard Behar; the Eleventh Article of the Advertiſement, regarding Benares, contains the Price to be paid to the Ryot as recommended by Mr. Duncan; with reſpect to Bengal, the Prices are not ſufficiently aſcertained: At preſent it is however proper to obſerve, that the Ryots of this Province are better paid than that of Behar.

" The propoſed Regulation, ſubjecting the Contractor and his Agents to the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut, affords a due and legal Controul over them.

" In Addition to the above, the 16th, 18th, 19th, and 21ſt Articles of the propoſed Advertiſement contain definitive Reſtrictions, calculated to protect the Ryot from various Abuſes, particularly in the Article of Weight, and Exaction for deficient Deliveries.

" The Point to be determined upon the Whole is, Whether the Reſtrictions are ſufficient to guard againſt the Inconveniencies ſtated in the Objection to the Contractor. In * comparing the Terms propoſed with thoſe of the late Contract, the Superiority in point of Limitations favourable to the Ryots is apparent; and little Doubt can be entertained that the Ryots will, under ſuch Alterations, cheerfully continue a Cultivation which they have hitherto earned * in under manifeſt Diſadvantages; and upon the Whole the Board are of Opinion, that a Contract ſhould be reſolved upon in Preference to an Agency.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

" In other Reſpects the Forms of the late Contract have been altered and amended; and the Form of the Advertiſement propoſed by the Secretary is approved.

" Reſolved, That it be publiſhed without Delay. (*a*)

(Signed at the End)

" Cornwallis,
Cha' Stuart,
J. Shore."

Read, alſo, from a Book, intituled, " Bengal Letters, received 10th Auguſt 1789, to 16th April 1790," already delivered in, the following Extract of a Revenue Letter

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXXIX.

from the Governor General and Council at Bengal, to the Court of Directors, dated 10th Auguſt 1789, beginning at Paragraph 47 of the ſame Letter.

" To the Honble. the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. the United Company of " Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" Par. 47. We tranſmit for your Information a Copy of the Advertiſement, a ſeparate Number in the Packet; and we truſt you will be of Opinion that the Stipulations contained therein are adequate to the Attainment of the Objects propoſed, the Protection and Welfare of the Cultivators, and the ſecuring to Government the Profits of the Monopoly. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Cornwallis,
Cha' Stuart,
J. Shore."

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, They ſhould next proceed to the Subject of the ſmuggling of Opium; and firſt deſired to rectify a Miſtake of the Counſel in ſuppoſing, as is ſtated by them in Page 2243 of the printed Minutes, that the Purpoſe for which the Managers of the Commons gave Evidence of the Loan of 1781, in Page 133 of the Minutes, was to ſhew that it was in Favour of certain Individuals mentioned in a Liſt of Perſons incloſed in Mr. Haſtings's Letter of the 22d October 1781; whereas the only Perſons they ſuppoſed to be benefited by the Loan, were Colonel Watſon and Captain Thornhill.

The Managers for the Commons next ſtated, That the Counſel for the Defendant having, in Page 2247 of the printed Minutes, produced a Letter of Mr. Robert Geddis, Captain of the Betſey, to ſhew that the Loſs charged on this Adventure, was owing to the accidental Capture of the Betſey by the Dutch; they would now proceed to ſhew, That the Interference of Mr. Haſtings in the Politics of the Malays, and an Intimation that the Company's Letter of Marque had attacked and ſeized the Property of the Natives, might have been the Occaſion of the Capture of the Betſey.

Read, from Book 223, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 3d March 1783, beginning at Page 352 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 3d March 1783.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident,
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote,
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables.

" To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſq.

" Honourable Sir,

" Some Days after the Departure of Captain Thomas Foreſt from this Port, I arrived from Querah, found here Deputies from Rajah Hadgie, King of Rhio, to Captain Forreſt, with full Powers to conclude a Treaty offenſive and defenſive with the Engliſh. In his Abſence they applied to me for Advice how they ought to proceed, and in Confidence informed me, that Rajah Hadgie had concluded a Treaty with the King of that Diſtrict of the Lelebes called Gua; that he was endeavouring to detach from his Alliance with the Dutch the King of the Diſtrict called Bony, which ſurrounds Meaſſer, and had Hopes with * the Appearance of the Engliſh would greatly facilitate; that the Sultans of Maltarram and Ballam Goang, on Java, which * Palimbang and Raya were all in waiting; and as the Wadjeu Government were always maintaining a piratical War, they had the whole Iſland of Lelebes, and greateſt Part of Java; Malacca was his Concern, and he required for ſaid Attempt but little Aſſiſtance: They inform me, as News, that they are with Certainty informed, that the Sultans of the Molicee Iſlands have attacked the Dutch under the Sultan of Lidero; that by Two Prows from Mandar, they hear that the People of Ceram have ſurprized and taken the Fort of Amboyna, that had brought 100 Pecul of Cloves to Bally, of which 32 Pecul have come to Rhio: That the Dutch have had no Veſſel from Europe ſince the Beginning of the War. That Iron is 33 Sp. D' per Pecul. One Inſtance of their Diſtreſs;—and if we take the uſual Decrements of Life among Europeans in Batavia, they can have very few Europeans re-

* Sic in Orig.

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCLXXXVII.

maining,

meaning, which with Certainty we may conclude from the following Circumſtances; viz. the Store Ship to Malacca had only Ten European Officers included; the People of Bally have taken, plundered, and burnt One of their Ships fitted for War; and 'tis reported that the Natives on Board Two Ships laying in Batavia Roads had murdered the Dutch, and ſailed for Bencoolen; that there was only Five Ships in Batavia Roads in September laſt; that from interior Information, he is aſſured, Invalids and Civilians inclusive, there is not above 100 Europeans in Malacca, and of them the Mercantile are in the Engliſh Intereſt; that their 600 new-raiſed Malays he conſiders as His own, though paid by the Dutch; and the Chineſe he knows won't fight.—This contains the Subſtance of their Information: I adviſed them, as they had miſſed Captain Foreſt, to ſend an Ambaſſador to Bengal to conclude the Treaty there, and perſonally ſolicit Aſſiſtance, ſuch as the Engliſh could ſpare, or the Service demand—in mean Time to leave no Stone unturned to conſolidate all the Javans, all the Buggeſſes, and his Weſtern Confederates, to be ready to attack at once; which, by diſtracting the Attention of the Dutch, would facilitate their Schemes.

"To point out the Difference betwixt the independent Sovereigns connected only with Engliſh Traders, and the Puppets to which the Dutch leave the Name of Kings; to ſtimulate their Avarice by a Compariſon of the Prices which they now receive, with thoſe the Engliſh daily give; to give the direct Lie to the Aſſertion of the Dutch, that the Engliſh Company have no Doſſars, and are unequal to the Purchaſe of the Whole of their Produce, as you know that 40,000 Peculs Tin and Pepper have been carried from Rhio by Traders, which they dignify with the Name of Pirates, in One Year Once*; to ſhew them, as the Dutch are now incapable to fulfil their Contracts, theſe Contracts virtually ceaſe to be in Force, and from the Failure on the Part of the Dutch the Rajahs are, conſiſtent with Juſtice, at Liberty to renew them or not; that ſhould they incline as independent Sovereigns, to give a Preference to the Engliſh, I could venture to aſſure them, that the Engliſh would willingly accept theſe Contracts, and give in much more equitable Terms than they at preſent had, and would not only take their yearly Produce after the War, but likewiſe ſuch Surplus as might remain in their Hands at the End of this preſent War; that in their Connections with the Engliſh, I could aſſure them from Authority, that they would not change their Tyrants, but would find the Protection of a Father, they giving an Equivalent, in the Exactneſs of fulfilling their Contracts, as the Baſis of the ſeparate Trade propoſed to be eſtabliſhed, they well knowing that in all ſuch Connections the Advantages muſt be reciprocal, otherwiſe they will not be laſting: They ſaid, the Truth of what I advanced was notoriouſly known to all, and accordingly would appear, ſhould even a ſmall Force come from the Engliſh, and even without Force, in the preſent weak State of the Dutch, they were ſufficiently ſtrong to relieve themſelves, could they only be aſſured of the Protection of the Engliſh when the preſent War ceaſes—they returned to Rhio in a few Days, and I have not yet learnt whether they have or mean to ſend a Man to Bengal.

* See an Orig.

"Should theſe People apply, and our Means enable us to aſſiſt them, whoever commands muſt bring with him a Stock of Patience to bear with the tedious Conſultation, and their outré Modes of executing their Reſolves; and muſt expect very little Courage, but their Numbers, their Knowledge of the Scenes of Action, their many and quick-ſailing Prows, their actual Addreſs in a deſultory War, the Plenty which Nature has given them, and their prompt Obedience to their Rajahs, would greatly facilitate any offenſive Plan, and would procure quick Intelligence, eaſy Conveyance, and certain Supplies of Proviſions.

"Among the People who purpoſe to engage in this Buſineſs, there are Two Motives for Action, tending to the ſame End. The People immediately under the Dutch are actuated by a Spirit of Revenge, a Remembrance of recent Injuries, and the Hopes of an enlarged Trade, and Delivery from Oppreſſion; their Endeavours are therefore to be depended on, as both their own Paſſions and the Orders of their Rajahs coincide. The People under Rajah Hadjee, who are only under the Dutch when at Sea, and who frequently ſuffer from their Guarda Coſtas, have by theſe Depredations, and the Memory of the Malacca War, a ſtrong Diſlike to the Dutch; and from the liberal Connections and Trade of the Engliſh, a Predilection in their Favour. For their King, he has engaged his Pride and Honour in a fruitleſs Demand of the Reſtitution of the Betſey, C. Giddes, in which Negotiation the Dutch have treated him with great Haughtineſs, and ſome Slights: But an Attempt to introduce 600 Bagges into Malacca, and a Diſcovery of ſome improper Connections he was forming in Malacca, prevented his Attempt for the preſent, and occaſioned a mutual Diſtruſt, ſo that he will find it difficult to regain his Situation; and I have Reaſon to think that he would declare againſt the Dutch, were he aſſured of the Engliſh Protection.

"Theſe Two Diviſions likewiſe ſtand in a different Relation to the Engliſh in their own Opinion, though no real Diſtinction ſubſiſts; thoſe under the Dutch, whatever Oppreſſions they may ſuſtain, have only to lament, while Rhio, Salengore, and Trangano, are conſidered by the Eaſtern People and themſelves as belonging to the Engliſh; and 'tis only from their Ignorance that they have not endeavoured to place themſelves in a nearer Relation; of courſe, any Accident happening to them would be conſidered as a Slur on the Engliſh, and ſome Eclat to the Dutch.

"On the Whole it is my Opinion, that the Appearance of any Force would put the Dutch in a general Conſternation, and all the Natives in Motion; but with Two Ships of the Line, a 40 Gun Ship, One Frigate, and One Veſſel of 20 Guns, the Dutch have nothing to make even an Attempt to moleſt. Imprudent—it is true they have Four Ships, fitted with from 40 to 56 Guns,

and 18 Pounders on their lower Decks, but they are not One-third manned, and have no Officers; and they have no Force (Batavia excepted) able to meet 500 Sepoys, 100 European Artillery included, in the Field; from which I conclude the Force ſpecified equal to the Reduction of every Settlement the Dutch have, Batavia excepted: The Tranſports ſhould be armed, for the Sake of Appearance and our Firſt Attempt on Malacca. But ſhould our diſtreſſed Situation on the Coaſt diſable us from ſending any Force which could act openly, yet a Couple of good-ſailing Frigates to cut off the Malacca Supplies, and of courſe the French from thence, to burn or take all their Guarda Coſtas, which would looſe the Hands of the Natives, make Communication free and eaſy, throw Trade open, and give them a Taſte of its Emoluments, with ſundry other Advantages. Half a Million Dutch Property went to China in Junks laſt Year. If Letters of Marque are granted, they ought to be more confined than the Death and Glory's; as, if we mean to uſe the Natives as Friends, to attack and ſeize their Property, on whatever Pretext, is ſurely impolitic. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
Edw. Whitt,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables."

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That the Counſel for the Defendant having, in Page 2249 of the printed Minutes, produced the 55th Paragraph of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, of the 12th of July 1782, for the Purpoſe of ſhewing that the Court of Directors approved of that Part of the Adventure in which the Betſey was concerned, they ſhould produce in Anſwer the 56th Paragraph of the ſame Letter, to ſhew the ſtrongeſt Diſapprobation of that Part of the Adventure in which the Nonſuch was concerned.

Read, from Book 42, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 12th July 1782, beginning at Paragraph 56th of the ſame Letter.

" Our Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal.

" 56. But with regard to the Conſignment of 2000 Cheſts of Opium immediately to the Supra Cargoes, to be diſpoſed of in ſuch Manner as they ſhall think proper: We have been informed, that the Importation of Opium to China is forbidden by the Chineſe Government on very ſevere Penalties.—The Opium on Seizure is burnt, the Veſſel on which it is brought to the Port confiſcated, and the Chineſe, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it may be found for Sale, puniſhed with Death. Under any Circumſtances, it is beneath the Company to be engaged in ſuch a clandeſtine Trade; we therefore hereby poſitively prohibit any more Opium being ſent to China on the Company's Account. (*b*)

" London,
the 12th July 1782.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" R. Hall, Robert Gregory,
John Smith, Henry Fletcher,
John Roberts, John Harriſon,
Step. Luſhington, George Tatem,
Ben. Booth, Jacob Wilkinſon,
W. Devaynes, Charles Boddam,
George Cumming, John Hunter,
Ja. Moffatt, Joſeph Sparke,
Nathaniel Smith."

The Managers for the Commons next ſtated, That the Counſel for the Defendant having, in the printed Minutes Page 2251, given Evidence to ſhew that the general Policy of the Meaſure had received conſiderable Confirmation by the Practice which had obtained ever ſince, they would proceed to explain ſeveral of the Documents ſo produced on the Part of the Defendant; for which Purpoſe they would firſt read the 2d and 3d Paragraphs of a Letter from Colonel Watſon of the 15th November 1785.

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCLXXXIX.

(*b*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCXC.

Read,

Read, from Book 713, the following Extracts of a Conſultation of the 16th November 1785, beginning at Page 189 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 16th November 1785.

" At a Council, Preſent,

The Honble. John M'Pherſon Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General Robert Sloper, Commander in Chief,
and
John Stables Eſquire.
The Honble. Charles Stuart indiſpoſed.

" Read the following Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Watſon:

" Gentlemen,

" Par. 2. In conſequence of the Commutation Tax, which paſſed into a Law laſt Year, the Court of Directors immediately began to carry their great Plan of Trade into Execution; and for that Purpoſe, it is well known, have diſpatched this Seaſon Eighteen or Twenty chartered Ships to China, in Hopes of being able to bring back a ſufficient Quantity of Teas for their Home Conſumption, without being again under the Neceſſity of ſupplying their Wants by the Aid of Foreign Companies or Adventurers. In this great and uncommon Attempt, they appear to have reſted their ſole Dependence for extra Reſources entirely upon this Government, as I do not hear that One Dollar in Specie has been put on board any of their Ships.

" 3. This extenſive Object, ſo important to the Company and to the Revenue of the Mother Country, ſo beneficial to our own Commerce, and ſo ruinous to that of our Competitors, is well known to be a favourite Project of the preſent Miniſter, whoſe Reputation muſt inevitably be greatly affected by its Succeſs or Failure; for if the Supplies of Tea by the Company's Ships ſhould fail, the Commutation Tax will then moſt certainly be execrated throughout the Nation; and Mr. Pitt's Plan, although founded in the ſoundeſt Policy and Wiſdom, be perhaps the very Means of removing him from his preſent exalted Station. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Henry Watſon.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)

" John M'Pherſon,
R. Sloper,
John Stables,
Chas Stuart."

To ſhew that the Plan of Colonel Watſon was in direct Oppoſition to, and a Condemnation of the Advertiſement of the Governor General and Council, given in Evidence by the Counſel for the Defendant, in Page 2252 of the printed Minutes,

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation and the ſame Letter, beginning at Page 190 of the ſame Book.

" Par. 4. I preſume therefore to declare, that if another Seaſon is permitted to elapſe without a ſubſtantial and certain Remittance being made to China before the Months of June or July next, the Company's Credit will not only ſuffer irreparably, but their Supplies of Tea may even be entirely ſtopped, for the Hong Merchants of Canton will not long continue to truſt a Company whoſe Debts to them are already ſo conſiderable, and which they ſee Year by Year accumulate in a regular, rapid, and alarming Manner, ſo different from all former Experience. It is therefore by this Government alone, and at this particular Criſis, that our Credit can be preſerved in China any longer; which, however, I do not ſcruple to ſay, can neither with Effect or any Certainty be done by the Mode now adopted in your Publication, by Authority, in the Prints of the 10th Inſtant; but, on the contrary, this Meaſure, if carried into Execution, will indubitably counteract the beſt and moſt certain Means of Supply that Bengal alone is able to furniſh, not for One Year only, but for the whole Term of our exiſting Power in this Country." (*b*)

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, They ſhould next produce the Reſolution of the Board, in conſequence of Colonel Watſon's Propoſal of the 15th November 1785.

Read, from Book 714, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Fort William, to the Court of Directors, dated the 31ſt December 1785, beginning at Page 13 of the ſame.

" To the Honble. the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honble. United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies.

Conſult 16th Nov.

" Honble. Sirs,

" Par. 13. In the Conſultation noted in the Margin, there is a long Letter from Lieut. Colonel

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCXCI. (*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

Henry Watſon, on the Subject of our Supplies to Canton, and the Modes he recommends to be adopted for effecting them. His Repreſentations ſeemed calculated to prepare us for a Plan which he had in Contemplation, and which actually made its Appearance Three Days afterwards.

" 14. In this Plan Colonel Watſon was joined by Captain John Talker, the Commander of a Country Veſſel: Its avowed Object was to pay into the Company's Treaſury at Canton, the Sum of 90,000 l. Had we acceded to their Wiſhes, we muſt firſt have ſold to them your Ship, the Sir Edward Hughes, for the Sum of One Lack and Forty thouſand current Rupees, which is not Half her Prime Coſt; we muſt have iſſued to Colonel Watſon and Captain Talker to the Amount of Three Lacks of Rupees in Copper, at a Rate below its preſent real Value in Calcutta; we muſt have agreed to receive Money into the Treaſury at Canton, for Bills on you, to the Amount of 45,000 l. Sterling; and have ſubmitted to the Contingency of the late Arrival of four Ships in China, for the Payment of the Coſt of the Sir Edward Hughes, and the Amount of the Copper: And after having ſold the Ship to them, they expected us to covenant that ſhe ſhould be loaded at Canton for Europe, and that ſhe ſhould continue as a regular chartered Ship in your Service; or upon your objecting to this, you were to pay to them the Sum of 14,000 l. Sterling for the Purchaſe of the Ship Six Months after her Arrival in the River Thames.

" 15. Theſe Propoſals appeared to us ſo evidently diſadvantageous to the Honourable Company, that we did not heſitate to reject them, particularly as we had previouſly received from the Honourable the Governor General a Plan of a Voyage for the Sir Edward Hughes to the Malabar Coaſt, Bombay, and China, and had actually commenced the neceſſary Arrangements for carrying it into Execution: We are ſanguine in our Expectation, that the Honourable Company will not only by this Means obtain a Remittance of more than Three Lacks of Rupees to China, but that a Cargoe will be furniſhed for the Sir Edward Hughes for England; the Freight of which will amply defray the Charges that have hitherto been incurred by that Ship, which, ſhould ſhe not be wanted at Canton to carry Goods on your Account to Europe, will, in the Event of War, or the Eſtabliſhment of any Settlement to the Eaſtward, anſwer the Purpoſes you had originally in View when you ordered her to be built: We have ordered her to be put on the Bombay Eſtabliſhment, at the loweſt poſſible Charge to the Company. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Fort William,
the 31ſt December 1785.

" John Macpherſon,
R^d Sloper,
John Stables,
Chas Stuart."

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, They ſhould next proceed to the Subject of the Bullock Contract; and Firſt, that the Counſel for the Defendant having, in Page 2257 of the printed Minutes, given Evidence to ſhew that there were Complaints from General Stibbert, and other Perſons, relative to the Inſufficiency and bad Condition of the Carriage Bullocks under Mr. Johnſon's Contract; they ſhould produce a Letter from the Court of Directors of 28th Auguſt 1782, in Anſwer to a Letter received by them from General Stibbert.

Read, from Book 42, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal, dated the 28th Auguſt 1782, beginning at Paragraph 13 of the ſame.

" Our Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal, 28th Auguſt 1782.

" Par. 13. However competent we may be to give an Opinion upon the Appointment of Officers to ſuperior Rank, yet we confeſs ourſelves not ſufficiently able to judge of the Plan for new modelling your Corps of Native Infantry. Much muſt depend on local Knowledge. A Plan, the Objects of which were to leſſen Expences, and to do Juſtice to the Native Troops, is certainly entitled to a liberal Conſtruction: But as we had appointed a Commander in Chief of ſuch diſtinguiſhed Abilities and Experience as Sir Eyre Coote, his Opinion ought certainly to have been aſked, and his Approbation obtained, before you reſolved to put it in Execution.

" Par. 14. We cannot however avoid remarking on a very extraordinary Paſſage in the Letter from General Stibbert on this Occaſion, and which was adopted by you in your Letter of the 7th of January 1781:—After obſerving that Abuſes had, from a long Courſe of Practice, inſinuated themſelves throughout the Army, and which were of a Nature tending immediately to the Ruin of the Corps compoſing our Native Infantry, and conſequently to the endangering the Britiſh Intereſts in India, General Stibbert adds, that totally to debar Officers from all Perquiſites and Emoluments whatſoever, without advancing their Rank and Salary, would produce no other Conſequence than that of rendering them to a Man diſaffected to the Service.

" Par. 15. Such unmilitary Ideas, coming from a Provincial Commander in Chief, cannot but aſtoniſh us. Abuſes have crept into the Service leading to its immediate Ruin, and a Remedy is not to be applied without countenancing other Abuſes, and without a poſitive Breach of our Orders.

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCXCI.

To preſerve the Britiſh Intereſts in India, theſe Abuſes muſt be remedied; but the Remedy is to be at the Expence of the Company; and if we do not conſent to this, our Provincial Commander in Chief has told us that to a Man the Officers will be diſaffected to the Service. But we have a better Opinion of the Generality of the Officers employed in India. We think they will chearfully acquieſce in Meaſures taken for the Remedy of Abuſes, without a Compenſation, will content themſelves with the fair Emoluments of their Stations, and not be diſaffected to a Service, the Advantages of which are allowed to exceed any other, becauſe it is neceſſary to make Reforms in order to prevent that Service being brought to Ruin. We deſire that you communicate theſe our Sentiments to General Stibbert.

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" London, the 28th Aug. 1782.

" George Tatem, Hen. Savage,
John Smith, John Harriſon,
George Cuming, Nath. Smith,
R^d Hall, Henry Fletcher,
Step. Luſhington, Jac. Wilkinſon,
John Hunter, J. Roberts,
Joſeph Sparkes."

To ſhew that the extra Expence of ſending Bullocks to Madras might itſelf be conſidered as an improvident Expenditure,

Read, from Book 726, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 29th July 1791, beginning at Page 406 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 29th July 1791.

Pub. Dept. Diary.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke, } Eſquires.
William Cowper, }

Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, abſent on the Public Service.

" N° 1.

" To the Honble. Charles Stuart, and to the Gentlemen of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

" Gentlemen,

" Our Letter to you of the 17th Ultimo, which was tranſmitted in Duplicate, will have informed you, that we had great Hope of being able to procure the full Number of Bullocks required by Lord Cornwallis for the enſuing Campaign, and that the Whole, provided the Country were undiſturbed, would be collected in the Neighbourhood of Amboor, on or before the 15th Day of Auguſt next. We have now the Pleaſure to inform you, that we have no Doubt whatever of being able to ſupply the Wants of the Army in Draft and Carriage Bullocks; and we therefore ſubmit to you, whether it would not be proper to relieve the Company from the very great Expence of ſending Cattle from Bengal. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Fort St. George, 9th July 1791.

" Cha' Oakely,
Wm Petree,
J. Huddleſton.

(And at the End of the Conſultation)

" Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
William Cowper."

Read alſo, further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 452 of the ſame Book.

" N° 9.

" The Right Honourable Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Mil. Dept.

" My Lord,

" We ſhall hold out every Encouragement to Bullock Drivers and Dooley Bearers, and extend our Offers through all the Circars; but the Diſtreſs which theſe Claſſes of People are ſuppoſed to have lately experienced in Camp, may operate in ſome Degree againſt us. If any Means could be taken to remove their Apprehenſions on this Head, it might have good Effect; but we know not how far it may be practicable to furniſh them with Proviſions from the Public Stores. (*b*)

(Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
William Cowper."

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCXCIX. (*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

To

To ſhew the Extravagance of the Contract in regard to the Article of Feeding,

Read, from Book 731, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 24th Auguſt 1785, beginning at Page 84 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, 24th Auguſt 1785.

" At a Council; Preſent,

The Honble. John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General Sloper, Commander in Chief,
John Stables, Eſquire,
The Honble. Charles Stuart.

Scr. Dept of Records, Westminster.

" To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, and Council, Fort William.

" Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

" Having Reaſon to apprehend the Honourable Court of Directors may remark, with Surprize, that the Expence of feeding the Army Cattle from March 1784 to April 1785, under the preſent Agency, appears to be at a Rate nearly as high as it was under the late Contract, comparing the different Scales of the Eſtabliſhment, and on this Account ſuppoſe the Agency to be ſome Way defective in Œconomy, and requiring Alteration; I beg the Honourable Board will be pleaſed to advert to the enormous high Price of Grain during the Whole of the above Period, as it is truly repreſented to the Board by a Paper ſome Time ago delivered to them, being a Return of the Price of Grain at Cawnpore for the Year 1784; and I humbly beg the Honourable Board will be pleaſed to call upon the Military Paymaſter General or Commiſſary General, to certify whether the high Rate of feeding the Army Cattle, during the ſaid Period, has not been occaſioned by the ſaid high Price and Scarcity of Grain; and whether it is not impoſſible, under the Terms of the preſent Agency, that any additional or different Charges can be made in his Bills by the Agent, than what may ariſe from the Advance of the Price of Grain, which is certified by the Commanding Officers; and, laſtly, whether the Rate of feeding the Army Cattle during the Month of April laſt, which begins the Second Year of the Agency, and is the lateſt Month for which the Returns have been procured, and the Bills made out, does not appear to be as low as R^{s} 3. 12 per Month each Bullock, at the Cantonment Allowance; and whether, if Grain ſhould continue falling, the Expence will not of Neceſſity be ſtill lower in the ſucceeding Months.

" I am,

" Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

" Your moſt obedient

" humble Servant,

" Calcutta, 23th July 1785.

" Chas William Blunt
" Army Agent. (*a*)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" John Macpherſon,
R^{o} Sloper,
John Stables,
Chas Stuart."

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, They ſhould next proceed to the Agency of Sir Charles Blount.

To ſhew that Colonel Sloper, the then Commander in Chief, gave his Opinion in Favour of a Contract rather than an Agency, and that Advertiſements for a Contract were directed by the Board to be iſſued accordingly,

Read, further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 104 of the ſame Book.

" Commander in Chief,

" After having diligently ſought the beſt Information on the Subject, and having attentively weighed all that I have obtained, I am of Opinion, That, having a Regard to the Good of the Service, the Bullock Department may be better executed by Contract than by Agency; and I the more freely recommend to the Board to return to the Mode formerly in uſe, from the Conſideration that ſuch a Meaſure will correſpond with the Intentions of the Court of Directors.

This Judgement of the Preference due to the Contract Mode being adopted, it will remain to ſettle the Terms; on which Occaſion, equal Reſpect muſt be had to the liberal and unſtinted Performance of a Branch of the Service of the greateſt Importance in a Military View, and to an economical Settlement, as affecting the Reſources or Funds of the Company. On theſe Grounds,

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(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCXCVIII.

it

it will doubtleſs be deemed proper that the Contract be an open one; although at the ſame Time it be not underſtood to be intruſted to the loweſt Bidder—The Reaſon for the Board's reſerving to themſelves a diſcretionary Power, in determining on the Eligibility of the ſeveral Propoſals that may be tendered, is too obvious to need being ſtated.

R° Sloper.

Agreed, That the Commander in Chief's Propoſition be adopted; and that an Advertiſement be publiſhed in conſequence of it, limiting the Time for receiving ſealed Propoſals to the 15th October next." (*a*)

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That the Counſel for the Defendant having, in Page 2321, given in Evidence the Opinion of Military Officers on the Bullock Contract, they would proceed to ſhew the Care and Deliberation with which the exiſting Contract was made in 1791.

Read, from Book 725, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 10th June 1791, beginning at Page 146 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 10th June 1791.

Milit. Dept. Friday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honourable Charles Stuart;
Peter Speke, and
Wm Cowper, } Eſquires.
Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief abſent on Public Service.

" N° 5.

" Read a Letter from the Secretary to the Military Board.

" To Edward Hay Eſq. Secretary to the Government.

Secretary to the Military Board, 6th June.

" Sir,

" I have the Honor to tranſmit you herewith, for the Approbation of the Governor General in Council, Extract Proceedings of the Military Board of this Date.

" I have the Honor to be, &c.
(Signed) T. Daſhwood,
S. M. B.

" Military Office,
6th June 1791.

" N° 6.

" Extract Proceedings of the Military Board of the 6th June 1791.

" At a Military Board; Preſent,
" Colonel Alexander Mackenzie, Acting Preſident;
Colonel George Deare,
Colonel John Murray,
Lieutenant Colonel Mark Wood,
Lieutenant Colonel Peter Murray, } Members.
Major Samuel Dyer,
" The Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, Preſident, abſent on Service.

" Read the following Papers returned from Circulation.

" A Letter from the Secretary to the Government, dated 29th April 1791, covering a Draft for an Advertiſement inviting Propoſals of Contract, to ſupply and feed Draught and Carriage Bullocks, and to victual European Troops.

" Read, alſo, the Proceedings of the Committee of the Military Board appointed to ſettle the Proportion of Draught and Carriage Cattle, Elephants, &c.

" For the Proceedings of the Committee, ſee Appendix, N° IV.

Military Adjutant General.

" I have peruſed the Report of the Committee, which appears to be drawn up with Ability and Accuracy; I perceive that 777 Bullocks more than are at preſent on the Eſtabliſhment are neceſſary, as will be ſeen by the accompanying Comparative Abſtract. For Abſtract, ſee Appendix, N° V. In the mean Time the Cattle on the Eſtabliſhment can now be eaſily diſtributed in the Manner that may beſt ſuit the preſent Diſpoſition of the Troops. As the preſent Engagement will expire at the Cloſe of this Year, I take it for granted that an Advertiſement will in due Time be publiſhed for a new Contract; and as the Experience in the preſent War on the Coaſt may ſuggeſt uſeful Alterations and Improvements, I think we ought to requeſt the Favor of the Right

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCXCVIII.

Honourable the Commander in Chief to communicate to us, when convenient, his Opinion on the Subject, particularly whether Elephants are, in his Judgment, preferable to Bullocks, and ought to be ſubſtituted for the Carriage of the Stores of an Army, or of large Detachments; whether the Tranſportation of Ammunition and Stores in Waggons or Carts is preferable to the Carriage by Bullocks; and whether or not Horſes ought to be introduced for the Draft of the Artillery.

(Signed at the End of the Minute)
" J. Murray. (*a*)

(And at the End of the Conſultation,)
" Cha' Stuart,
Peter Speke,
William Cowper."

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation.

☞ [" As I was abſent when the Subject of a new Contract for Cattle, &c. was introduced and diſcuſſed at the Military Board, and having only reſumed my Seat when the collected Opinions of the other Members were to be read, I have very little to ſay upon this Subject, and ſhall only advert to a few Points which appear to me of great Weight. Senior Officer, Prudency.

" I would recommend that no Bullocks that have attained their Twelfth Year ſhould ever be admitted into the Service, eſteeming the Age from Five to Eight Years by much the moſt proper. I am of Opinion that 205lbs. Weight ſhould be the fixed Load of a ſerviceable Bullock.

" It has been very properly noticed, that great Inconvenience has often ariſen from the Practice of joining the Contracts for furniſhing Bullocks and for victualling the European Soldiery in One Perſon. Theſe Contracts ſhould be ſeparate; whilſt joined together there can be no proper Check; and either of them, to be well executed, will furniſh Employment enough for One Man; beſides I have too frequently witneſſed the Diſorders which have been excited among the European Soldiery in conſequence of bad Meat being offered. Such Inconveniences being very eaſy to remedy, by ſeparating the Contract, I need not aſſign more Reaſons in ſupport of my Wiſh that they may never again be joined together."] ☜

§ " The Bullock Contractor ſhould be obliged to erect Sheds at all the Stations, agreeable to a Plan " given in by the Acting Quarter Maſter General, and not allowed to erect them on a Plan of his " own; for the Sheds which I have ſeen were generally too confined; and nothing is more hurtful " to labouring Cattle allotted to any Work, than being crowded and penned up in too ſmall a " Space.

" On the Article of Feeding, I would recommend a good Allowance to the Contractor: By " granting him liberal Terms, I conceive he will perform his Duty conſcientiouſly; whereas if the " Contractors are continually dealt with on the hardeſt Terms, they will exert themſelves at the " Publick Expence to ſecure their Profit; for ſome Profit they muſt have, or who would enter " into a Contract, neither to gain or loſe by it? To have Cattle ſcarcely fit for Service defeats " the Purpoſe of a Contract, and this has for ſome Years been the Caſe: We cannot expect to " have them in good Condition without making a ſuitable Allowance for it; and I certainly think " it the beſt Œconomy to grant the Contractor ſuch Terms as would render him moſt juſtly " odious, and meriting the ſevereſt Penalties, if he did not keep his Cattle in the beſt poſſible " Condition.

(Signed) A. Mackenzie." (*b*) §

Read, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, beginning at Page 234 of the ſame Book.

" Proceedings of a Committee of the Military Board aſſembled for the Purpoſe of allotting the Proportion of Draught and Carriage Cattle, and of Elephants and Camels, proper to be kept up for the Bengal Army, according to the Principles which regulated the late Committee in fixing the Proportions of Ordnance and Stores. No. 4.

" Colonel George Deare, Commandant of Artillery, Preſident;
Lieut. Col. Wood, Chief Engineer,
Major Dyer, Acting Quarter Maſter General, } Members.

" The Committee obſerving that ſeveral Changes have happened in the Diſpoſition of the Troops, as well in the Strength of the Corps of this Army ſince the Period when the late Committee of Stores fixed the Proportions, would, of courſe, have thought it neceſſary to have conſidered thoſe Alterations in the fixing and allotting the Draught and Carriage Cattle to the different Stations; but judging that thoſe Alterations are merely temporary Arrangements in conſequence of the preſent

(*a*) Vide ſupra Appendix, N° CCCXCVI. (*b*) Vide Appendix, ibid.

War, and ſeeing the Neceſſity of conforming to ſome permanent Syſtem, they have in conſequence been induced to adopt the ſame Strength of Corps and Stations for the Troops as were followed by the Committee of Stores.

" Beginning with the Frontier Station of Futty Ghur, the Committee are of Opinion, that as there is no Poſt in the Neighbourhood in which any Part of the Magazine or Stores could be lodged in Security, the Troops at this Station ſhould therefore be furniſhed with an ample Proportion of Draught and Carriage Cattle, Elephants and Camels, ſo as to enable this Army to move fully equipped for active Service and without being incumbered.

" The Field Train at Futty Ghur conſiſts of 2 Twelve and 12 Six Pounders, 32 Ammunition Tumbrils, 2 Artificers Carts, 1 ſpare 12, and 3 ſpare 6 Pounders Carriages and Limbers, and 6 ſpare Tumbrils.

" This Train will require of Draught Cattle	378
" Spare Cattle	63
" Total	441

" Battering Train.

" Conſiſting of 2 Iron Eighteen Pounders and One ſpare Carriage with Limbers, 17 Tumbrils of the old Conſtruction, (each of which requires 10 Bullocks to carry 2,000 Shot,) and 2 Tumbrils of the new Conſtruction to carry 300 Shells of $4\frac{2}{5}$, will require of Draught Cattle	236
" Spare D° $\frac{1}{6}$	40
" Total	276
" Total of Draught Cattle required at Futty Ghur for Field and Battering Train	717

" Futty Ghur Carriage Cattle		
" Muſket, Carbine, and Piſtol Cartridges		
" Total	285,150	
" Deduct 40 Round per Man to be carried in Pouches	155,680	
" Balance to be carried on Bullocks		129,470
" Allowing 1,600 Rounds for each Bullock		81
" 134 Barrels of Powder		67
" 194,000 Muſket and Carbine Balls		76
" For Sundry Magazine Stores		140
" Allow a Sixth of Spare Cattle.		61
" Total Carriage		425

" The Committee think proper to obſerve, that in the Allotment of Carriage for the looſe Powder, they are aware that 2 Barrels of Powder, each Barrel containing 100 Cᵗ, is by far too great a Weight for moſt Bullocks; but as it has been uſual to carry the Powder in this Manner, and it is at preſent filled in Barrels of this Size, they do not conſider it neceſſary to make any immediate Alteration till ſuch Time as it is determined how far it may be eligible, either to change the preſent Packages or to introduce the Uſe of Powder Carts."

" Cawnpore.

" The ſame Reaſons which induced the Committee to fix for the Station of Futty Ghur an ample Equipment of Draught and Carriage Cattle, operate equally with them in the Conſideration of thoſe neceſſary for Cawnpore.

" There is no Battering Train allotted for this Station; but which, when wanted, is to be furniſhed either from Chunar Ghur or Futty Ghur, as Circumſtances may admit.

" The Field Train conſiſts of 4 Twelve and 14 Six Pounders, with One ſpare Twelve and Four ſpare Six Pounder Carriage with Limbers, Two Howitzers of $4\frac{2}{5}$, with One ſpare Carriage, 56 Ammunition Tumbrils, and Three Artificers Carts, will require of Draught Cattle	542
" Allow a Sixth of ſpare Cattle	90
" Total	632

" Carriage Cattle.

" Muſket, Carbine, and Piſtol Cartridges	330,000
" Deduct 40 Rounds per Man for 4,500 Men	180,000
" Remains to be carried on Bullocks	150,000

" Ball Cartridges at the Rate of 1,600 for each Bullock	94
" 150 Barrels of Powder of 100 lb. each	78
" 224,305 Muſket Balls	88
" Allow for the Carriage of Magazine Stores	80
" Total	440
" Allow a Sixth ſpare Bullocks	74
" Total of Carriage Cattle	514

" Chunar Ghur.

" The Field Train at Chunar is equal to that at both the Stations of Futty Ghur and Cawnpore, agreeably to which it would require for the Movement of it 1073 Draught and Carriage Cattle.

" In the Allotment of ſo large a Train for this Station, it being evident that the Committee of Stores had only in View the providing for the accidental Demands which might occur from the Frontier Stations; the Committee do not therefore conſider it neceſſary to make any Proviſion of Cattle for this Field Train, further than what can be ſpared from thoſe which will be allotted for a Brigade of Battering Guns, and which are deemed adequate at the ſame Time to provide for the Service of ſuch Part of this Field Train as are likely to be occaſionally detached with the Sepoy Corps from the Station of Chunar.

" Chunar having been conſidered by the Committee of Stores as the proper Station for keeping up a Field Battering Train, which may on particular Occaſions be wanted on the Frontier Station; the Committee have therefore judged it proper to recommend that there be allotted to this Station a ſufficient Number of Draught Cattle to move a Brigade of Eighteen Pounders Battering Guns, together with the neceſſary Tumbrils and ſpare Carriages.

" The Number of Cattle neceſſary for this Service is the ſame with that which has been allotted for the Brigade of Battering Guns at Futty Ghur, that is to ſay, Draught Cattle, 272.

" The Number of Cattle will not only provide for the occaſional Movement of a Battering Train, but for all the other Services of the Field Artillery at this Station.

" Carriage Cattle.

" The Committee judging that a Proviſion of Carriage Cattle for One Half of the Number of Corps attached to this Station, that is, for Three Battalions of Sepoys, will be equal to the Service required, have therefore recommended that it be ſettled on that Principle.

" Carriage for 60 Rounds of Ammunition for a ſingle Battalion, at the Rate of 1,600 Rounds each Bullock, and including ſpare Cattle, will require 27 Bullocks. Total for Three Battalions, Carriage Cattle, 81.

" Dinapore,

" Having been conſidered by the Committee a Station for Two Companies of European Artillery, Two Battalions of European Infantry, and Six Battalions of Sepoys, the Committee therefore recommend that a ſufficient Number of Draught Cattle be kept up, to move when required Four Brigades of Six Pounders, or a Brigade for every Two Corps. In theſe are meant to be included ſuch Brigades of Guns as may be occaſionally detached from this Station with Sepoy Corps.

" A Brigade of Six Pounders conſiſts of 2 Guns with Limbers, 4 Ammunition Tumbrils, which, including ſpare Cattle, will require for each Brigade 42 Bullocks, and for Four Brigades, Total of Draught Cattle, 168.

" The Carriage for the Infantry Ammunition the Committee recommend being regulated on the ſame Principle with that for Chunar; which is, Carriage for 60 Rounds for Half of the Number of Corps, or for 4 Battalions, at 27 Bullocks for each Battalion, Total Carriage Cattle, 108.

" Mongheer.

" The Field Train to be kept at the Stations, being intended as a Proviſion againſt any Deficiency which there might be at Dinapore; the Committee therefore recommend, that a ſufficient Number of Draught Cattle be kept there to move when required a Brigade of 12 Pounders, and which, when not wanted for this Purpoſe, may be occaſionally employed in the Buſineſs of the Arſenal, or on any other Public Works.

" A Brigade of 12 Pounders conſiſts of 2 Guns with Limbers, and Eight Ammunition Tumbrils; which, including ſpare Cattle, will require of Draught Cattle, 80.

" There being no Infantry, excepting Invalids at the Station, the Committee do not on that Account conſider it neceſſary to allot any Carriage for Ammunition.

" **Berhampore,**

" Being of the ſame Strength with reſpect to the Number of Corps of Infantry as the Station of Dinapore, the Committee have therefore recommended that the Proviſion of Cattle, as well Draught as Carriage, be conſidered on the ſame Principle.

" Four Brigades of Six Pounders, conſiſting of Eight Guns and Sixteen Tumbrils, require Draught Cattle	168
" Sixty Rounds of Ammunition for Four Battalions of Infantry	108

" For

" Fort William.

" Being of the ſame Strength with reſpect to Corps as the Stations of Dinapore and Barampore, the Committee recommend that there alſo be kept up a ſufficient Number of Draught and Carriage Cattle to move Four Brigades of Six Pounders, and to carry the ſpare Ammunition of 4 Battalion.

" In this is meant to be included Draught Carriage Cattle for Battalions detached from the Preſidency Station, and for the Artillery Practice, Four Brigades of Guns, Draught Cattle 160

" For the Occaſional Services of the Arſenal, Chief Engineer's and Quarter-maſter General's Departments — — — — — 60

" Total of Draught and Carriage Cattle for the Preſidency Station — — 228

" Carriage Cattle for Sixty Rounds for Four Battalions — — — 108

" In the Allotment of Cattle for the different Services of the Army, the Commirtee think it proper to obſerve, that with a View towards publick Œconomy, they have, as far as it was poſſible, conſiſtent with a proper Regard to the probable Exigencies of the Service, endeavoured to confine the Numbers nearly to that which Government by their preſent Engagements are obliged to ſupport.

" Impreſſed, however, as the Committee is with a Senſe of the Advantage which muſt reſult to the Public Service, from having a Supply of ſtrong and ſerviceable Cattle for the Uſe of the Army, and having lately witneſſed the Difficulties which occurred in collecting a Number of Cattle of a proper Quality, fit for the Service of the Army on the Coaſt, they cannot omit ſo favourable an Opportunity of calling the Circumſtance to the Attention of Government in the ſtrongeſt and moſt urgent Manner.

" In ſome Parts of the Company's Provinces, the Breed of Cattle the Committee conceive to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any which is to be found in any other Countries in India, and is ſtill capable of being further improved; which, by Means of Encouragement and Premiums given to the Natives, they are of Opinion might be eaſily effected.

" The Meaſures to be purſued towards attaining ſo very deſirable an Object, will naturally ſuggeſt themſelves to the Wiſdom of Government; the Neceſſity of which, on our Parts, cannot be too ſtrongly repreſented. The Numbers of Draught and Carriage Cattle which the Committee judge neceſſary to be kept up for the Bengal Army will therefore be as follows:

Stations.	Draught Cattle.	Carriage Cattle.
" Futty Ghur — — — —	717	425
" Cawnpore — — — —	632	514
" Chunar Ghur — — —	272	81
" Denapore — — —	168	108
" Monghur — — —	80	—
" Barampore — — —	168	108
" Fort William — — —	228	108
" Total	2,265	1,344

" Camp Equipage.

" For the Stations of Futty Ghur and Cawnpore the Eſtimate of the neceſſary Carriage is not formed on the preſent actual Strength of Corps at thoſe Stations, but, as the Committee have already premiſed in a former Part of this Report, is calculated on the Strength and Number of the Corps belonging to the different Stations at the Time when the late Committee of Stores formed their Report.

" As there may be Occaſion to move the European Corps ſtationed at the Cantonments of Dinapore and Berhampore, from Attention to this Circumſtance, the Committee have been induced to allot at the former of thoſe Stations, Carriage equal to One European Battalion, and a Company of Artillery; and at Berampore for One European Battalion, together with the General Staff of a Brigade.

" At Chunar, excepting for the Carriage of the Tents of the Six Battalions of Sepoys, it does not appear neceſſary to have any other; and for the Preſidency, the Committee are of Opinion, that Carriage for a Company of European Artillery, and for the Sepoy Corps, will alſo be as much as is likely to be wanted.

" ABSTRACT

"A B S T R A C T

OF THE

BULLOCKS AT PRESENT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT,

COMPARED WITH THE

ESTABLISHMENT PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

	Present Eſtabliſhment.			Propoſed Eſtabliſhment.			Difference more.		Difference leſs.		
	Draught Cattle.	Carriage Cattle.	Total.	Draught Cattle.	Carriage Cattle.	Total.	Draught Cattle.	Carriage Cattle.	Draught Cattle.	Carriage Cattle.	
Futty Ghurr — — —	595	364	959	717	425	1142	122	61	—	—	
Cawnpore — — —	644	427	1071	632	514	1146	—	87	12	—	
Chunar — — —	84	72	156	272	81	353	188	9	—	—	
Dinapore — — —	42	45	87	168	108	276	126	63	—	—	
Monghur — — —	—	—	—	80	—	80	80	—	—	—	
Burragong — — —	42	18	60	—	—	—	—	—	42	18	
Tanzepore — — —	42	18	60	—	—	—	—	—	42	18	
Lelda — — —	42	18	60	—	—	—	—	—	42	18	
Berhampore — — —	42	36	70	168	108	276	126	72	—	—	
Midnapore — —	42	36	78	—	—	—	—	—	42	36	
Preſidency — —	151	72	223	228	108	336	77	36	—	—	
With the Eſcort belonging to the Reſident with Madajee Sandias	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Total	1726	1112	2838	2265	1344	3609	719	328	180	96	

Total Propoſed Eſtabliſhment - 3609
Preſent Eſtabliſhment - 2838
Exceſs by the propoſed Eſtabliſhment - 771 (a)

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation) " Charles Stuart,
Peter Speke,
William Cowper."

(a) Vide Appendix, ibid.

Then Mr. WRIGHT was again called in, and examined, as follows:

Q. You were called upon by the Counſel for the Defendant (*a*) to ſtate the Average Number of Bullocks employed from February 1781 to January 1782; explain that Account, and ſtate how many of thoſe were Beaſtie Bullocks, and Bullocks employed otherwiſe than as Draught and Carriage Bullocks for Military Purpoſes?

A. The Total Number of Beaſtie Bullocks employed in that Period was 1730.

Q. Whether they were all in Bengal, or on the Coaſt, and diſtinguiſh the Periods they were at each of thoſe Places?

A. The Account I gave, included all the Bullocks found by the different Stations of the Army in or out of Bengal.

Q. Can you diſtinguiſh them?

A. The Number with the Detachments at Madras and Bombay was upon an Average 3078 a Month.

Then the Witneſs delivered in a Paper—The ſame was read, and is as follows:

"Account of Beaſty, and other Bullocks contained in the Number ſtated in printed Evidence, Page 2320, and of thoſe employed with the Detachments at Madras and Bombay.

"Until July 1781 they are ſaid to be Draft and Carriage Bullocks.

"In July there were	158	Beaſties,
Auguſt -	140	
September	165	
October	269	
November	301	
December	318	
January 1782,	379	
	1730	
Average -	247	

"The Account includes all the Bullocks employed at the different Stations of the Army, whether in or out of Bengal; the Numbers, with the Detachments at Madras and Bombay, were on the Average 3878 per Month in the Time.

"Eaſt India Houſe,
6 May 1794. Errors excepted. "W. Wright,
Auditor of Indian Accounts."

The Witneſs was directed to withdraw.

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, They ſhould next proceed to the Subject of Mr. Auriol's Agency; and firſt, To explain a Circumſtance given in Evidence by the Counſel for the Defendant, viz. that 15 per Cent. was not a higher Rate of Commiſſion than had been given in other Caſes: For which Purpoſe they would read a Letter from Mr. Murray to the Board of Inſpection, dated Auguſt 26th 1776.

Read, from Book 745, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 31ſt October 1776, beginning at Page 242 of the ſame Book.

"At a Board of Inſpection; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Eſquire, Governor General, Preſident;
and
Philip Francis, Eſquire.
Lieutenant General Clavering and Mr. Barwell indiſpoſed.

"Read the following Letter from the Secretary of the Board of Ordnance:

"To the Honble. the Governor General, &c. Board of Inſpection.

"Gentlemen,

"3d, That the Iron Work complete, and the Timber in rough, be depoſited in Store; and when Carriages are wanted, that they be finiſhed under the Directions of the Commiſſary of Stores (who,

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3 (*a*) Vide ſupra, Page 2320.

independently

independently of the ſuperior Experience of the preſent Commiſſary, muſt be ſuppoſed from the Nature of his Office to be the fitteſt Perſon for ſuch a Truſt); § " and that he, or the Perſon to " whomſoever the Superintendency of the Work may be committed, be allowed a Commiſſion of " 15 l. per Cent. on the full Coſt of the Carriage, made up under his Direction."

" 4th, It is believed that it would be cheaper for the Company to be alſo furniſhed with Sleepers and Planks for Gun Platforms of all Dimenſions, as mentioned in Article 1ſt.

" I have the Honour to be, with great Reſpect,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient, humble Servant
(Signed) " John Murray,
Secy Bd Ordnance. (a)

" Ordnance Office,
26th Auguſt 1776.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis."

To ſhew that Mr. Auriol confeſſed his Commiſſion was ample, notwithſtanding all his Drawbacks,

Read, alſo, from Book 428, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 22d October 1781: (Book not paged.)

" Fort William, 22d October 1781.

" At a Council; Preſent,
Edward Wheler,
and
John Macpherſon,
} Eſquires.

The Honourable the Governor General abſent on a Viſit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote abſent on Service at Fort St. George.

" Read the following Letter and Incloſure from Mr. Auriol.

" The Honourable the Governor General and Council, Fort William.

" Gentlemen,

" Impelled by a Deſire to alleviate any Miſrepreſentations home to my Diſadvantage, and to prove myſelf worthy of the Countenance and Support of my Employers, in whoſe Service I have worked with inceſſant Aſſiduity and approved Diligence, during the Space of near Twelve Years, having been all that Time in the laborious Office of the Secretary, in which, by an uncommon Application to the Duties of my progreſſive Stations through it, I have loſt my Health, and greatly impaired my Conſtitution; I hope I ſhall ſtand excuſed for intruding upon you with this Addreſs. From Mr. Auriol.

" Whilſt I was at Fort St. George, a ſhort Time ago, I was informed that ſome Perſons, mortified at their own declining Proſpects, and jealous of the more promiſing Aſpects of others, had thrown out invidious Remarks upon the Extent of my Agency for the Supply of that Preſidency with Proviſions, &c. in its preſent Diſtreſs, and on the Amount of the Commiſſion which had been granted to me by the Board for this Service. At firſt I paid little Attention to ſuch a Report, conceiving it to proceed merely from Envy, the natural Conſequence of Diſappointment, which would ſoon die away and be forgotten; but the unhappy Reverſe of Fortune at Madras has been ſo ſeverely experienced by all Ranks of People there, and the only Source of preſent Relief (viewed by many with Jealouſy and Deſire) being conſtantly before their Eyes, it is not ſurpriſing that the Remarks at firſt propagated ſhould ſpread and become more general; I underſtand even that they have been pointedly taken Notice of and repreſented in private Letters to Europe."

Read, alſo, a further Extract from the ſame Conſultation, and the ſame Letter.

" I might make a Merit of having been conſtantly in Advance for the Company large Sums of Money, owing to the Delays of Payment at the Treaſury, as I could never liquidate the Drafts aſſigned me till a long Time after they became due. At preſent, notwithſtanding the Order you have given for granting the Demands for Supplies to Madras a Preference to all other Iſſues from the Treaſury, except the Pay of the Army, I have received only 50,000 Rupees in Part of your Draft for 400,000, dated the 1ſt Inſtant; yet to avoid any preſent Delay in loading and ſending away the Europe Ships which have been ſent round to this Place for Grain, I have continued to raiſe Money on the Credit of having the above Draft in my Poſſeſſion, though with great Difficulty

(a) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCIX.

the

the Amount of the Balance already owing to me being ſo conſiderable that my own Credit, as well as that of my Agents, have been ſtrained to the utmoſt Pitch to advance it. The preſſing Exigency of the Service made it continually neceſſary for me to raiſe Money by every Means in my Power, to prevent the Detention of Veſſels on Demurrage, and to ſave the Seaſons for diſpatching them to Madras, which might have been miſſed, and additional Charges incurred, had I waited the tardy Payment of my Orders on the Treaſury. I have been obliged to pay a Premium of 10 per Cent. per Annum on all the Sums which I borrowed, and my Claim on the Company for the ſame, which is but equitable, would be very conſiderable; but on the Idea that the Amount of my Commiſſion, even with this Drawback, is ſtill ample, and the Company's Finances too low at preſent to make this a proper Criſis for preferring Demands upon them, I have declined troubling you on that Head; and I beg Leave to aſſure you, that I ſhall always be ready to do my utmoſt for the Promotion of the Public Good, both by contributing all my Means and Abilities, as far as they may go, towards that deſirable End.

" Many are the Advantages which accrue to the Company from the Employment of an Agent; the extenſive Dealings which he is obliged to have, give him the Firſt Choice of all the Articles brought to Market, and he not only commands a Preference, but is generally able to purchaſe Grain from 8 to 10 per Cent. cheaper than private Merchants; he has the ſame Advantage in engaging Freight, as he has generally the Firſt Offers, and the Rate agreed to by him is uſually regarded in forming the Standard to be paid by Individuals; who, however, are ſeldom able to obtain it on Terms equally low, yet they find their Account in giving what they do; and the Amount of this Article is generally regulated by the certain Profit which the Merchants or Owners of Veſſels, except on the Diſpoſal of their Cargoes, with a Deduction for the Riſque of the Seas, or Inſurance. While I was at Madras, the Government there were under the Neceſſity of purchaſing Rice at about 8 Rupees per Bag, for which they drew Bills upon Bengal, on a diſadvantageous Exchange; and the Rice furniſhed them by Means of the Agent at the ſame Time ſtood the Company only in 6 Rupees per Bag, or thereabouts; but being obliged to iſſue Rice inſtead of Money for the Pay of the Sepoys, at a fixed Valuation, calulated on the Proportion which their eſtabliſhed Allowances bear to the common Price of that Article, this Difference is to be accounted for, yet they will always be compelled to follow the ſame Mode of fulfilling their Engagements with the Native Troops, unleſs this Government is able to furniſh them with ample Supplies, and private Merchants will conſequently benefit by their Neceſſities.

" I ſhall quit this Subject with remarking, that Government derives a further Advantage, by ſending Grain to Madras in lieu of Money; as the former not only makes good the Charges of Tranſportation, but produces a Remittance, which, if it yields no Profit, at leaſt is ſeldom ſubject to Loſs, and comes into immediate Uſe; whereas the ſending of Bullion deprives this Country of ſo much of its Current Specie, is ſubject to the Charge of Freight, to Loſs on Coinage, and the Proceſs of this Operation requiring ſome Months on a large Sum, it is all that Time before it comes into Circulation.

" However, as the Price of Freight to Madras is now become very exorbitant, and the Amount of Commiſſion upon that Article conſequently increaſed, I deſire not to burthen the Public with additional Expence on that Account, or to derive any Advantage from their Neceſſities which the moſt ſcrupulous might juſtly find Fault with; I am therefore willing to ſubmit my Agency to any Regulation which the Board may think reaſonable and proper to make in this Reſpect; obſerving only, that great Part of my Advances for the Company ariſe upon the Article of Freight, as the Chiefs of Jujeram, and other Settlements on the Coaſt, have made large Drafts upon me for Money advanced on account of Country Veſſels engaged by them to convey Cargoes of Rice from Calcutta to Fort St. George, at the proper Seaſon. (*a*)

" I have the Honour, &c.

" Calcutta, (Signed) P. Auriol."
15th October 1781.

Read, alſo, from Book 744, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 1ſt of April 1783, beginning at Page 409 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 1ſt April 1783.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings Governor General, Preſident;
Edward Wheler, John Macpherſon, John Stables, } Eſquires.

" Received the following Letter from the Agent for Supplies.

" Gentlemen,

" I acknowledge that the original Commiſſion was high, and the unexpected Amount of the Supplies on which it was drawn made it an Object of Importance; but this did not eſcape the At-

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCVIII.

tention

tention of your Honourable Board, ſince you conſidered and thought fit to reduce it; and the Reduction accordingly took place upwards of Twelve Months before the Arrival of the Commands from the Honourable Court of Directors now tranſmitted to me. Conſultation 25th March 1783, from 3rd December 1781.

" In my Letter of the 24th Ultimo, I meant not to ſuggeſt an Oppoſition to the Orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors for conducting the Buſineſs by Contract, but only to offer my Services voluntarily and gratuitouſly, with the Benefit of the Experience I had acquired, for the public Welfare, at a Time it ſeemed moſt to require them, and by that Means to extinguiſh any Impreſſion or Idea that my Advantages had exceeded my Deſerts. It is painful to plead my own Pretenſions, but I have ſeen many Perſons, ſince my Reſidence in India, with leſs official Truſt, leſs arduous Attention to their Duty, and lower ſtanding in the Service, than myſelf, derive greater Fortunes from their Stations in it than the utmoſt which I can ſay I am poſſeſſed of. I ſhould never have thought of murmuring at this in the common Chance of Things, but it makes my Situation the more unlucky, in being ſingular for Diſapprobation, or an Idea of uncommon Favour.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) " J. P. Auriol." (*a*)

" Fort William,
the 24th March 1783.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)

" Warren Haſtings,
Edwd Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables."

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, They would next refer to the Parol Evidence of Mr. Auriol, in Page 2313 of the printed Minutes; and next they would ſhew, That after the Reduction of the Commiſſion, ſo confeſſed as aforeſaid by Mr. Auriol to have been high, he charged ſeparate Commiſſions for his inferior Agents: For which Purpoſe they would refer to Part of a Letter of Mr. Auriol's of the 24th March 1783, in the printed Minutes, Page 2303.

To ſhew the Increaſe of the Average Price in conſequence of Mr. Auriol's original Commiſſion, as well as the unneceſſary Expenditure in Freight on which Mr. Auriol drew an Allowance,

Read, from Book 743, the following Letter from Mr. Laikins to the Governor General and Council, dated 31ſt March 1783. (Book not paged.)

" Read the following Letter from the Accountant General:

" Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

" In obedience to your Orders of the 6th and 20th Inſtant, I have now the Honour to report to you that the following are the Average Rates ' at which all the Supplies of Rice furniſhed by ' the Agent have ſtood the Company, not including thoſe Ships on which no Freight has been ' paid,' and the Rice ſhipped on the late Mr. Touchet's Veſſels, or on Ships on which other Articles have alſo been laden, which, for the Reaſons aſſigned in my Letter to the Board of the 15th Inſtant, I have excluded from this Account. Account. General. 31ſt March.

	Quantity ſhipped.	Coſt in			Average Price, per M^d.			
		C^t Rup^s	A.	P.	C. R^s	A.	P.	Dec^l Parts.
From 18th December 1780 to the 1ſt May 1781 — — —	81,702	3,07,992	9	2	3	12	3	7,824
From 30th April 1781 to the 1ſt January 1782 — — —	51,898	2,33,683	13	6	4	8	—	528
From 31ſt December 1781 to the 1ſt May 1782 — — —	64,538	2,65,571	12	6	4	1	10	0,608
From 30th April 1782 to the 13th January 1783 — — —	3,64,244	14,09,493	7	4	3	13	10	97,088
M^ds —	5,62,382	22,16,741	10	6	3	150	—	80,657

" It may perhaps be neceſſary for me to ſtate to the Board thoſe Reaſons which induced me to make the above Diviſions of the Quantities ſhipped, and their Coſt, for thoſe particular Periods for which they are ſtated. In the Firſt of theſe Periods the Freight was ſo much lower than it has

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCVII.

ſince been, that I thought myſelf bound to aſcertain the Coſt of the Rice ſhipped within that Period. In the Second of theſe the Freight became conſiderably higher than in the former.

" In the Third of theſe the Commiſſion to the Agent being reduced from 5 to 5 per Cent. on the Charges of Shipping and Freight, a conſiderable Reduction took place in the Average Amount. In the laſt of theſe, the Board will obſerve, that although the Commiſſion to the Agent continued as in the former Period, yet a conſiderable Reduction took place in the Coſt of the Rice ſhipped, owing to there being a very large Portion, of the large Quantity ſhipped in that Period, laden in ſmall Veſſels, which ſailing at a much leſs Expence than Ships or Veſſels of greater Burden, could afford to take their Cargoes at a reduced Rate of Freight.

" Fort William,
Acc^{t} Genl's Office,
31ſt March 1782.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) " W. Larkin,
Acc^{t} General." (*a*)

Read, from Book 223, already delivered in, the following Extract of a Conſultation of the 20th March 1783, beginning at Page 825 of the ſame Book.

" Fort William, the 20th March 1783.

Pub. Dept. Thurſday.

" At a Council; Preſent,
The Honble. Warren Haſtings, Governor General, Preſident;
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, abſent on Service.
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables,
} Eſquires.

" Read a Letter, as follows, from the Accomptant General.

Accomptant General, 15th March.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" As it would require much Time to aſcertain the Average Rate by which all the Supplies of Rice, furniſhed by the Agent of Supplies to the other Preſidencies, have ſtood the Company at this Place, not including thoſe Ships on which no Freight has been paid, by reaſon of ſeveral of the Invoices containing Gram and other Articles, the Charges of lading which are blended together; ſo that on all ſuch Invoices, to aſcertain the exact Coſt of the Rice it would be neceſſary to compute by the Rule of Proportion, the Charge of lading each particular Article contained in thoſe Invoices; a Mode which is at beſt but vague, which could not be followed without much Loſs of Time, and which might not produce any material Difference in an Average of the Whole; therefore beg Leave to ſuggeſt to the Honble. Board the Expediency of my confining this Account to thoſe Invoices which contain merely Rice; and that it may likewiſe not be extended to what was laden on Mr. Touchet's Veſſels, as that would prevent me from completing it, until it was aſcertained what was further due to Mr. Touchet for the additional Freight of Eight Annas per Bag, agreed to be given to him for what was actually delivered by him at Madras. (*b*)

" I have, &c.
(Signed) " Wm Larkins,
Acc^{t} Genl."

" Fort William,
Accomptant General's Office,
the 15th March 1783.

(Signed at the End of the Conſultation)
" Warren Haſtings,
Edwd Wheler,
John Macpherſon,
John Stables."

Read, alſo, from Book 743, the following Letter from Lord Macartney to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors, dated October 31ſt, 1781. (Book not paged).

" Gentlemen, Fort St. George, October 31ſt, 1781.

☞ [" Since cloſing our Packet, the Nymph Sloop of War arrived from Bengal, and brought me the annexed Letters, which I now forward to you. It is with great Pleaſure that I congratulate you on this Change of our Affairs in that Country, and on the agreeable Proſpect that now appears from thence.]

§ (" I am happy to do Juſtice to the Governor General and Council of Bengal, for their great " Exertions in ſupplying us with Money and Proviſions. To theſe Exertions I conſider the Pre- " ſervation of this Settlement to be in a great Meaſure owing.")

" I have the Honour to be, with great Reſpect,
" Gentlemen,

" To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Hon. Eaſt India Company.

" Your moſt obedient, and moſt faithful humble Servant,
Macartney." (*c*)

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCVI. (*b*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXXX.
(*c*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCVI.

To

To ſhew the Sentiments of the Court of Directors as to Agency, and accounting upon Honour, in order to rebut the Evidence given by the Counſel for the Defendant, that there were other Agencies beſides not accounted for upon Vouchers,

Read, by Conſent of the Counſel for the Defendant, from a printed Book, indorſed, "Papers relative to Benares Preſents, Farruckabad Revenues, Contracts, Vol. VI," the following Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Bengal, dated 23d December 1778:

"Par. 120. On Reference to your Proceedings, we find, that when you came to this Determination, Propoſals were before you to perform the Service in queſtion for 27,251 Rupees per Annum leſs than the Offers made by Lieutenant Colonel Parker. Mr. Francis and General Clavering thought you were bound to accept the loweſt Propoſals, with good Security for Performance; but Mr. Barwell being of Opinion, that, if Lieutenant Colonel Parker would deliver in Bills upon Honour, a Commiſſion of 15 per Cent. ſhould be allowed him thereon for his Trouble; and the Governor General concurring in Mr Barwell's Propoſition, it of courſe became a Reſolution of the Board; and in conſequence of this Reſolution, General Clavering juſtly obſerves, 'That every good Effect, which the Court of Directors expected from advertiſing for Contracts, ſeem entirely defeated.'

"121. Inſtead of Lieutenant Colonel Parker's Offers being the loweſt, they were the higheſt. He could not on thoſe Terms obtain the Contract; you therefore determine to reject all Propoſals, and to grant him 15 per Cent. upon his Diſburſements, without requiring any other Check or Voucher for the ſame than his own Honour.

"122. When Lieutenant Colonel Parker propoſed to ſuperintend the Repairs by Agency, he requeſted 25 per Cent. for his Trouble, or ſuch leſs Sum as ſhould be ſettled by the Board, by whoſe Determination he declares he will implicitly abide: But the Board having agreed to allow only 15 per Cent. he then declines the Propoſal; ſays, he is unable, without perſonal Inſpection into the Charges and Conduct of his Agents, to pledge his Honour for the Amount of the real Expence incurred, and informs you that his principal Reaſon for ſoliciting the Continuance of the Contract was, becauſe he had a conſiderable Quantity of Stores on Hand; and that as Mr. Vanderheyden had offered to take them off his Hands, provided he might enjoy the Terms offered to Colonel Parker, he hoped you would indulge him with Liberty to relinquiſh the Truſt in Favour of that Gentleman, which would enable Colonel Parker to attend to the more indiſpenſable Duties of his Military Station; whereupon you immediately reſolve on the Meaſure, and require Mr. Vanderheyden to accept the Offer.

"123. As the Caſe now ſtands, the Honour of Mr. Vanderheyden is to be taken for the Juſtneſs of his Bills; and it is evidently become his Intereſt to expend as much Money as poſſible on the Cantonments, becauſe he draws a Commiſſion of 15 per Cent. on his Diſburſements. We do not mean to arraign the Integrity of the preſent Agent, but we ſhall ever diſallow all Modes of conducting publick Buſineſs on Principles which make the Honour of the Agent the Criterion of the Amount of his Diſburſements, and render his Intereſt incompatible with Frugality, and conſequently with the Welfare of the Company.

"124. We therefore direct, That the Agency of Mr. Vanderheyden, on the Principles abovementioned, be forthwith diſcontinued, and that you again advertiſe for Propoſals to keep the Cantonments in Repair by Contract, with good Security for Performance, unleſs you ſhall be convinced it may be better performed, and at leſs Expence, by Agency; and in ſuch Caſe, the Agent's Emoluments muſt ariſe from Savings made in conducting the Buſineſs committed to his Care, and on no Account be calculated upon the Amount of his Expenditures." (a)

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That they had here cloſed their Evidence in Reply upon the Article of Contracts.—That they would next proceed to the Subject of the Defendant's Circumſtances; and, to rebut the Evidence produced by him to that Point, they would read a Letter from the Defendant to the Court of Directors, dated 11th of November 1773, to ſhew, that, in his own Opinion, a very few Years Poſſeſſion of the Government would enable him to retire with an ample Fortune.

The ſame, by Conſent of the Counſel for the Defendant, was read from a Book, intituled, "Fifth Report from the Committee of Secrecy appointed to enquire into the Cauſes of the War in the Carnatic, and of the Condition of the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in thoſe Parts," as follows:

"Appendix, N° 5.

"Copy of a Letter from Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor of Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, dated 11th November 1773.

"To the Honble. the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Indies.

"Honourable Sirs, "Fort William, 11th November 1773.

"1. I have been duly honoured with your Letter of the 16th April by the Harcourt, and Duplicate of the ſame by the Egmont.

(a) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXXXI.

"2. I am

" 2. I am at a Loſs for Words to convey the Senſe which I entertain of the honourable Terms in which you have been pleaſed to expreſs your Approbation of my Services. While my Gratitude is excited by theſe Inſtances of your Kindneſs, I feel my Zeal encouraged by the Aſſurances which you have been pleaſed to afford me of your continued Protection; my beſt Expreſſion of Thanks for both muſt be made by my future Conduct, which (if I know my own Heart) will never be drawn by any Bias, however powerful, from the Purſuits of your Intereſts; nor do I wiſh or aſpire to any Reward ſuperior to your Applauſe.

" 3. While I indulge the Pleaſure which I receive from the paſt Succeſſes of my Endeavours, I own I cannot refrain from looking back with a Mixture of Anxiety on the Omiſſions by which I am ſenſible I may ſince have hazarded the Diminution of your Eſteem. All my Letters, addreſſed to your Honourable Court, and to the Secret Committee, repeat the ſtrongeſt Promiſes of proſecuting the Enquiries into the Conduct of your Servants, which you had been pleaſed to commit particularly to my Charge. You will readily perceive that I muſt have been ſincere in thoſe Declarations, ſince it would have argued great Indiſcretion to have made them, had I foreſeen my Inability to perform them. I find myſelf now under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of avowing that Inability; at the ſame Time I will boldly take upon me to affirm, that, on whomſoever you might have delegated that Charge, and by whatever Powers it might have been accompanied, it would have been ſufficient to occupy the entire Attention of thoſe who were entruſted with it, and even with all the Aids of Leiſure and Authority, would have proved ineffectual. I dare appeal to the public Records, to the Teſtimony of thoſe who have Opportunities of knowing, me, and even to the Detail which the public Voice can report of the paſt Acts of this Government, that my Time has been neither idly nor uſeleſsly employed; yet ſuch are the Cares and Embarraſſments of this various State, that although much may be done, much more, even in Matters of Moment, muſt neceſſarily remain neglected. To ſelect from the miſcellaneous Heap, which each Day's Exigencies preſent to our Choice, thoſe Points on which the general Welfare of your Affairs moſt eſſentially depends, to provide Expedients for future Advantages, and guard againſt probable Evils, are all that your Adminiſtration can faithfully promiſe to perform for your Service, with their united Labours, moſt diligently exerted. They cannot look back without ſacrificing the Objects of their immediate Duty, which are thoſe of your Intereſts to endleſs Reſearches, which can produce no real Good, and may expoſe your Affairs to all the ruinous Conſequences of perſonal Malevolence both here and at Home.

" 4. May I be permitted, in all Deference and Submiſſion to your Commands, to offer it as my Opinion, that whatever may have been the Conduct of Individuals, or even of the collective Members of your former Adminiſtrations, the Blame is not ſo much imputable to them, as to the Want of a Principle of Government adequate to its Subſtance, and a coercive Power to enforce it. The Extent of Bengal, and its poſſible Reſources, are equal to thoſe of moſt States in Europe. Its Difficulties are greater than thoſe of any, becauſe it wants both an eſtabliſhed Form and Powers of Government, deriving its actual Support from the unremitted Labour and perſonal Exertion of Individuals in Power, inſtead of the vital Influence which flows through the Channels of a regular Conſtitution, and imperceptibly animates every Part of it. Our Conſtitution is no where to be traced but in ancient Charters, which were framed for the Juriſdiction of your trading Settlements, the Sales of your Exports, and the Proviſion of your Annual Inveſtment. I need not obſerve how incompetent theſe muſt prove for the Government of a great Kingdom, and for the Preſervation of its Riches from private Violence and Embezzlement.

" 5. Among your Servants, who for a Courſe of Years have been left at large in the Poſſeſſion of ſo tempting a Depoſit, it is not to be wondered at, that many have applied it to the Advancement of their own Fortunes; or, that thoſe who were poſſeſſed of Abilities to introduce a Syſtem of better Order ſhould have been drawn along by the general Current:—Since few Men are endowed with ſo large a Share of public Virtue as to ſacrifice their Intereſts, Peace, and ſocial Feelings, to it, and to begin the Work of Reformation on themſelves.

" 6. I ſhould not have preſumed to expatiate on a Subject of this Nature, although my own Juſtification has made it in ſome Meaſure neceſſary, but, that your late Advices have given Hopes that we ſhall ſpeedily be furniſhed with your Inſtructions for eſtabliſhing a Syſtem of Law and Polity, which we hitherto want. Whenever this Work ſhall be accompliſhed on a Foundation of Conſiſtency and Permanency, I will venture to foretell, from the Knowledge which I have of the general Habits and Manners of your Servants, that you will hear as few Inſtances of Licentiouſneſs among them as among the Members of any Community in the Britiſh Empire. As this, whenever attempted, muſt neceſſarily be a Work of Time, I intreat your Permiſſion to ſubmit to your Conſideration ſuch Defects in your preſent Syſtem as my Experience has ſuggeſted to me, and I hope my Intention will be judged with Candour, although my own Ambition may be gratified by the Regulations which I wiſh to recommend.

" 7. I ſhall offer but Two Points to your Notice; One is, the rapid Succeſſion of your Governors; the other, the undefined Powers of the reſpective Members of your Adminiſtration:—Both are productive of the ſame ill Effects; a Want of Vigour and Conſiſtency in public Meaſures, and a general Diffidence and the conſequent Spirit of Intrigue in thoſe whoſe Intereſts of Services are by any Mode of Relation connected with our Government.

" 8. Theſe

" 8. These well-known Infirmities in our Conſtitution were frequently alluded to by the Vizier in the late Conferences which I had with him at Benares. He lamented the perpetual Hazard to which he was expoſed, of loſing the Engliſh Friendſhip by the continual Changes of their Chiefs, who were no ſooner known to him, and a Confidence eſtabliſhed with them, than they were recalled, and others ſubſtituted in their Stead, whoſe Tempers he was to ſtudy, and whoſe Affections he was to conciliate anew, and then to loſe them as he had loſt their Predeceſſors, and have the ſame fruitleſs Labour to repeat for ever. He once aſked me in plain Terms, what Aſſurances I could give him that new Conditions would not be required of him; or, that thoſe for which I ſhould have pledged the Faith of the Company, ſhould not be eluded by a new Act of Government, if Six Members of the Council ſhould at any Time propoſe an Infraction of the Treaty, and Four only joined me in oppoſing it?

" 9. The Powers of the Governor, although ſuppoſed to be great, are in Reality little more than thoſe of any Individual in his Council. Their Compliance, his own Abilities, or a ſuperior Share of Attention, and the Opinion that he poſſeſſes extraordinary Powers, may give him the Effect of them, and an Aſcendant over his Aſſociates in the Adminiſtration; but a Moment's Conſideration is ſufficient to diſcover the Nakedneſs of his Authority, and to level him with the Reſt: Happily I find myſelf ſufficiently ſecured againſt ſuch Effects. The Notice with which you have diſtinguiſhed my Services, the Injunctions which you have laid on the other Members of the Board to afford me their Support, and the Degree of Reſponſibility which you have been pleaſed to attribute to my particular Conduct, have contributed to ſtrengthen my Hands againſt any improper Oppoſition. At the ſame Time I muſt do the Gentlemen of the Board the Juſtice to declare that I have found in them ſo cordial a Diſpoſition to co-operate with me in every Meaſure for the publick Good, that I feel no Want of extraordinary Powers for myſelf; nor, under ſuch favourable Circumſtances, is it my Wiſh to poſſeſs them. I mention this Want only as a Defect in the Service, which is rendered ſtill more important by the falſe Opinion that the principal Authority reſts conſtitutionally in the Hands of the Preſident, when, in Effect, it is merely accidental.

" 10. To draw the Line between him and the other Members of the Adminiſtration, and to define the Powers which may be entruſted to his Charge, would not be an eaſy Taſk. In me it may be deemed aſſuming, yet I conceive it to be my Duty, becauſe I am convinced that the future Proſperity, and even the Being of the Company and the national Intereſts in this great Kingdom, depend upon it. The diſtant and ſlow Interpoſition of the Supreme Power, which is lodged in your Hands, cannot apply the Remedies to the Diſorders which may ariſe in your State. A Principle of Vigour, Activity, and Deciſion, muſt reſt ſomewhere: In a Body of Men entruſted with it, its Efficacy is loſt by being too much divided.

" 11. It is liable to ſtill worſe Conſequences, the leſs the Number is of which the Body conſiſts, becauſe the Majority is eaſier formed. Fixed to a ſingle Point only, it can command Confidence, and enſure Conſiſtency. I am compelled to affirm, becauſe I know not by what Arguments to prove what appears to me a ſelf-evident Maxim.

" 12. On the other Hand, there is a Danger that ſuch a Power may be abuſed, unleſs powerful Checks be provided to counteract the Miſapplication of it. Theſe I leave to your Wiſdom to form, if the Modification of it which I ſhall propoſe ſhall be found inadequate to the Purpoſe. I will not take up more of your Attention on this Subject, but proceed to deſcribe the Points of Diſtinction which appear to me neceſſary for aſcertaining the reſpective Provinces of the Council, the Select Committee, and the Preſident.

" 1ſt, The Select Committee ſhall have the Power of making Peace and War, and of determining all Meaſures reſpecting both, independant of the Council at large; but they ſhall enter into no Treaty of Alliance, whether Offenſive or Defenſive, for a longer Duration than Two Years, without a ſpecial Authority from the Honourable the Court of Directors. Every ſuch Treaty ſhall be communicated to the Council at large, as ſoon as it conveniently may be, that their Opinion upon it may be tranſmitted with it to the Court of Directors.

" 2d, It ſhall nevertheleſs be allowable for the Preſident to bring any Matter before the Council at large, although included within the foregoing Limitations, and the Deciſion of the Council thereon ſhall be valid and binding on the Select Committee; but no other Member of the Committee ſhall be allowed the ſame Privilege.

" 3d, The Preſident ſhall have the Privilege of acting by his own ſeparate Authority on ſuch urgent and extraordinary Caſes as ſhall in his Judgement require it, notwithſtanding any Deciſion of the Council, or of the Committee, paſſed thereon.

" On every ſuch Occaſion the Preſident ſhall record his Reſolution to act in the Manner above ſpecified, in virtue of the Power thus veſted in him, and ſhall expreſsly declare that he charges himſelf with the whole Reſponſibility.

" 4th, All Civil Appointments within the Provinces ſhall be made by the Board at large; but the Preſident ſhall be empowered of his own Authority to prevent any particular Appointment, and to recall any Perſon not being a Member of the Board from his Station, even without a Reaſon aſſigned. All Appointments beyond the Provinces, and all Military Appointments which are not in the regular Line of Promotion, ſhall be made by the Preſident alone.

" 13. I ſhall forbear to comment on the above Propoſitions; if juſt and proper, their Utility will be ſelf-apparent. One Clauſe only in the laſt Article may require ſome Explanation, namely,

the Power propoſed for the Governor, of recalling any Perſon from his Station, ' without aſſigning a Reaſon for it.' In the Charge of Oppreſſion, although ſupported by the Cries of the People, and the moſt authentick Repreſentations, it is yet impoſſible, in moſt Caſes, to obtain legal Proofs of it; and unleſs the diſcretionary Power, which I have recommended, be ſomewhere lodged, the Aſſurance of Impunity from any formal Inquiry will baffle every Order of the Board, as, on the other Hand, the Fear of the Conſequences will reſtrain every Man within the Bounds of his Duty, if he knows himſelf liable to ſuffer by the Effects of a ſingle Controul.

" 14. I beg Leave to return to the Firſt Subject herein offered to your Conſideration, by declaring, That as I have no Wiſh in Life equal to that of being uſeful in the Sphere which has been allotted me, ſo it is my fixed Reſolution to devote my Services to the Honourable Company ſo long as your Pleaſure and my Health will allow me: And I offer it as my humble Opinion, that on whomſoever you ſhall think fit to beſtow the Place which I now hold in your Service, it will be adviſable to fix him in it for a long Period of Time. I have already mentioned the principal Evils which ariſe from the too frequent Change of your Governors; I will beg Leave to add another in which I ſhall need your Candour to obviate any Miſconſtructions of it to my own Prejudice.

" 15. The Firſt Command of a State ſo extenſive as that of Bengal, is not without Opportunities of private Emolument; and although the Allowance which your Bounty has liberally provided for your Servants, may be reaſonably expected to fix the Bounds of their Deſires, yet you will find it extremely difficult to reſtrain Men from profiting by other Means, who look upon their Appointment as the Meaſure of a Day, and who, from the Uncertainty of their Condition, ſee no Room for any Acquiſition but of Wealth, ſince Reputation, and the Conſequences which follow the ſucceſsful Conduct of great Affairs, are only to be attained in a Courſe of Years: Under ſuch Circumſtances, however rigid your Orders may be, or however ſupported, I am afraid that in moſt Inſtances they will produce no other Fruits than either avowed Diſobedience, or the worſt Extreme of Falſehood and Hypocriſy.

" Theſe are not the Principles which ſhould rule the Conduct of Men whom you have conſtituted the Guardians of your Property, and Checks on the Morals and Fidelity of others. The Care of Self-preſervation will naturally ſuggeſt the Neceſſity of ſeizing the Opportunity of preſent Power, when the Duration of it is conſidered as limited to the uſual Term of Three Years, and of applying it to the Proviſion of a future Independency; therefore every Renewal of this Term is liable to prove a reiterated Oppreſſion.

" 16. It is perhaps owing to the Cauſes which I have deſcribed, and a Proof of the Exiſtence that this Appointment has been, for ſome Years paſt, ſo eagerly ſolicited, and ſo eaſily reſigned.

" There are yet other Inconveniencies attendant on this Habit, and perhaps an Inveſtigation of them all would lead to endleſs Diſcoveries. Every Man whom your Choice has honoured with ſo diſtinguiſhed a Truſt, ſeeks to merit Approbation, and acquire an Eclat by Innovations, for which the wild Scene before him affords ample and juſtifiable Occaſion. But Innovations of real Uſe require a Length of Time, and the unremitted Application of their original Principles to perfect them. Their immediate Effects are often hurtful, and their intended Benefits remote, or virtually diffuſed through ſuch concealed Channels, that their Source is not eaſy to be traced. Of this Nature are the late Regulations in your Revenue Cuſtoms, and in the Commerce of the Country, which have been attended with an immediate Loſs in the Collections, and in the Price of your Inveſtment, and it will require a long and intricate Train of Reaſoning to prove that the future Increaſe of Population, of National Wealth, of Revenue, and Trade, ſhould ſuch be the happy Effects of theſe Expedients, were really produced by them. But who that looks only for preſent Applauſe, or preſent Credit, would hazard both for remote Advantages, of which another might arrogate the Merit, and aſſume the Reward? Or who will labour with equal Perſeverance in the Accompliſhment of Meaſures projected by others, as of thoſe of which he was himſelf the Contriver?

" 17. Although I diſclaim the Conſideration of my own Intereſt in theſe Speculations, and flatter myſelf that I proceed upon more liberal Grounds; yet I am proud to avow the Feelings of an honeſt Ambition that ſtimulates me to aſpire at the Poſſeſſion of my preſent Station for Years to come. Thoſe who know my natural Turn of Mind, will not aſcribe this to ſordid Views. A very few Years Poſſeſſion of the Government would undoubtedly enable me to retire with a Fortune amply fitted to the Meaſure of my Deſires, were I to conſult only my Eaſe; but, in my preſent Situation, I feel my Mind expand to ſomething greater;—I have catched the Deſire of Applauſe in publick Life. The important Tranſactions in which I have been engaged, and I wiſh to ſee them take complete Effect; the publick Approbation which you have been pleaſed to ſtamp on them; and the Eſtimation which that cannot fail to give me in the general Opinion of Mankind; lead me to aim at deſerving more; and I wiſh to dedicate all my Time, Health, and Labour, to a Service which has been ſo flattering in its Commencement.

" 18. Such are my Views; and ſuch my Sentiments; I expoſe them without Reſerve, becauſe I am conſcious that you will find nothing unworthy in them, whatever Opinion you may form of their Expediency.

" 19 I ſhall

"I shall wait your Determination with becoming Expectation, but without Anxiety; nor shall I ever less esteem the Favours I have already received, because others are withheld which it may be either not expedient, or impracticable to grant.

"I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,
Honourable Sirs,
your most obedient and most humble Servant,
"Warren Hastings."

The Managers for the Commons stated, That certain Certificates of the Inhabitants of the different Provinces in Bengal, in Favour of the Defendant's Character and Conduct during the Period of his Government, having been produced by the Counsel in his Defence, they should next proceed to prove what the Nature, Circumstances, and Situation, of the Inhabitants really were, to shew the Impossibility of the above Certificates having been obtained bona fide from them: And First, in Answer to the Certificate of the Merchants, they would shew in what State the Defendant left the Trade of the Country.

Then the Witness produced a Book, intituled, 'Mr. Barlow's Report upon the Trade, Mint, and Customs of Benares, with an Appendix; also, Minute and Resolution of the Right Honourable the Governor General, in Council, thereon.'

Read, by Consent of the Counsel for the Defendant, the following Extract of a Consultation of the 26th December 1787, beginning at Page 5 of the same Book.

"In consequence of the new Arrangements in 1781, when the rich Goods of Bengal came to be taxed at the Rate of 5 per Cent. on the enhanced Valuation of the Benares Book of Rates, the Merchants found themselves charged with a Duty of upwards of 100 Rupees ℔ Bullock Load, instead of 20 or 25, the Sum which they had formerly paid. This Increase of Duty was rendered more insupportable by a Variety of oppressive Exactions made by Superintendants of the Customs, some Account of which appears in the Correspondence between Mr. Playdill and Mr. Fowke, inserted in Appendix, N° 6. The Exporters of Raw Silk and Silk Piece Goods were the principal Sufferers; and either discontinued their Trade in these Articles, or conveyed them, at great additional Risk and Expence, over the Southern Hills in Behar, by which the Exports and Returns were considerably diminished, and the Duties lost to the Rajah.

"Mr. Markham, the late Resident at Benares, in consequence of the Representations of the Merchants, was induced to recommend a Reduction of the Duties on Raw Silk from 5 to 2½ ℔ Cent. in a Letter, dated 20th March 1782. The Honble. Board, convinced of the Propriety of the Measure, consented to the Reduction; and, at the Recommendation of Mr. Hastings, in his Letter of the 21st October 1784, extended it to the Silk Piece Goods of Bengal. The Principles on which this Remission was granted, I conceive to have been founded on the best commercial Policy, namely, that it is for the Interest of a State to encourage the Exportation of its Manufactures, even in a greater Degree than its raw or unwrought Commodities. From the Custom House Receipts, however, (Appendix N° 1, Page 1st), your Lordship will perceive that the Duties on Silk Piece Goods have still been continued at 5 ℔ Cent.; the Orders for the Reduction of the Duties in Raw Silk also have been equally disregarded, all Merchants, the Sunnasses and Iraokees excepted, still paying the original Duties of 5 per Cent. on the Benares Book of Rates; nor was the Reduction granted to the above Tribes, until Two Years after the Promulgation of the Orders of the Board; and even then not in consequence of those Orders, but because the Rajah's Naib, or Deputy, at last discovered that he suffered a great pecuniary Loss from persisting in the Disobedience of them.

"The principal Merchants who trade from Bengal to the Decan are called Sunnasses, a religious Set remarkable for their Wealth, and for their Integrity in all commercial Transactions. Those who reside at Benares and in the Company's Dominions purchase the Goods in Bengal, and transport them to Mirzapore, where they sell or deliver them to Merchants of their own Sect, who resort annually for this Purpose from the Decan. Upon the Establishment of the Custom House in 1781, the Sunnasses gave up their Trade in the Benares Country, declaring that the Duty of 5 per Cent. on the enhanced Prices of the Book of Rates absorbed almost the Whole of their Profits. In 1784, finding that they suffered great Loss and Inconvenience from transporting their Goods over the Hills, they petitioned the Rajah's Naib, or Deputy, Juggut deo Sing, for some Remission of the Duties. It was accordingly agreed that they should pay 2½ ℔ Cent. on Raw Silk, and 5 ℔ Cent. on Piece Goods, calculated on the Price inserted in the Moorshedabad Rowanah, or Custom House Pass; and that the Duties on their Trade should be collected by a separate Darogah, or Superintendant. A Copy of the Petition of these Merchants, (and of the Irakees who shortly after obtained the same Privilege), and the Answer of the Naibs, Juggut deo Sing and Ajaib Sing, appear in Appendix, No. 7, 8; and in Appendix, No. 9, a Calculation of the Duties on a Bullock Load of Raw Silk and Piece Goods, as now paid by these Merchants,

chants, and in the Time of Chyte Sing. Previous to the preſenting of the above Petition, they were charged 5 per Cent. on the Benares Price, which amounted to upwards of 100 Rupees per Bullock Load, excluſive of other Ceſſes, being near Five Times the Amount of what they paid before the Eſtabliſhment of the Cuſtom Houſe in 1781. The ſalutary Effect of the Remiſſion of 2½ per Cent. on Raw Silk, will appear, from the rapid Increaſe of the Trade of the Sonnaſſees in the following Years: During 8 Months of the Firſt Year 1191, or 1783-4, their Exports and Imports amounted to 4,71,166 15 6, of which 1,75,784 was Raw Silk: In the Second Year, 1784-5, to 9,89,618 12 9, and the Raw Silk to 4,11,941 13: In the Third Year, 1785-6, they increaſed to 12,43,112 13 6, and the Raw Silk to 4,28,520 14: And during the 11 Months of the Current Year, 1786-7, the Total of their Exports and Imports amounts to 16,14,795 9 6, of which 7,58,152 4 6 is Raw Silk.

" Upon my Arrival at Benares, I ſent for the leading Men of this Fraternity, and upon enquiring, found, that, excluſive of the above Duties of 2½ and 5 per Cent. that their Trade was ſtill burthened with many unauthorized and impolitic Exactions, the Subject of their Complaints to the late Governor General Mr. Haſtings, in the Year 1784, but which have never been redreſſed, notwithſtanding the Orders of Government for that Purpoſe.

" The principal of theſe Exactions are the double Duties paid at Mirzapore. In order to explain this, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that the Merchants of the Decan and Bengal ſeldom go beyond Mirzapore. At this Place they meet, and, having diſpoſed of their Merchandize, return to their reſpective Countries. By the 4th Article of the Regulations, Appendix No. 10, (of which all Officers of the Cuſtoms have a Copy), it is ordered, " that Rowanas granted at either of the Cuſtom Houſes of Gazepore, Benares, or Mirzapore, ſhall ſerve to paſs Goods from one Extremity of the Province to the other, either by Land or by Water, and that the Officers of the other Cuſtom Houſes, and at the Out-Stations, muſt endorſe the Rowanahs, and diſpatch the Goods, without demanding any other Duty or Fee whatever." The Officers at Mirzapore, however, collect a Duty on each Bullock, agreeable to the reduced Rates of Chyte Sing's Time, (Vide Appendix, No. 11), from the Merchants of the Decan, who bring the Goods to Mirzapore, and immediately after, the Cuſtom Houſe Duty of 5 per Cent. from the Merchants of Benares and Bengal, by whom they are purchaſed. In the ſame Manner the Raw Silk, Piece Goods, &c. exported from Bengal, firſt pay the Cuſtom Houſe Duty at Benares or Gazipore, and when ſold to the Merchants of the Decan, are again fixed with a Duty on each Bullock Load at Mirzapore and its ſubordinate Stations of the Hulleah Soon Gurrah, &c. (Appendix, No. 12), in expreſs Contradiction to the obvious Meaning of the above Orders, which is thus conſtrued to authoriſe the Exaction of Duties on the ſame Goods, both upon their Arrival and Diſpatch.

" The late Governor General Mr. Haſtings, in his Letter to the Honble. Board, at 21ſt October 1784, obſerves, that his Regulations of 1781 had become obſolete. The Regulations of 1784 alſo have met with the ſame Fate. The Collections on empty Boats prohibited by the 11th Article, (Appendix, No. 10), are ſtill continued, as well as a Variety of other Fees and Exactions inſerted in Appendix No. 13, 14, 15; the 10th Article reſpecting Cotton, the 9th relating to New Rowanahs, being granted Duty-free, have experienced the ſame Diſregard. The 2d and moſt important Article, prohibiting the farming of the Cuſtoms agreeable to the former Practice, has alſo been broken through; for I find that a conſiderable Number of the Out-Stations, particularly in the Sircar of Benares, have been annually let to farm. (Appendix, No. 4, Page 46.) Theſe Deviations from the Orders of Government affect all other Merchants as well as the Sunnaſſees, and alſo every Article of Trade.

" The Sunnaſſees however are ſubject to other Exactions peculiar to themſelves. A conſiderable Part of their Returns from Nagapore and other Countries of the Decan are made in Specie. This is remitted from Benares to Moorſhedabad to purchaſe freſh Cargoes of Raw Silk, Piece Goods, Broad Cloth, Copper and Spices. Koſhaul Chund and Munnoo Loll now farm the Privilege of negotiating theſe Bills from the Rajah, for 600 Rupees per Annum, under the Name of the Sonah Mohaul, or Office for collecting Duties on Gold. This Office was firſt inſtituted by Rajah Bulwunt Sing, at the Solicitation of one Torah Paaker. At that Period the Sunnaſſees carried on a very conſiderable Trade to Nypaul in the Piece Goods of Bengal, in Return for which they annually imported Gold Bullion to the Amount of Four or Five Lacs of Rupees. Upon this Gold, Torah Paaker obtained Permiſſion to levy a Duty, under the Pretence of acting as Broker for the Sale of it. In the Courſe of a few Years however the Broker was converted into a Farmer, and various Perſons rented the Duties from the Rajah. About the Year 1763, when the late Pertee Narain Rajah of Goorha was called in by the Inhabitants of Nypaul, to depoſe Typrekaas Rajah of Kaut Maundoo, he ſeized the Property of ſome of the principal Sunnaſſee Merchants; in conſequence of which the whole Fraternity abandoned the Trade of the Country. The Importation of Gold was of Courſe ſtopt; but the Farmers of the Duties, by a Perverſion of the Inſtitution of the Office, obtained Permiſſion to levy a Tax upon all the Specie remitted by the Sunnaſſees through the Banking Houſes of Benares. The Mode of levying this Tax is as oppreſſive as it is unprecedented. The Bankers are forbid to grant Bills to the Sunnaſſees, except through the Sonah Mahul. When a Sunnaſſee therefore is deſirous of taking up a Bill on Moorſhadabad, he applies to the Farmer, who ſettles the Exchange privately with the Banker, and then charges the Merchant according to the Rate he imagines he can oblige him to pay. The Merchants expreſſed the

the higheſt Diſguſt at this Impoſition, and earneſtly ſolicited the Abolition of it, as being an additional Tax upon their Trade of at leaſt One per Cent.

" The following are the Requeſts delivered to me by the Sunnaſſee Merchants:

" Firſt, That the Collections made by the Sonah Mehul, or Gold Office, be aboliſhed; and that in future they be permitted to negotiate their Bills in the ſame Manner as other Merchants.

" Second, That the Orders of the Honble. Board for the Reduction of the Duties on Silk Piece Goods to 2½ per Cent. be inforced.

" Third, That their Goods brought to Bengal to be ſold at Mirzapore, after paying the Cuſtom Houſe Duties at Gazipore or Benares, may not be ſubject to a Second Duty at Mirzapore, when ſold to the Merchants of the Decan; and that the Officers of the Cuſtoms at the above Place be enjoined to endorſe their Rowannahs and diſpatch their Goods, without demanding any other Fee or Duty whatſoever, agreeable to the Fourth Article of the Regulations of 1784.

" Fourth, That the unauthorized Duty of Six Rupees Four Annas on all Boats hired to tranſport their Goods from Mirzapore to Bengal, be aboliſhed.

" Fifth, That the Dury of Six Annas per Bullock, collected at Hullah on Goods exported from Mirzapore to Nagpore in Berar be aboliſhed.

" Sixth, That, on the weighing of their Silk they are obliged to give Five and Thirty Skeins per Bullock to the Officers of the Cuſtoms, an Exaction which they hope will be aboliſhed.

" Seventh, That the Fee of One Rupee Four Annas, collected in Marching their Boats, be in future prohibited.

" Eighth, That the Cutwaal, or Officer of the Police of Mirzapore, be enjoined to protect their Property from Robbers.

" Ninth, That the Duties on the Shawl Goods, brought from Kaſhmer, be collected according to the Rates of the Bujuk or Invoice, under the Sales of the Arteeas, or Brokers of Kaſhmir, as is the Cuſtom in all other Countries through which they paſs.

" The Eight firſt Requeſts contain nothing more than what Government have already granted, nor would your Lordſhip have been troubled with this Second Application, had the Officers of the Cuſtoms conformed to their Orders. With reſpect to the laſt, in order to encourage the Kaſhmer Trade, which has been upon the Decline for ſeveral Years paſt, owing to the Tyranny of Azaad Khan, the late Subadar of that Province, and alſo to the heavy Exactions to which it has been ſubject in the Vizier's Country and Benares, I would recommend that the Duties on all Shawle Goods be reduced to 2½ per Cent. but the Valuation of the Goods to be made in the ſame manner as that of all Articles of Foreign Produce, and of which I ſhall treat more fully under [illegible]."

" The [illegible]ing Juſtice at Mirzapore, is by no Means favorable to Commerce. This [illegible] executed by a Perſon who farms it of the Rajah. I could never meet with any [illegible] proceedings of this Court; but I underſtand that when the Cauſe is ſettled, the [illegible] to interchange Releaſes, and the Perſon gaining the Cauſe pays Four Annas [illegible] on the Amount of the Claim. It is unneceſſary to remark upon the little Confidence which the Merchants can have upon the Deciſion of a Court thus conſtituted, and how ill [illegible] to eſtabliſh thoſe Ideas of the Security of Property, ſo neceſſary to the Proſperity [illegible].

" [illegible] and Exactions are levied by the Officers of the Cuſtoms at Gazipore, Benares, and [illegible] at Mirzapore. At Gazipore (Vide Appendix, No. 15), the Darogah, or Superintendant [illegible] appear to be exorbitant; nor have I been able to learn by what Authority they were eſtabliſhed. The per Cottage collected on the Piece Goods at Koopah and Mow, (Two Capital Marts in the Vizier's Dominions), may rather be conſidered as a Duty than a Fee.

" The Byopaarries who traded to the above Places forſook the Gazipore Road, in conſequence of their Cloths being taxed at the Rate of Five per Cent. inſtead of ſo much on the Bullock Load, as had been cuſtomary previous to the Arrangements of 1781. In order to induce them to return, the Rajah remitted them Half the Duties. Though I approve of the Principle on which this Remiſſion was granted, yet the Mode appears to be liable to great Objections. I ſhould conceive that every Regulation, however arbitrary enacted by the Supreme Power in a State, ſhould be conſidered as immutable, until abrogated by that Power. If One Perſon, whether Native or European, is allowed to alter the Laws, even though for the Benefit of the Subject, another may aſſume the ſame Authority for a different Purpoſe; the Rights of the Merchants will then depend, not upon the Law, but upon the Diſpoſition and Character of the Perſon intruſted with the executive Authority of Government. Theſe partial and irregular Innovations not only weaken the Authority of the original Regulations, but throw a Species of Monopoly into the Hands of thoſe in whoſe Favor they are made, and are therefore highly detrimental to the general Intereſts of Commerce.

" From the 16th Page of Appendix, No. 1, and the 36th Page of Appendix, No. 5, your Lordſhip will obſerve, that the Quantity of the Decan Cotton imported into the Company's Dominions, amounts to Maunds 1,20,676 17½, valued at Rupees 11,66,142 7. The Nagpore Cotton is held in the higheſt Eſtimation; that brought from Jablone and Hyder Nuggur is ſomewhat inferior. From the Variety of Impoſts levied on this Commodity between the Decan and Bengal, it comes to the Conſumer at an Advance of 120 per Cent. on the Prime Coſt. The Average Price of Jablone is from Six to Seven Turrucknaes [illegible] Maund, whereas in [illegible]

in Bengal from 14 to 16 Rupees, though the Seer of Bengal is much lighter, and the Rupee more valuable, than that of Turrackabad. In order to promote the Importation of this Article, the unauthorized Duties and Exactions of Mirzapore ſhould be aboliſhed, the Duties in the Vizier's Country aſcertained, and proper Meaſures taken in order to put a Stop to the Exactions made by the Zemindars on the Banks of the Ganges, between Turruckabad and the Company's Provinces, which have almoſt deprived the Country of the Benefit of that valuable Navigation. The Manufacturers will then procure the ſame Cotton for Nine or Ten Rupees, which now coſts them from 14 to 16 Rupees per Maund.

" The Salt conſumed in the Diſtrict of Benares, and in the Dominions of the Vizier, is brought from Sambre, in the Territories of the Rajahs of Joinagur and Joodhpore. The Average Price of Benares is about 4 : 8 per Maund; the Conſumption however is confined to the better Sort of People. The Salt conſumed by the Poor is called Bubekeh, and is made at Moongrah, Gurwarrah, and Jaffurabad, in Juonpore. The Prejudice that prevails in theſe Countries againſt Bengal Salt would ſoon ſubſide if the Merchants were enabled to ſell it conſiderably cheaper than that brought from Sambre. In order to introduce the Bengal Salt into the upper Provinces, I would recommend that a Drawback of all Duties be granted on Bengal Salt exported beyond the Weſtern Confines of Benares. The Cuſtoms of Benares will ſuffer no material Diminution by this Regulation, the Exports of Bengal Salt beyond the Company's Dominions having hitherto been inconſiderable. This Mode of encouraging the Conſumption of the Bengal Salt, by enabling the Merchants to ſell it cheaper than the Sambre Salt, appears to me preferable to an abſolute Prohibition of the Importation of the latter, which might not wholly accord with the Prejudices of the Natives.

" 2d, Exports.

" Under the Head of Exports I have included only ſuch Articles as are the Produce of the Diſtrict of Benares, and exported for Foreign Conſumption. The following is an Account of the Exports extracted from Appendix No. 1, Page 31.

	To Bengal & Behr	To the Weſt P.	To the Decan.	To the North P.	Total.
Exports from Benares	5,34,723 10 6	5,72,828 1 0	1,12,116 0 3	23,710 7 6	12,43,398 3 3

" Among the Piece Goods exported to Bengal, the Weſtern Provinces, and the Decan, your Lordſhip will perceive that few of them are calculated for the Europe Market; the major Part are of ſmall Breadth and Length, and are manufactured ſolely for the Conſumption of the Natives. The Piece Goods exported to Calcutta conſiſt principally of the following Aſſortments; Muſters of which I have the Honour to tranſmit:

	Tirſholees Sunaats of Gizapore, about equal to Current Rupees.		
	Price unwaſhing Per Corge.	Charges.	Total.
Khuſahs, alſo called Baftas.	87 8 0	8 0 0	95 8 0
Garhahs — —	67 8 0	7 0 0	74 8 0
Imertees — —	60 0 0	6 0 0	66 0 0
Lukhowries — —	46 8 0	5 0 0	58 8 0

" The Khaſahs are manufactured principally in the Diſtrict of Caſimabad, Gungowlee, Havilly Gazipore, Zemaneha, and Ruſſerah, in Sircar Gazipore; the Garhahs in Bulleah, the Iſmertees at Mohummudabad, and the Mulmuls at Iconpore: Samples of each Aſſortment accompanying this Report, with the Prices at which they are at preſent fabricated: Should your Lordſhip think proper to provide an Inveſtment for the Company in the Diſtrict of Benares, the above Cloths may be raiſed conſiderably above their preſent Quality. In the Firſt Year, I ſhould imagine about Three Lacs might be provided without Difficulty; in the Second, Four Lacs; and in the Third, about Five or Six Lacs. Of the various Modes which have been adopted for the Proviſion of the Company's Inveſtment, thoſe which have had the Company's mercantile Intereſt principally in View, have been deemed injurious to the Trade of the Country by excluding the Native Merchants; and thoſe which were calculated to eſtabliſh a Freedom of Commerce have been ſaid to enhance

enhance the Price of the Goods, and to render the Proviſion of them precarious. I ſhould conceive that all Trade carried on by Government muſt be liable to One of theſe Objections. The Cotton Piece Goods manufactured in the Diſtrict of Benares amount annually to about Seven Lacs of Rupees; a conſiderable Part of theſe are conſumed in the Diſtrict, the Remainder are exported. If Government oblige the Weavers to receive Advances, and purchaſe all the Piece Goods with a Capital drawn from the Revenue of the Country; the Merchants who now carry on this Trade muſt conſequently be excluded from it; and, being no longer able to purchaſe Cloths for the Foreign Markets, they muſt either give up the Trade, or ſend Specie to procure thoſe Goods which they formerly purchaſed with the Produce of their Exports. Exclusive of the Ruin of the Merchants, there is every Reaſon to apprehend that the Manufacturers will be ſtill greater Sufferers. The Commercial Reſident, however circumſpect he may be in his own Conduct, cannot command the ſame ſtrict Adherence to the Rules of Equity from the numerous Agents he muſt employ in the Completion of ſo extenſive a Concern. If we may be allowed to judge from paſt Experience in other Places, theſe Men, when deputed into the Country, armed with Perwannahs and Orders, will exclude all other Merchants, not by paying a better Price, but by prohibiting them from purchaſing at all; and the Support they will too often receive, both in thus forcibly monopolizing the Trade, as well as in many other unjuſtifiable Encroachments on the Rights of Manufacturers, will ſoon introduce a Syſtem of commercial Reſtraint, highly detrimental to the Proſperity of this valuable Diſtrict. I muſt obſerve alſo, that the Civil Power at Benares is at preſent lodged in Hands which are too weak to cope with an Authority derived immediately from Government; and that the above Evils will therefore operate in a more extenſive Degree than in the Provinces, where ſome written Laws have been enacted for the Protection of the Weavers, and where the judicial Authority has been ſufficiently ſtrengthened to carry them into Execution.

" If, therefore, the Company's Cloth Inveſtment is to be introduced into the Diſtrict of Benares, inſtead of eſtabliſhing it upon the ſame Footing as in the other Parts of their Territories, I beg Leave to ſubmit it to your Lordſhip's Conſideration whether it would not be expedient to advertiſe for the Purchaſe of them with ready Money. Whatever might be the Event, the great Advantages that are to be expected from this Syſtem, ſhould it prove ſucceſsful, I conceive would juſtify the Experiment. In order to make the Intentions of Government known to the Merchants, Samples of the different Cloths, with the Rates at which they would be received in Calcutta, ſhould be depoſited at the Cuſtom Houſes of Benares, Gazipore, Iconpore, and Mirzapore; where they would be open to the Inſpection of Merchants of every Denomination, both of the Benares Diſtrict, and the Dominions of the Vizier's Country. Should the Proſpect of an immediate Sale and ready Money induce the Merchants to ſell their Goods to the Company in preference to Individuals. Government will procure their Inveſtment at the loweſt Price, without riſking Advances, or ſubjecting themſelves to the Loſs of Intereſt on the Money advanced; the Native Merchants will have their Share in the Trade of the Country; and an effectual Remedy be afforded to all thoſe Evils which have ariſen from the Proviſion of the Inveſtment.

" The only Article at preſent provided for the Company in the Diſtrict of Benares, is the Opium. This Article is provided by Contract. Ramchaund Pundit, the preſent Contractor, has engaged to deliver 560 Cheſts for the Year 1194 Fy, 1786-7, at the Rate of 300 per Cheſt, all Charges included. The Merchants are forbidden to trade in this Article, and the Royots, or Huſbandmen, are enjoined to diſpoſe of it to no one but the Contractor. The Powers delegated by Government to the Contractor, I ſhould conceive, extend no further than to entitle him to the excluſive Privilege of purchaſing all the Opium produced in the Country. The Facility with which this Article may be clandeſtinely diſpoſed of, has obliged the Contractor to take Engagements from the Cultivators when the Poppy is firſt ſown, to deliver a certain Quantity per Begah, at a fixed Rate, with a Penalty for all Deficiencies. This is not only a Monopoly againſt the Merchants, but a great Burden upon the Royots. If any Accident happens to the Poppy Plant, the Ryot is nevertheleſs obliged to make good the Amount of his Engagements, or pay the Penalty. The Price paid to the Ryots is in ſome Places Rupees 2 7, and in others 2 8 A' per Seer, of 96 Sicca Weight. This Price never varies, ſo that in Years of Scarcity, the Cultivator is obliged to ſell his Opium at the ſame Rate as in Years of Plenty, though, in the former, the Grain which he is obliged to purchaſe to feed his Labourers, who, * whatever Fields, and collect the Juice of the Poppy, is equivalent to the Price he gets for his Opium. In the weighing of the Opium, many Extortions are practiſed upon the Ryots, and if the Quantity falls ſhort, they are burdened with Tullubanah, or Fines. The Price of the Opium paid to the Ryots by the Contractor, is not above Half of what it will produce in the Market; and as it is natural for every Man to wiſh to diſpoſe of his Property to the beſt Advantage, I ſhould imagine, that unleſs theſe Powers were aſſumed by the Contractor, he would get but a very ſmall Part of the Opium produced. The Contractor himſelf, however, muſt fulfil his Engagements with Government, or ſubmit to a heavy Penalty, in caſe of Failure. Should theſe Acts of Oppreſſion therefore be attributed to the Contractor, or to the Syſtem adopted for the Proviſion of the Opium? But a ſmall Portion of the Opium produced is conſumed in the Country; moſt of it is bought up for Exportation to the Malay Country and China. If the Net Profit ariſing to Government on the Sale of Opium was to be calculated, and a Duty adequate to the Amount impoſed on its Exportation, I ſhould conceive that

* See in Orig.

that it would be preferable to the preſent Mode of providing it on their own Account by Contract.

" The Saltpetre exported from Benares is manufactured at Barah, near Chowſah; at Kylee, a Town about Five Coſs from Benares, on the Banks of the Ganges; and at Rewtee, in the Sircar of Gazipore, on the Banks of the Dewah. The Prime Coſt is about 1 12 Annas per Maund, and the Quantity made has ſeldom exceeded Twenty thouſand Maunds.

" Imports for Conſumption.

" The Imports for the Conſumption of the Diſtrict of Benares, appears in Appendix, No. 3. Cotton and Silk, and Cotton Piece Goods, form the principal Part of them. Theſe Goods being in great Demand for the Conſumption of the City of Benares, the Proportion this Branch bears to the Exports, will appear by the following Comparative Statement. It is alſo neceſſary to obſerve, that the ſame Modification of the Duties on Raw Silk and Cotton Piece Goods, &c. which I have ſuggeſted in my Remarks on the Firſt Diviſion, are equally applicable to the Imports for Conſumption.

	Bengal & Behr	The Weſtn P.	The Decan.	The Northn P.	Total.
Imports from – –	1,63,254 14 6	1,00,158 11 6	6,34,655 2 0	55,357 13 9	9,53,426 9 9
Exports to – –	5,34,723 10 6	5,72,848 1 0	1,12,116 0 3	23,710 7 6	12,43,398 3 3
Balance – – –	3,71,468 12 0	4,72,689 5 6	5,22,539 1 9	31,647 6 3	2,89,971 9 6
	In Favour of B'	In Favour of B'	Againſt Bengal	Againſt B'	Total. In Favour of B'

" Inland Trade.

" The Articles which compoſe the Inland Trade appear in Appendix, No. 4, amounting to 29,24,203 7 9. From Page 46 of the ſame Appendix, your Lordſhip will obſerve an Account, under the Head of Choohah or Sundries, exhibiting the Collections at the numerous Stations or Chokies, ſubordinate to the Four ſuperior Cuſtom Houſes, and amounting to Rupees 1,28,011 1 3.

Under this Head are compriſed a Variety of expreſſive Exactions, highly detrimental to every Branch of the Foreign and Inland Trade. Upon examining the Accounts, in order to aſcertain the Mode in which theſe Collections were levied, I found that there were upwards of Four hundred Chokies or Stations, for the Collection of Duties, eſtabliſhed in different Parts of the Country, ſubordinate to the Cuſtom Houſes of Benares, Gazipore, Jeonpore, and Mirzapore. Theſe Collections are either farmed, or made by Perſons deputed on the Part of the Principal Cuſtom Houſes, in which Caſe their Salary is conditional, that is, they receive nothing if no Collections are made. The evil Tendency of both theſe Modes of Collection are too evident to require any Mark.

" Upon examining Accounts of theſe Collections, I found it impoſſible to aſcertain either the Name, the Quantity, or Value, of the Articles on which they were made. Every Bullock Load of Goods, paſſing theſe Chokies, pays a certain Sum, which varies at every Station. In ſome of the Accounts only the daily Groſs Receipts are inſerted in One Sum, without any Specification whatever of the Goods from which they were made. For the above Reaſons only the Receipts of each Chokey appear under the Head of the Chorah, or ſundry Collections, the Name, Quantity, or Value of the Goods not being particularized in the Accounts.

" The Choorah Stations are ſuppoſed to be eſtabliſhed ſolely for the Purpoſe of collecting the Duties on Grain, and ſundry other trifling Articles, bought and ſold in the internal Parts of the Country: All other Kinds of Merchandize however, whether for Foreign or Inland Conſumption, are obliged to pay a Duty on paſſing any of theſe Stations. The Duty at each Place is trifling, but being frequently repeated, the Total Amount collected from the Merchant, before his Goods arrive at the Place of their Deſtination, becomes a great Burden upon his Trade.

" The Zemindary Duties, which have been ſo repeatedly prohibited by Government, are ſtill continued in every Part of the Diſtrict of Benares. In order to aſcertain this Point, I ſent for the principal Hoondawallahs or Carriers, who contract for the Tranſportation of Merchandize. Ap-

pendix, N° 17, contains an Account of the Names of the different Places where theſe Duties are exacted, from the Mouth of the River Gogra, to the Town of Hulleah, on the high Road to the Decan, by the Way of Mirzapore. Some of theſe Chokies belong to the Cuſtom Houſe, and their Receipts make Part of the Choorhah Collections. This Account was delivered to me by Shewperſhaud and Meherbaan Bhuggut, the Carriers who have travelled this Road for ſeveral Years paſt. Theſe People informed me that the Zemindar of Syedpore had, a few Days ago, ſeized all their Braſs Pots and Veſſels, becauſe they refuſed to ſubmit to the Payment of ſome new Exactions.

" During the Time of Rajah Chyte Sing, the Zemindarry Duties were collected by the Zemindar, if he farmed his own Zemindarry or Eſtate. If his Zemindary was farmed to an Aumil or Renter, they were collected by the Aumil. When the Permit or Cuſtom Houſe was eſtabliſhed in 1781, theſe Zemindarry Duties were annexed to its Juriſdictions, and a proportionable Deduction was granted to the Farmers of the Land Revenue. Being found, however, leſs productive under the Management of the Officers of the Cuſtoms, they were reſtored to the Farmers in the Year 1193, upon their giving an Increaſe on their Farms adequate to the Amount of the Deduction they had originally received.

" From the Account inſerted in Appendix, No. 17, your Lordſhip will perceive the great Obſtructions which a Merchant, paſſing through the Country, is liable to from the Collectors at theſe numerous Chokies. The Zemindarry Duties collected by the Farmers of the Land Revenue (whether Zemindars or Aumils), ſhould, I conceive, be aboliſhed without Delay. In 1191, when theſe Duties were put under the Officers of the Cuſtoms, the Net Receipts amounted to 59,333 14 6, which, calculated upon the whole Revenue of the Diſtrict of Benares, is little more than One thouſand Rupees per Lac, a Sum not very conſiderable, and the Collection of which, if prohibited, will not, I imagine, occaſion any Decreaſe in the next general Settlement the Rajah may make with the Farmers of the Revenue. Theſe Duties have been declared illegal in the Company's Provinces, and, I imagine, were virtually aboliſhed in the Diſtrict of Benares, by the Arrangements of 1783 and 1784. (Appendix. No. 5 and 10.)

" With Reſpect to the Duties on the Inland Trade (which compoſe the Principal Part of the Choorhah Collections), ſuch as Grain, Coarſe Cloths, &c. bought in One Part of the Country, and ſold in another; they are at preſent collected on the Bullock Load at every Station by which they paſs, a Mode highly unfavourable to the Inland Trade. Unleſs therefore it ſhall be determined to aboliſh them altogether, I would recommend that all Goods capable of being ſtamped, ſuch as Cloths, &c. ſhould pay the Duty of Five per Cent at the Firſt Market where they are ſold, and be ſtamped with the Seal of the Station, which ſhould exempt them from all further Duties and Demands whatever in the Diſtrict of Benares. The Duties on Grain, and other Articles of Subſiſtence, ſhould be collected only at the Ganges, where they are ſold, and the Radarry Duties and Exactions to which they are at preſent ſubject in their Tranſportation from One Part of the Country to another, ſhould be prohibited under the ſevereſt Penalties. The Gunge Duties alſo ſhould be levied on ſuch Articles only as are ſold for the Conſumption of the Inhabitants. If a Merchant diſpoſes of his Goods at a Gunge, and the Purchaſer immediately carries them on, no Duty whatever ſhould be demanded.

" It is with no ſmall Reluctance, however, that I recommend any Modification of the Duties on the Inland Trade, being convinced that the total Abolition of them would be a great Encouragement to the Cultivation and Manufactures of Benares. The major Part of the Coorhah Stations are eſtabliſhed for the Collection of theſe Duties, and are entruſted to indigent People, whoſe Subſiſtence depends upon the Infringement of the Orders of Government. In Times of Plenty theſe Exactions obſtruct the Exportation of Grain, and in Seaſons of Scarcity prevent its equal Diſtribution over the Country; they diſcourage Manufacturers by enhancing the Price of the Raw Materials before they come into the Hands of the Weaver, and are highly injurious to every Branch of the Foreign as well as the Inland Trade.

" From the 53d Page of Appendix, N° 4, it appears that the Amount of the Four Diviſions of the Benares Trade, is 1,44,39,742 11 3; a Sum that cannot but be conſidered as very inadequate to the Revenue, the Population, and the Extent of the Countries concerned in it; and which ſtrongly indicates the Neceſſity of removing all Obſtructions to the Inland Navigations, and eſtabliſhing ſome regular commercial Syſtem founded in Freedom and Impartiality between the Company's Provinces, Benaras, and the Dominions of the Vizier.

" Having endeavoured to ſhew your Lordſhip the Nature and Extent of the Commerce of the Diſtrict of Benaras, and to point out the Obſtructions under which it has laboured, I ſhall now proceed to ſuggeſt ſuch Alterations as appear to me expedient in the Rate of the Duties, the Mode of valuing the different Articles of Merchandize, and the neceſſary Meaſures for the protecting the Perſons and Property of the Merchants, and guarding againſt any future Deviations from the Orders of Government.

" Duties.

" By the Regulation of 1781, the Indian Syſtem of collecting the Duties on the Bullock's Load was aboliſhed, and the Rajah was authoriſed to levy a Duty of 5 per Cent. on all Merchandize, either

either produced or paſſing through his Country, valued at the Average Beneras Price. In the Year 1782, in conſequence of the Repreſentations of the Merchant, a Remiſſion of 2½ per Cent. was granted by the Honble. Board on Raw Silk, Broad Cloth, Saffron, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cochineal, Europe Iron, Steel, and Copper: And in 1784, the ſame Indulgence was extended to the Silk Piece Goods manufactured in Bengal. I ſhould imagine it would alſo contribute much to the Proſperity of the Company's Provinces, and alſo of the Vizier's Dominions, if the Duties on all Goods compoſing the Firſt and Third Branches of the Benaras Trade, that is, the Imports for immediate Exportation, and the Imports for Conſumption, were reduced to the ſame Rate. This Reduction I ſhould conceive is abſolutely neceſſary for the Revival of the Inland Trade; and it alſo appears to me unreaſonable that the Rajah of Benaras ſhould be allowed to take Advantage of the Situation of his Country, and to levy a Duty of 5 per Cent. on the Trade of Bengal and Behar on an enhanced Valuation of the Goods; whilſt the Company themſelves collect only Two and a Half per Cent. on the Prime Coſt. The Rajah will incur no Loſs by this Arrangement, as there can be little Doubt but the Trade will increaſe in Proportion to the Reduction of the Duties.

" I have already ſhewn that the Exports from the Company's Dominions to the Decan, the Weſtern and Northern Provinces, amount to little more than Twenty-ſeven Lacks of Rupees; a Sum that cannot but appear trifling when the Extent and Population of theſe Countries is conſidered, and the ready Means of Communication which Nature has afforded them.

" The Duties on the Export and Inland Trade, or the Second and Fourth Diviſions, may be continued at the preſent Rate of 5 per Cent. as not affecting the Trade of the Company's Dominions, or of the other Countries with which they carry on a commercial Intercourſe.

" Rates, or the Valuation of the Merchandize.

" The Syſtem adopted for aſcertaining the Value of the Merchandize ſhould be calculated to obviate even the Poſſibility of Diſpute between the Merchant and the Cuſtom Houſe Officers. In ſome Countries the Proprietor is obliged to ſwear to the Price of his Goods; in others the Duty is collected upon the Current Price; and in ſome few Places upon the Weight. The moſt received Method, however, is by a Table of Rates; and the Duties in the Company's Provinces have generally, I believe, been levied in this Manner.

" Neither of theſe Modes appear to me calculated to anſwer the End propoſed; the Firſt is liable to many and ſerious Objections; the Second leaves too much to the Diſcretion of the Cuſtom Houſe Officer; the Third is unfavourable to Trade from its Inequality; and the Fourth is the Source of much Vexations and Oppreſſion to the Merchant, from the Difficulty of aſcertaining with Preciſion the Value of Goods produced in a Foreign Country, and the Altercations which ariſe reſpecting the Denomination under which they are to be claſſed. It has been obſerved by a moſt reſpectable Authority, that in all commercial Countries much Time and Labour has been beſtowed in compiling Volumes of the Nomenclature of the various Articles of Merchandize, from Aloes and Alabaſter down to Veronic and Zink, but that the Merchants everywhere ſtill experience the ſame Impediments from this perplexed Mode of Valuation.

" The oppreſſive and intricate Mode of levying the Duties in the Diſtrict of Benaras, as well as in the Vizier's Dominions, at the ſame Time that it has injured thoſe Countries, has alſo been highly detrimental to Bengal, in diminiſhing the Demand both for its own Manufactures, as well as for the Exports from Europe. Before the Goods can reach the Inland Parts of the Country, the Price is ſo enhanced by repeated Exactions, Detentions, and additional Charges of Tranſportation, that the Generality of the Inhabitants cannot afford to purchaſe them, and the Merchant, diſappointed in One Adventure, of courſe gives up a Trade in Articles for which he finds there is no Demand, or upon the Sale of which he muſt incur a Loſs. The Ruin of the Merchant is followed by that of the Manufacturer, the Cultivator, and the numerous Claſs of People to whom Commerce gives Employment, and laſtly, that of the State itſelf.

" A Syſtem therefore founded in Principles evidently favourable to the Merchants, and to which there is no Objection but the Poſſibility of a Loſs ariſing to Government from placing too great a Reliance on commercial Integrity, will, in the End, prove much more beneficial, both to the Merchant and the State, than Regulations formed on Ideas of general Diſhoneſty, and which, in guarding againſt Impoſition, prevent the fair Trader from reaping the Profits of his Induſtry. When the Demands of Government are moderate, Merchants of Character will never attempt to avoid them, and Precautions may always be taken to guard againſt fraudulent Practices, (which can never be carried to any great Extent, or remain long undiſcovered), without having Recourſe to Regulations deſtructive of the general Intereſts of Commerce.

" The Firſt and Third Diviſions, (or the Imports for immediate Exportation, and the Imports for Conſumption), require the more immediate Conſideration of Government, as compriſing almoſt the Whole of the Inland Trade of the Company's Provinces. In the Firſt Diviſion, the Rajah of Benares has no other Intereſt but that of the Duties he is allowed to levy, and little more in the Second, the Goods not being the Produce of his Country.

" In order to remove every Obſtruction to theſe Two Diviſions of the Trade, I would recommend that all Goods imported from Bengal and Behar into Benaras, whether for immediate Exportation, or for the Conſumption of the Diſtrict, ſhould pay the Duties upon the Price inſerted

in

in the Company's Rowannah. This Regulation would afford the moſt effectual Protection to the Exports of the Company's Dominions, as far as the Weſtern Boundary of Benaras; and a ſimilar Privilege, granted to the Benaras Rowanahs in the Company's Provinces, would afford equal Encouragement to the Trade of the former. If the Vizier alſo could be prevailed on to accede to this Arrangement, the Three Countries would be united in the ſame commercial Intereſt. The Rowanahs of one being current in the other for the Price of the Goods, would oblige each State to collect the Duties on its own Exports at a juſt Valuation; as every Overcharge would entitle the others to a heavier Duty. The ſame Principle of Self-intereſt would prevent any of the Parties undervaluing their Exports; as, in diminiſhing the Advantages of the others, they would alſo leſſen their own. Both the Rate of the Duty and the Value of the Merchandize being thus aſcertained, no Grounds whatever for Diſpute would remain between the Cuſtom Houſe Officer and the Merchant. The latter would paſs through the different Juriſdictions, protected by the Seal of his own Government; paying as he went the eſtabliſhed Duties on the Prime Coſt inſerted in his Rowanah. The Navigation of the Ganges from the Sea to its Source would be freed from all Obſtructions, and the Manufacturers of Bengal and the Exports from Europe would be tranſported to the Heart of Hindoſtan at a trivial Expence; the Merchants of Benaras, and the Vizier's Dominions, would have an equal Share in the Advantages ariſing from a lucrative Commerce, and the Cultivation and Manufactures of the Three Countries would be reſtored to their former flouriſhing State.

" The next Point to be conſidered, and which more immediately concerns the Diſtrict of Benaras, is the Mode in which the Rajah is to aſcertain the Value of the Exports of his own Country, and which form the Second Diviſion of the Trade. This might be aſcertained by obliging all Perſons applying for Rowanahs to exhibit an Invoice of their Goods; upon this Invoice the Duties ſhould be levied; after which it ſhould be returned to the Merchant, with the Rajah's Seal affixed. By this Mode, the Merchant could never be oppreſſed by the Overvaluation of his Goods, nor would he find it his Intereſt to under-rate them. In this Country Purchaſes are generally made upon the Invoice, and when it ſhould be known that the Seal of the Government had been affixed to the Original, no other would be admitted; a Merchant would never undervalue his Goods in order to defraud Government of their Duties, as he would be a greater Loſer in the Sale of his Goods; and if he overcharged them, in order to take Advantage of the Purchaſer, Government would benefit in Proportion; neither could a Merchant, profeſſing to ſell by Invoice, refuſe to produce the ſealed Original, as it would amount to a Declaration that he intended to defraud the Purchaſer. From theſe Conſiderations, added to the Moderation of the Duty and the eaſy Mode of ſettling it, Merchants would generally find it their Intereſt to deliver in the genuine Invoice to Government. As a further Security, the Reſident might be impowered to oblige a Merchant to prove his Purchaſe, where Fraud was ſuſpected, and, upon Conviction, to puniſh him by the Confiſcation of his Goods.

" I muſt here obſerve that Goods imported from the Decan muſt be valued in the above Manner, it not being cuſtomary for the Decan Chiefs and Rajahs to grant Rowanahs on their own Exports; and as the including them in the propoſed Arrangement for collecting the Duties on the Firſt and Third Diviſions might not be deemed expedient, the Goods therefore imported from the Decan (though a Part of the Firſt Diviſion), muſt be valued in the ſame Manner as the Benaras Exports: When the Merchant arrives at Mirzapore he muſt be deſired to give in an Account of the Price of the Goods, and upon which the Duties muſt be levied. For the Reaſons I have mentioned above, there is little Apprehenſion of his undervaluing his Property, as the Price he delivers in to the Cuſtom Houſe will be immediately known to the other Traders who reſort there for the Purchaſe of the Decan Commodities; ſuch Merchandize from the Decan as paſſes through the Doab, before its Arrival in the Diſtrict of Benaras, will of Courſe have paid Duties to the Vizier, whoſe Rowanah will conſequently determine the Price as if the Goods had been the Produce of his own Dominions, in the ſame Manner as the Company's Rowanah will fix the Value of the European Commodities.

" The Fourth and laſt Diviſion is the Inland Trade, and much is it to be wiſhed that the Duties on it were aboliſhed altogether. The levying the Duties on the Three other Diviſions would be attended with no Difficulty to Government, or impediment to the Merchants, Induſtry would not be depreſſed, nor the Communication between the Company's Dominions and thoſe of the neighbouring Powers obſtructed. I have before ſhewn that the Inland Duties in Benaras are nothing more than Taxes levied upon all Kinds of Goods paſſing from one Village to another, for the Conſumption of the Inhabitants, and conſequently that there is no other Mode of collecting them, but by eſtabliſhing numerous Chokies or Stations over the whole Face of the Country. No Regulations whatever can controul the Conduct of the obſcure Perſons who muſt be inſtructed with the Charge of them; and the only Expedient which appears to me calculated to leſſen the evil Effects of thoſe Collections, is to levy them in the Mode I have before ſuggeſted, according to the Book of Rates, inſerted in Appendix, No. 16, which ſhould be annually corrected by a Committee of reputable Merchants convened for that Purpoſe by the Reſident.

" Appointment

" Appointment of the Reſident's Aſſiſtant to receive Complaints at Mirzapore.

" When the Rate of the Duty is fixed, and the Mode of valuing the Merchandize aſcertained, the laſt Meaſure neceſſary to effect the Reſtoration of the Inland Trade, is to guard any Deviation from the above Regulations, and to enſure to the Merchants Protection, both of Perſon and Property; and this leads me to the laſt Point of the Honble. Board's Inſtructions, the Expediency of the Reſident's Aſſiſtant being appointed to reſide at Mirzapore.

" It appears to me, that whatever Abuſes have exiſted in the internal Trade of the Country, their Origin may be attributed as much to the Want of proper Precautions being taken to enforce the Laws enacted for the Protection of Commerce, as to the Defects in the Laws themſelves. Little Benefit can be expected from the beſt Regulations, if the Execution of them depends ſolely upon the Diligence or good Intentions of Individuals. The Powers delegated to the Executive Officers of Government muſt be ſo conſtituted, as to prevent Omiſſion as well as Abuſe.

" To the Want of theſe Precautions ſhould be aſcribed the little Regard to the Arrangement in the Cuſtoms made by the late Governor General Mr. Haſtings, in the Year 1781; or Regulations, ſo important to the Proſperity of the Country, and iſſued at a Time when Diſobedience had met with ſo ſevere a Puniſhment in the Expulſion of Chyte Sing, would not have become almoſt obſolete by the Year 1784. The Fact is, the Execution of them was entruſted to the Rajah, or his Naibs or Deputies, who were expected to grant ſpeedy and impartial Redreſs for Injuries committed by themſelves, or what is nearly the ſame, by their Dependents, thereby uniting in them Two Capacities, which, I ſhould imagine, muſt ever be incompatible with Security of Property, and the Ends of Government.

" The reviſed Regulations of 1784 were not better ſecured than thoſe of 1781, and conſequently met with the ſame Diſregard. They were iſſued in a ſimilar Manner, and to the very Perſons whoſe Neglect or Miſconduct was the Cauſe of that Reviſion. The Reſident at Benaras indeed was directed to depute One of his Aſſiſtants to Mirzapore to receive the Complaints of the Merchants of that Place, and "tranſmit them to the Reſident or the Officers of the Government." If ſent to the Reſident, he could only refer it to the Rajah, or his Officers, or if this proved ineffectual, or the Grievance was frequently repeated, his laſt Reſource was to tranſmit a Statement of the Caſe to Calcutta. When the obtaining of Juſtice is attended with ſo much Delay and Difficulty, there is a Danger of Individuals ſeeking Protection for their Property in the Corruption of their immediate Oppreſſors, inſtead of claiming it openly from the Laws: Hence the grand Source of all Abuſe: After a ſhort Time, theſe Exactions are introduced into the Canongoes Records, under the Head of Abwaub Mamoole, or Ceſſes, authoriſed by Cuſtom; and the original Rate being once departed from, Impoſitions multiply till the Laws become obſolete.

" The facilitating of Complaint appears to have been the principal Reaſon aſſigned for deputing the Reſident's Aſſiſtant to Mirzapore; but what Grounds are there to ſuppoſe that he will be leſs difficult of Acceſs than the Reſident himſelf? The Merchant muſt at all Events proceed to Benaras to proſecute his Suit, ſo that the tranſmitting of Complaint through the Aſſiſtant at the former Place, would rather retard than accelerate the Courſe of Juſtice.

" Should the Aſſiſtant, reſiding at Mirzapore, engage in Trade himſelf, he will become a dangerous Rival of thoſe whom he is appointed to protect. But ſuppoſing his Conduct to be ever ſo circumſpect, the Benefit ariſing from his Interference can be but of a very partial and dubious Nature. It can be of no Service to the Inland Trade of the Country, nor can it promote the Exports from Bengal and Bahar, which, I conceive, merit the peculiar Attention of Government; temporary Expedients of this Nature, I ſhould imagine, are not adequate to the Attainment of ſo grand an Object as the Protection of the Inland Commerce of the greateſt Part of Hindoſtan.

" In order to enſure exact Obedience to the Orders of Government, and that Commerce may find a conſtant Protector in the Laws of the Country, there are Two fundamental Maxims, from which, I ſhould conceive, it never can be good Policy to depart. Firſt, That the Cuſtoms ſhould never be let to Farm. Second, That the actual Collecting of the Cuſtoms, (or what is much the ſame, the Reſponſibility of their being collected), and the redreſſing of Injuries in the Collection, ſhould not be entruſted to the ſame Perſon. What ſuppreſſes Complaint, is the Dread of being referred back for Redreſs to the very Authority againſt which Complaint is made. Upon ſending for Sunnaſſee Merchants of Mirzapore, I obſerved that they anſwered the Queſtions I put to them with an extraordinary Degree of Diffidence, frequently looking back to the Door, as if apprehenſive of being overheard. Upon aſking the Reaſon, they replied, That being Inhabitants of Mirzapore, they were averſe that the Officers of the Cuſtoms ſhould know that they had complained to me of their Conduct, leſt at ſome future Period they ſhould take an Opportunity of doing them an Injury. In Anſwer, I aſſured the Merchants of the Protection of Government; and that the ſtricteſt Orders would be iſſued to the Rajah and his Officers to aboliſh all Exactions, and protect their Trade. The Chief Sunnaſſee then recapitulated the poſitive Injunctions iſſued by the Governor General in 1781, the Repetition of them in 1784, with the Appointment of Mr. Playdell, and aſked me, What Security I could give them, that any preſent Orders that might be iſſued would not, in a ſhort Time, experience the ſame Diſregard? Struck with the Force of this Reaſoning, I confeſs I could make no Reply. I humbly ſubmit it therefore to your Lordſhip's

Conſideration,

Conſideration, whether it would not be expedient to eſtabliſh a regular Court of Juſtice in the Diſtrict of Benares, for the Cognizance of all Matters relating to Trade. This Court ſhould, I conceive, be put under the Reſident, from whoſe Decrees an Appeal ſhould be to Calcutta. He ſhould, on no Account, interfere with the actual Collection of the Cuſtoms, or the Appointment of the Receivers, which ſhould be left entirely to the Rajah. A Code of Regulations ſhould be drawn up for the Guidance of the Officers of the Cuſtoms, who ſhould act at their own Peril, ſubject to Damages for every Infringement of the Regulations. The Proceſs ſhould be expeditious, and the Expence as light as poſſible. A Copy of the Proceedings ſhould be tranſmitted monthly to Calcutta, in order that Government might be regularly informed of the State of the Trade. Frequent Pleadings in open Court would eſtabliſh and promulgate the Rights of the Merchants, and a few Decrees with Damages againſt the Party infringing them, would inſpire a general Confidence, and prevent further Offence. Every Deciſion thus paſſed, would be equal to a Reviſion of the Regulations by Government itſelf, and afford a permanent and conſtitutional Barrier againſt that Abuſe to which Executive Power, emancipated from legal Controul, is ever tending. But if only freſh Orders and Reſtrictions are iſſued, without theſe Precautions being taken to enſure the Obſervance of them, there is every Reaſon to apprehend that the new Laws will become obſolete from the ſame Cauſes as the old Ones; and the Endeavours of Government to reſtore the Inland Trade be rendered ineffectual. (*a*)

" Ex[d] E. Roberts."

(A true Copy.)

The Managers for the Commons ſtated, That the next Certificate they ſhould invalidate was the Roſanana, or Certificate, of the Rajah of Dinagepore; as to which they ſhould ſhew that he was a Child of Eleven Years old when the Defendant left Bengal: They ſhould alſo produce Three Petitions from the Family, making bitter Complaints againſt the Defendant; and further ſhew that the Country was horribly waſted, and the People obliged to riſe in Rebellion.

The Paper neceſſary to ſhew that the Rajah was an Infant of Eleven Years old at the Time the Defendant left Bengal not being at hand, the Fact was admitted by the Counſel for the Defendant.

Read, by Conſent of the Counſel for the Defendant, a Paper delivered in by the Managers for the Commons, and endorſed " Gunga Govind Sing."

" Extract of Bengal Revenue Conſultation, 16th February 1785.

" The Secretary lays before the Board the following Minutes and Papers accompanying them from the late Governor General:

" Governor General.—The Regret, which I cannot but feel, in relinquiſhing the Service of my Honourable Employers, would be much embittered were it accompanied by the Reflection that I had neglected the Merits of a Man who deſerves no leſs of them than of myſelf. Gunga Govind Sing, who from his earlieſt Youth had been employed in the Collection of the Revenues, was, about Eleven Years ago, ſelected for his ſuperior Talents to fill the Office of Dewan to the Calcutta Committee. He has from that Time, with a very ſhort Intermiſſion, been the principal Native Agent in the Collection of the Company's Revenues; and I can take upon myſelf to ſay, that he has performed the Duties of his Office with Fidelity, Diligence, and Ability: To myſelf he has given Proofs of a Conſtancy and Attachment, which neither the Fears nor Expectations excited by the Prevalence of different Influence, could ſhake; and at a Time too when theſe Qualities were ſo dangerous, that, far from finding them amongſt the Generality of his Countrymen, I did not invariably meet with them amongſt my own. With ſuch a Senſe of his Merits, it is natural that I ſhould feel a Deſire of rewarding them, for Juſtice, Gratitude, Generoſity, and even Policy demand it: And I reſort to the Board for the Means of performing ſo neceſſary a Duty, in full Confidence that as thoſe, which I ſhall point out, are neither incompatible with the Company's Intereſt, nor prejudicial to the Rights of others, they will not be withheld from me. At the Requeſt, therefore, of Gunga Govind Sing, I deliver the accompanying Durkauſts, or Petitions, for Grants of Lands lying in different Diſtricts; the Total Jumma, or Rent, of which amount to Rupees 2,38,061 12 1.

" The Petition, marked A, is preſented in the Name of his Truſtee, Rhada Gobind Ghoſe, and ſolicits a Grant of Lands which are now totally vacant; the annual Rent now received by Government from thoſe Lands, is R[s] 75,533. 6 10; Gunga Govind Sing offers to pay the ſame Rent, with a Peiſhcuſh, or Fine, of S[a] R[s] 28,000.

(*a*) Vide Appendix, N° CCCCXXXII.

" The Petition, marked B, is preſented in the Name of another Truſtee, named Bridjoo Kiſhore Ghoſe, and is for Lands which, though occupied, have no legal Owner; the annual Rent now payable to the Company for thoſe Lands, is 92,528 4 15; he engages to pay the ſame Rent, with a Peiſhcuſh, or Fine, upon receiving the Sunnud, of S^a R^s 27,000.

" The Third Petition, marked C, requeſts only a Sunnud for Lands which he has actually purchaſed, in the Name of his Truſtee Rada Gobind Ghoſe, of the Perſons, and upon the Terms ſpecified in the ſeveral Papers annexed to that Petition, and marked 1, 2, 3, 4. Theſe Lands, whilſt poſſeſſed by their late Owner, yielded to Government a Revenue of about 70,000 Rupees; and they will continue to do the ſame in the Poſſeſſion of Gunga Govind Sing.

" For ſome of theſe Lands he has, during my Abſence from Calcutta, preſented Petitions to Mr. Wheler, who referred them to the Committee of Revenue, where they were examined and approved, but have never yet received the Confirmation of the Board. For the Lands which he has actually purchaſed, I preſume there cannot be the ſmalleſt Objection to giving him a Sunnud, nor do I ſuppoſe that the Board will heſitate to give him Sunnuds for thoſe comprized in the Petition marked A, ſince they are to my own Knowledge vacant, and confeſſedly therefore, by the Laws of this, as well as of moſt other Countries, in the abſolute Gift of Government. Theſe, if not beſtowed on Gunga Govind Sing, will probably be granted to others much leſs deſerving of them.

" The Lands included in the Petition marked B, though no Perſon has a legal Claim to them, are not without immediate Occupiers; Poſſeſſion gives the Appearance of a Title, which the Board will not, perhaps, chuſe to ſet aſide without Inveſtigation; and upon this Petition therefore I ſhall not urge an inſtant Deciſion.

" That I may not be conſidered as requeſting even in Behalf of a Man who has ſo long and faithfully ſerved the Company, and who has conſequently ſome Claims on their Juſtice and Generoſity, an Indulgence which can, in the ſmalleſt Degree, prejudice their Intereſts, I beg Leave to repeat, that theſe Grants can be attended with no Loſs to Government, for he engages to pay the utmoſt Annual Rent which the Lands have ever yet produced, beſides a Peiſhcuſh, or Fine, upon his receiving the Sunnuds of Fifty-five thouſand Rupees; the Company conſequently, inſtead of loſing by the Grants which Gunga Govind Sing ſolicits, will not only gain the Peiſhcuſh, or Fine, but will ultimately benefit in the ſuperior Cultivation which the Lands themſelves will receive from a Poſſeſſor in all Reſpects ſo well able to improve them.

(Signed) " Warren Haſtings."

" Durkauſt of Rhada Goving Ghoſe for the Zemindary of Pergunnah Sultanabad, Pergunnah Tumlook, Nine Annas, and Pergunnah Boggree.

" Theſe Three Pergunnahs are without Proprietors, their Revenues are collected Khas by Government. If your Honble. Board will grant me the Zemindarry of them, I agree to pay Twenty-eight thouſand Rupees to Government as a Nuzzerana, upon receiving the cuſtomary Sunnud; I will alſo yearly pay to the public Revenue, agreeable to the preſent Bundobuſt, under the Condition that, upon my paying the full Revenue of One Year, the Settlement will be renewed with me the enſuing Year on the ſame Terms, and ſo on from Year to Year. With regard to the Salt in the ſaid Mehals, I ſhall obey whatever Orders or Regulations ſhall be iſſued by the Government.

	Jumma.	Nuzzerana.
Sultanabad 1191 — —	8,301 4 0	9,000
Tumlook $\frac{9}{16}$ 1191 — —	53,822 3 10	15,000
Boggroe 1191 — —	13,409 15 0	4,000
Total Jumma	75,533 6 10	28,000

" Signed in Bengallie.

" Durkauſt of Bridjookiſſore Ghoſe for the Zemindarry of Pergunnah Homnabad Six Annas Five Gundaes, Pergunna Tumlook Seven Annas, and Pergunnah Attea Four Annas.

" The Pergunnah Homnabad 6 A. 5 G. is a Khas Mehal, without any Proprietor. Pergunnah Tumlook 7-16, has been taken Poſſeſſion of by One Anundrarain, upon the Demiſe of the late Zemindar Suntoſe Preah, without any legal Right or Authority from Government. The Pergunnah Attah 4-16, was the Zemindarry of Shaw Noweige, who died without Child, or Brother or Siſter. Upon his Death One Alygar took Poſſeſſion of the Zemindary, without any legal Title thereto, as being authorized by Government, and in this Manner continues to poſſeſs it. If your Honble. Board will grant me the Zemindary of theſe Pergunnahs, I agree to pay Twenty-ſeven thouſand Rupees Nuzzeranah, upon receiving the Cuſtomary Sunnuds. I will alſo yearly pay the public Revenue, agreeable to the preſent Year's Bundobuſt, under the Condition, that upon my paying the full Revenue of One Year, the Settlement on the ſame Terms and Conditions will be renewed

with me for the Year enſuing, and ſo on from Year to Year. With regard to the Salt in the ſaid Mehals, I ſhall obey whatever Orders or Regulations ſhall be iſſued by the Government.

	A.	G.				Jumma.			Nuzzeranah.		
Homnabad	6	5	1191	—	—	31,600	0	0	10,000	0	0
Tumlook	7-16		1191	—	—	48,730	4	15	13,000	0	0
Atteah	4-16		1191	—	—	12,198	0	0	4,000	0	0
						92,528	4	15	27,000	0	0

" Signed in Bengallie.

" Petition of Rhada Gobind Ghoſe.

" Having purchaſed Pergunnah Salbaree, &c. Habillee Pinjera, from the Zemindar, I pray that a Zemindarry Sunnud may be granted me, agreeable to the Petition of Rannee Sereſettee, and that the ſaid Mehal may be ſeparated from the Zemindarry, and made Huzzooree.

" Signed in Bengallie.

" Petition of Rannee Serrefettee, Mother of Radanaut Rajah, of Habelle Pinjerah,

" The Zemindary of Habille Pinjerah ſuffered ſo much during the Farm of Raja Deby Singh that the preſent Year's Revenue could not be realized without ſelling Part of the Lands. My Son Radanaut, by my Advice and Concurrence, and by the Advice and Concurrence of Jankiram Duan, ſold Pergunnah Salbaree, &c. and the Price was paid to Government as Revenue by Rada Gobind Ghoſe, my Siſter's Son; I therefore pray your Honble. Board will be pleaſed to order a Zemindary Sunnud in the Name of Rada Gobind Ghoſe for the above-mentioned Mehal; and that, if the above-named Ghoſe ſhall apply to have the ſaid Mehal ſeparated from the Zemindary, his Requeſt may be granted.

" Whereas Pergunnah Salbaree, &c. in Sircar Tajepore in Chuckla Ghoragaut, a Khalſa Mehal, is regiſtered in the Toomary Rent Roll at 53,755 2 7 3, and compoſes a Part of my Pergunnah Havellee Pinjerah; and whereas the Mehals are annually ſuffering from the Deſertion of the Ryotts to ſo great a Degree as to render all my Efforts to keep the Lands in Cultivation ineffectual; and as in conſequence of this a great Deficiency has ariſen in the Revenue Aſſets, I Maha Rajah Radanaut, who am Zemindar of Havellee Pinjerah, &c. of my own Free-will and Accord, and without Compulſion or Reſtraint, have ſold all the Mal and Sair; the Haveel and Putteet Lands, the Jungles and Bunger, the Julhers and Bunei, the Gardens, Tanks, and Trees of every Kind, belonging to or contained in the ſaid Mehals, as particularized below, excluſive of the Dewittor, Bermooter, Peraun, Tekeraunt, &c. Bazee Zemin; to Rada Govind Ghoſe, the Son of Bulram Ghoſe, and Grandſon of Nunet Ghoſe, in Conſideration of the Sum of 53,755 S^t R^s of good and lawful Money, being at this Time the full Value of the above Mehals. Moreover, I have received the above Sum in Ready Money from the above-mentioned Perſons, and paid it into the Government Treaſury, in Diſcharge of the Balance of my Zemindarry.

" I therefore by this Deed agree, That the above-mentioned Perſons do take Poſſeſſion of theſe Mehals, which ſhall be ſeparated from the Tahud of my Zemindary, and that, after cauſing them to be regiſtered at the Sudder as their own Talooks, they pay the full Revenue to Government, they may diſpoſe of them to their Heirs from Generation to Generation, or alienate them by Deed of Sale, or in any other Manner they may think proper.

" From this Time neither I nor my Heirs have any Claims to, or Concern with, Mehals. In Confirmation of which, I have executed this Bill of Sale, that it may be produced when Occaſion ſhall require.

							Jumma.			
Pergunnah Salbaree in Sircar Tajepoor in Chuckla Ghoragaut,	1 Mehal			—	—		47,149	9	13	0
Pergunnah Punkut, 1 Mehal	—	—	—	1,332	14	1 2				
Pergunnah Booky, 1 Mehal	—	—	—	532	11	15 0				
Pergunnah Futtelſpoor, 1 Mehal	—	—		3,296	0	0 0				
Pergunnah Cooſargoun, 1 Mehal	—	—		1,443	15	7 3				
							6,605	8	4	3
							53,755	2	7	3

" I Maha Raja Radanaut, who am Zemindar of Pergunnah Havellee Pinjerah, having ſold Pergunnah Salbaree, &c. in Sircar Tajepoor, belonging to Chuckla Ghoragaut, a Khalſa Mehal, which is regiſtered at the Toomarry Jumma of 53,755 2 7 3, of my own free Will and Accord, to Rada Gobind Ghoſe, the Son of Bulram Ghoſe, and Grandſon of Nownut Ghoſe, for the Sum of

of 53,755 S^a R^s of good and lawful Money; this is to certify, That I have received the above Sum in Ready Money, and have paid it into the Company's Treaſury, in Diſcharge of the Balance of my Zemindarry. In Confirmation of which, I have given this Receipt, that it may be produced when Occaſion ſhall require.

" Tranſlation of a Bengal Receipt.

" Received from Radanaut Ghoſe, the Purchaſer, in the Bank of Subaram Paul, the Sum of S^a R^s Fifty-three thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-five, being the Amount Sale of the Pergunnah Salbaree, &c. Sircar Tajepoor, dependent in the Chuckla of Ghoragaut, &c.

" Dated 26th Jey^t 1191.

S^a R^s 53,755

Seal.

" Which Sum being paid into the Khalſa Treaſury.

(Signed) " Sur Maha Rajah,
Radanaut Bahadur."

" The Governor General.—Upon Principles ſimilar to thoſe which dictated the foregoing Minute, I earneſtly requeſt that, as a Proviſion for Three of my eldeſt Domeſticks, whoſe long and faithful Services I have no other Means of rewarding, the Board will be pleaſed to comply with the Durkhauſt which I now deliver, marked D. It is a Petition for a Grant of Lands which are now vacant, and like thoſe above referred to, in the abſolute Gift of Government. By ſuch a Grant the Company will obtain the immediate Payment of a Peiſhcuſh or Fine of 20,000 Rupees, and an annual Addition to their Revenue of 200 Rupees.

(Signed) " Warren Haſtings."

" Durkhauſt of Etbar Aly Khawn, Mahomed Bully Mudien, and Ramlochun Ghoſe, for the Zemindarry of Pergunnah Azimabad.

" If your Honble. Board will be pleaſed to grant us the above Zemindary, we agree to pay a Nuzzerana of Rupees 20,000, and the Publick Revenue yearly, agreeable to the preſent Bundabuſt, being 2,10,721.

" We alſo pray that the Lands formerly allotted to the Tannah of Muckoah may be granted to us; and we agree to pay a yearly Revenue of Two hundred Rupees.

" Signed in Bengallie."

" The Board are extremely ready to comply with the late Governor General's Requeſt in Favour of the native Servants who have acted under him; but as they expect Inſtructions from the Company, under an Arrangement of the Legiſlature relative to the Zemindary Rights of the Natives; and as the Board are not themſelves fully informed whether the Lands pointed out in the Petitions are actually without any legal Proprietors, and are not ſure but there may be collateral proprietary Claims from different Natives, relative to theſe Lands,

" Agreed, That the Whole be tranſmitted to the Committee of Revenue, with the following Letter:

" To Mr. William Cowper, &c. Members of the Committee of Revenue.

" Gentlemen,

" Encloſed we tranſmit you Copies of Two Minutes of the late Governor General, and of the ſeveral Papers accompanying them.

" We are not fully informed, whether the Lands pointed out in the ſeveral Petitions are actually without any legal Proprietors; and are not ſure but that there may be collateral proprietary Claims from different Natives relative to thoſe Lands; we have therefore tranſmitted the Whole for your Inveſtigation of the Subject at large; and recommend it to you to make a general Report thereof to us.

" Fort William,
16th February 1785.

We are, &c.

" Extract of Bengal Revenue Conſultations, the 18th May 1785.

" Read, the following Letter and Enclosure from the Committee of Revenue.

" To the Honble. John Macpherſon Eſquire, Governor General, &c. Council at Fort William.

" Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

" We have the Honour to lay before you a Copy of our Proceedings, on the Application of Radagobind

Radagobind Ghoſe, for a Sunnud for certain Lands in Dinagepore, referred to us by your Honble. Board, under Date the 16th February laſt.

" We have the Honour to be, &c.
" Calcutta,
" 9th May 1785. (Signed) Wm Cowper, &c. Committee."

" Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee of Revenue.

" Read, a Petition from Radagobind Ghoſe, tranſmitted by the Honble. Board to the Committee of Revenue,

" Conſ. 3d March 1785.

" Having purchaſed Purgunnah Salbarree, &c. Habillee Penjera, from the Zemindar, I pray that a Zemindarry Sunnud may be granted me agreeable to the Petition of Rannee Seerifittie, and that the ſaid Mehal may be ſeparated from the Zemindarry, and made Hazzeir.

" Signed in Bengally,

" Revenue Depart^mt. A true Copy.
(Signed) " B. Aplin,
Aſs^t Secr^y."

" Ordered, Radagobind Goſe do produce the Bill of Sale executed to him by the Rajah of Dinagepore, at the next Meeting; and that the Dinagepore Naib, or authorized Vakeel in Calcutta, be required to attend at the ſame Time.

" Ordered, A Copy of this Reſolution be tranſlated for the Dewan.

" Conſ. 14th March 1785.

" Tranſlation.

" On the 13th of March laſt, an Order was iſſued by the Committee of Revenue, directing that Radagovind Goſe ſhould, at their next Meeting, produce the Deed of Purchaſe which he had received from the Rajah of Dinagepore, and that the Rajah's Naib, or Vackeel, ſhould attend at the ſame Time.

" The Vakeel of Radagovind Goſe humbly repreſents to the Committee, that Maha Rada Naut Behaudre, the Zemindar of Dinagepore, is an Infant; that the Ranny his Mother, and her Brother Junkeram Sing, who is the Naib of the Maja Rajah, and the Manager of his Affairs, executed the Deed of Purchaſe above referred to, and that the Naib is therefore the proper Perſon to be examined on this Subject; that at the Seaſon which is now nearly arrived for ſettling the Bundabuſt of the preſent Year, the ſaid Naib will be at the Preſidency, and that he may then be examined in Perſon.

" Reſolution. Agreed, That it remain for Conſideration.

" Conſ. 25th April 1785.

" The Preparer of Reports to the Revenue Department having had referred to him a Petition from Sedanund, the Vakeel of the Rajah of Dinagepore, complaining againſt Gunga Govind Sing, relative to the latter's Purchaſe of ſome Land appertaining to the Dinagepore Zemindarry; begs Leave to ſubmit the ſame to the Committee's Conſideration, as he underſtands that the Subject of it is already by the Honble. Board's Reference under their Enquiry.

" Khalſa,
the 14th April 1785. (Signed) " Jon^n Duncan,
P. R. R. D."

" Encloſure from P. R. R. D.

" The Arzee from Sadanund, Vakeel of Maha Rajah Radanaut, Zemindar of Dinagepore.

" I was formerly a Servant of Maha Raja Bejynauts, deceaſed, and am now in the Service of Raja Radanaut. Whatever was the Due of the Sircar I have given it in; and being fully charged with all the Affairs of my Employer, I think it my Duty to repreſent whatever is his Right.

" At this Time Gunga Govind Sing having made a Deed of Sale for the Pergunnah of Salbarree, &c. in the Molalick of Dinagepore, under the Seal of my Employers; and witneſſed by Junkeram Sing, his maternal Uncle, in Favour of Raja Gobind Goſe, Son of Bulram Goſe, People of Gunga Gobind; and ſigned by Ramnarain, a confidential Servant of his. He, Gunga Gobind, ſent Junteram Sing to Dinagepore, having frightened him with the Fear of the Loſs of his Caſt, to my Employer, for the Compliance of the Sealing of the Deed; which having effected, he, Junkeram, witneſſed it at Candi, a Houſe of Gunga Gobind's, and without the Conſent of my Employer got Poſſeſſion of the Receipts and other Papers: Now, I underſtand, that having got this Deed of Sale, Gunga Govind has preſented a Dochact for the Sunnud of the abovementioned Zemindarree to the Preſence; and that the Gentlemen of Council have given an Order to the Gentlemen of the Committee of Revenue to that Effect; which Order is now about to be complied with.

" If this Sunnud is given, I humbly beg the Gentlemen to conſider that it will be the greateſt Hardſhip ever inflicted on an Inhabitant of this Country, ſince the Company firſt got Poſſeſſion of it, as it is the falſeſt and moſt unwarrantable Claim ever made by a Mutſuddie of the Preſence from the Time of former Maſters.

" The Zemindars of Burdwan Dinagepore, Kiſhenagur, and Bheerboom, are the moſt conſiderable of the Zemindars of Bengal; and would rather wiſh to make Purchaſes to encreaſe their Property, than ſell any Part of it: Is then the Incapacity of my Employer ſo manifeſt as to oblige him to diſpoſe of his? I will, in a ſeparate Paper, explain other Reaſons for the Falſity of Gunga Gobind Sing.

" I conceive that not only my Employer did not conſent to it, but that neither Jankeram, or the Rannee Sahaliel did; ſhe did not affix her Seal to the Deed; and even the Price of the Zemindanee has not been paid. Gunga Gobind Sing writes in the Deed, that the Mehals of the ſaid Pergunnah are yearly decreaſing, and that being unable to ſettle the Country, my Employer is obliged to pay the Malguzzarree from his own Property; this is entirely falſe, as will appear in the Paper of the Bundabuſt of Mr. Macdowal of the Year 1190 Bengal, and that ſo far from it, he has made great Profits.

" Gunga Gobind Sing took the Ijara of Salbarree, &c. in the Name of Rada Gobind aforeſaid, in the Year 1191. If it ſhall be aſked him, how this Bundabuſt was ſettled, every Thing will then manifeſtly appear.

" It has been the Orders of former Chiefs, and is now an Order, that no Zemindar, without the Knowledge of the Preſence, and independent of this it is forbid by the Governor General in Council, as well as by the Shaſter and Books of Law, that a Perſon under Age ſhall diſpoſe of his Property, or make a Purchaſe; nor can his Mother, or his Guardian, do it for him.

" I requeſt the Gentlemen to conſider that my Employer was a Child of about Eight Years of Age; and that Jankeram Sing having fallen into the Power of Gunga Gobind, was obliged, againſt his own Inclination, to write the Deed; but the Rannee did not even affix her Seal, neither did my Employer receive any Money for the Sale; all this was tranſacted without the Conſent of my Party, by the Injuſtice and Machinations of Gunga Gobind.

" I am now therefore hopeful, that from the Kindneſs and Favour of the Gentlemen, an Order may be given to the Gentlemen of the Committee not to give the Sunnud, and that Gunga Gobind may be obliged to reſtore the Deed of Sale, and other Papers. In this, my Employer, and his Mother, will have to praiſe the Juſtice and Humanity of the Gentlemen, and the Malguzzaries of the Sircar will be duly given in, &c.

" A true Copy.
(Signed) " G. C. Meyer,
Aſſt P. R. R. D."

" Ordered, That a Copy of the encloſed Perſian Paper be delivered to the Dewan; and that he be directed to lay before the Committee, at the next Committee, the original Caballah mentioned in the above Paper: Ordered alſo, That the Vakeel of the Dinagepore Zemindar do attend at the ſame Time.

" Conſ. 28th Apr. 1785.

" The Dewan being called upon for his Anſwer to the Dinagepore Petition, recorded the laſt Conſultation, he delivers in the following Anſwer:

" Dewan—As I received the Arzee of the Vakeel of the Dinagepore rather late, and as the Matter contained in it is very prolix, I requeſt the Committee will allow me till next Meeting to prepare my Reply to it, which I have not yet been able to draw out.

(Signed) " J. Caldecot,
Act Aſſt P. Tr."

" Ordered, That he do deliver in his Anſwer at the next Conſultation.

" Conſ. 2d. May 1785.

" The Dewan delivers in his Anſwer to the Dinagepore Petition, as directed at the laſt Conſultation.

" Ordered, That it be tranſlated.

" Extract Proceedings of the Committee of Revenue, the 9th May 1785.

" Read, the following Petition from the Zemindar of Dinagepore.

" Maha Raja Radanaut.

" Sudanund, my Vakeel, who was an old Servant of the late Rajah Biganaut, attends at the Huzzoa on my Behalf, and manages all my Buſineſs there. Gunga Govind Sing has colluſively obtained a Deed of Sale for Pergunnah Salbarree in Havillee Penjerah, &c. under my Seal, and the Signature of my Uncle Jonkyram Sing, in the Name of Rada Govind Ghoſe, Son of Bubram Ghoſe, drawn out by a Man of his own named Bamuarain. Jonkyram Sing being at Caundhee at the Time of Gunga Govind Sing, the latter obliged him by Threats, reſpecting Diſgrace of

Caſt, to ſign the Bill of Sale, and to forward it to us to receive the Confirmation of my Seal; and he at the ſame Time extorted from him againſt his Will a Kubz-ul Waſſbol Dackela, &c. in all Nine Papers. I underſtand from Suddanund, my Vakeel, that he is now ſoliciting a Sunnud from the Committee for this Pergunnah, upon the Strength of this falſe Bill of Sale. The Zemindars of Burdwan, Nuddea, Burbhoom, &c. are always endeavouring if poſſible to add to the Size and Conſequence of their Zemindars by purchaſing, not to diminiſh by ſelling:—Am I reduced to any ſuch Diſtreſs that I ſhould ſell Pergunnah Salbarrie? The Truth is, that he has extorted this Bill of Sale entirely againſt the Will and Conſent of my Mother the Rannie, my Uncle Jonkyram, and myſelf. The colluſive Means he made uſe of to extort it, will be explained more fully by my Vakeel Suddamund; my Mother never authenticated the Papers with her Signature, nor did I ever receive the Purchaſe Money, or any other Conſideration.

" Gunga Govind Sing ſtates in the Deed of Sale, that the Purgunnah Salbarrie is going to Ruin; that I cannot keep it in a State of Cultivation, &c. Whether this is true or not, you will be informed by Mr. Macdowall's Bundabuſt of this Province for the Year 1190. The Pergunnah is a very profitable One, and in a very flouriſhing State; Gunga Govind got it in Farm for the Year 1191, in the Name of Rada Govind Ghoſe; let him then be aſked, how much Revenue he paid to Government; and then judge if this Pergunnah was in a ruinous or deplorable State. It has already been an Order both before and ſince the Engliſh Government, that no Zemindar ſhall ſell a ſingle Biſwaſs of his Zemindary, without an expreſs Order from the ruling Power. Pleaſe then, Gentlemen, to conſider, whether it is likely that I ſhould diſpoſe of a conſiderable Pergunnah belonging to my Zemindary (of my own Free-will and Conſent) without the Orders of Government. I am a Boy of only Nine Years of Age. My Uncle Jonkyram has had the Misfortune to fall into the Clutches of Gunga Goving Sing, and has been forced into this Meaſure againſt his Will: My Mother's Refuſal to ſign the Deed of Sale, and mine to receive the Money, are ſufficient Evidences of our Diſpleaſure and Diſſatisfaction on this Head. Do me Juſtice; let not a Sunnud be given Gunga Govind Sing; but let him be ordered to deliver up the Paper he has unjuſtly obtained.

(Signed) " G. Dandridge,
P. &c. B. T."

" A Petition from the Rannee accompanied this, correſponding with it verbatim.

" The Dewan's Anſwer to the Complaint of the Zemindar of Dinagepore, reſpecting the Sale of Pergunnah Salbarrie being tranſlated, is now laid before the Committee—That I employed Ramnarain to draw out the Bill of Sale, that I threatened Jonkeram Sing with the Loſs of Caſt, and that I employed him to forward the Deed to Dinagepore for the Rajah's Confirmation, is totally falſe; Ramnarain is here, let the Hand Writing of the Deed be examined; as to my threatening Jonkeram with Diſgrace of Caſt, there is not the ſmalleſt Foundation for ſuch an Aſſertion; on the contrary, I have always been his Friend and Support: Many Years ago there was ſome Diſpute about a Point of Caſt between us, but this was ſettled. This Story is now trumped up, to give a ſpecious Colour to the pretended Extortion of the Bill of Sale; let Jonkyram Sing be queſtioned upon Oath to this Point; the Matter will then appear clear. When did Jonkyram come here, that I could give the Deed of Sale into his Hands?—He always lives at Dinapore, and his Houſe is at Moza Nulie: He came down here indeed in the Month of Auguſt to celebrate his Daughter's Marriage, at which Time his Father died; he was therefore obliged to ſtay ſome Time to perform ſome religious Ceremonies on the Occaſion, and at the Time the Funeral Rites of my Mother were celebrated, to come to my Houſe. Of his own Free-will and Conſent he ſigned the Deed of Sale in the Preſence of Suddanund and Bulram Ghoſe. I aſked him, if the Rannee and himſelf were ſatisfied, and that if he could declare this upon Oath? He inſtantly declared upon Oath, that both the Rannee and himſelf were perfectly and entirely ſatisfied. Let the Vakeel and Bulram be called upon to declare what paſſed on this Occaſion: The Deed of Sale was obtained in this Manner.

" The Zemindar and I are nearly related and connected; Bulram Ghoſe married the Rannee's Siſter, and Rada Govind Ghoſe is the Iſſue of that Marriage; Jonkyram is Brother to the Rannee. I told Bulram One Day as follows:

" There is ſome Deficiency in Purgunnah Havelly Penjirah, and beſides it is incumbered with ſome Debts. The Rannee has always wiſhed to make over to me a ſmall Part of the Zemindary; if ſhe likes, let her diſpoſe of Purgunnah Salbarre at a reaſonable Price to your Son Rada Govind Ghoſe, as it is a Boundary Mehal. Bulram approving of this Propoſal, conſulted Suddanund, and, in Conjunction with him, wrote to the Rannee and Jonkyram, who agree that the Realization of the Mulgazanie could not be accompliſhed without a Sale of ſome Part of the Zemindary, and that this being the Caſe, it was better to diſpoſe of it to a nearly-connected Relation, than to a Stranger; they wrote thus to Bulram, and ſent down to him the Deed of Sale under the Rajah's Seal: Bulram and the Vakeel accordingly delivered to me, with every Appearance of Satisfaction and Conſent, the Deed of Sale, with the other Vouchers, telling me at the ſame Time, to tranſmit them ſpeedily to the Huzzoor and obtain the Sunnud; that I ſhould expedite the Matter as much as poſſible, for we had many common Enemies, who would be endeavouring to ſet aſide this Act; and that if we failed,

failed, it would bring ſome Diſgrace on both Parties. Some Time afterwards Jonkyram came down from Dinagepore on the Occaſion before-mentioned, and came to my Houſe to the Entertainment given in conſequence of my Mother's Death; here he, at his own Requeſt, of his own Free-will and Conſent, ſigned all the Papers in the Preſence of Bulram and Suddanund; and from him I learned the certain Confirmation of the Rannee's Conſent; in conſequence of which I repreſented it to the Governor (Mr. Haſtings), and told him I had the Money ready, and would, with his Permiſſion, pay it to the Rannee, and confirm the Sale by the Atteſtation of the Canongoes and the Cazees Seal: The Governor approved of this, and ſubmitted it to the Council; this is the Whole of the Tranſaction.

" From the Stile and Purport of the Arzee delivered by Suddanund, and from the repeated Falſehood contained in it, it is clear beyond a Doubt that this Arzee has been fabricated by my Enemies. From your Enquiry, every Circumſtance will appear in its true Colours. With reſpect to the Alienation of Parts of Zemindaries, the Extent and Conſequence of the great Zemindars depend, in a great Meaſure, on the Favour and Countenance of the ruling Powers.

" By what Means did this Zemindar Dinagepore get Poſſeſſion of Pergunnah Buttaſſun, after the Death of Rykobad Chowdry, in 1158; of Pergunnah Coolygong, after the Death of Sahebance Chowdranee, in the ſame Year, notwithſtanding her Heirs exiſted; and of Pergunnah Suntoe, &c. during the Life of Sunboonaut, the Zemindar, in 1167, all without Right, Title, or pecuniary Conſideration? This has been the Caſe with many Pergunnahs in his Zemindary, and indeed exiſts in many other Zemindaries beſides this ſince the Company's Acceſſion. Ramkiſhen, in 1172, got Poſſeſſion of Noorulloor, the Zemindary of Mahomed Ali; the Pergunnah of Ichanguipour, &c. was in Three Diviſions in 1773. The Petition of Govind Deo Sheoperſaud, was made over to the Son of Bouſſer Chowdry, Poſſeſſor of the Third Share. Pergunnah Barkerbund belonged to the Zemindary of Rannee Bhowanny, and in 1180 was made over to Lokonaut Nundee. All theſe Changes took place in the Life-time of the rightful Poſſeſſors, without Right, Title, or Purchaſe. From the earlieſt Times, Tranſfer of Zemindary Lands have always depended on the Will and Pleaſure of the ruling Power. You are Maſters. My Anſwer and the Deed of Sale are both before you. Order as you pleaſe. With reſpect to my having extorted the Deeds by unfair and colluſive Means, it is a vague indeterminate Charge, and to which, till it is more ſpecifick, I can give no Anſwer. How can I know that the Rannee and Jonkeram are diſſatisfied? They have given us an Inſtance of it indeed, that the Rannee's Signature was not made, and that the Purchaſe Money was not paid. I never required the Signature of the Rannee; as to the Money, it has been in Depoſit from that Time to this: How could I pay it without the Permiſſion of Government?

" Theſe Two Points do not at all prove that they were diſſatisfied, or that they refuſed to ratify the Agreement, they ſay Gunga Govind Sing ſtated in the Deeds, &c. Gentlemen, it was not my Buſineſs to write the Bill of Sale, nor did I write it. As to the Mention of the ruinous State of the Purgunnah, and the Deficiency of Aſſets in it, this is the Form of the Deeds of Sale: The Vakeel ſtates, that I ſent the Deed to Dinagepore, through Jonkyram, to get the Rajah's Confirmation. By his Account then the Deed was in Jonkyram's Poſſeſſion. He had no Mohuſſel over him. If he did not himſelf allow the Pergunnah to be in the State deſcribed, how came he to ſuffer ſo unjuſt and injurious an Aſſertion to ſtand in the Deed? This they now deny, by deſiring the Committee to aſk Gunga Govind Sing at what Jumma he farmed it, and what Revenue he paid to Government. The Farm was given in the Name of Rada Govind Ghoſe, and a Perſon went on his Part into the Mofuſſil, but never got entire Poſſeſſion. There was an Aumeen in the Pergunnah on the Part of the Zemindar, who gave the monthly Towjee to Rada Govinda's Man, according to what he collected. But how came the Profits and Loſſes of the Zemindary to be aſcertained till the Bunderburſt is fixed at the Sudder; if the Bunderburſt and Doul Kiſtbundy of the Malguzannee has been fixed, let it be proved, and any certain Source of Profit muſt be diſcovered. With regard to the Orders of Council, " That no Zemindar ſhall ſell his Lands without an Order of Government," I have not ſeen them; if he had them, I put no Mohuſſil over him to extort the Deed, nor did I particularly preſs Jonkyram and the Rannee to the Execution of it; what unfair or colluſive Means have I then made uſe of to obtain it? If he has ſuch an Order in his Poſſeſſion, the Deed muſt have been extorted by unfair Means; now as no ſuch Means were made uſe of, he is clearly in the wrong in this Point. He ſtates, that the Mothers, or Guardians of Infant Zemindars, have no Power to diſpoſe of their Zemindaries; from this it clearly appears, that the Sale was made of their own Free-will. To prove the Sale invalid, he ſtates, that the Rannee never ſigned, and the Money was never paid; I have anſwered this above; his own Repreſentation ſerves to prove that no unfair Means were uſed by me in obtaining the Deed. The Rannee is Miſtreſs of the Zemindary, and Jonkyram Sing is Guardian to the Zemindar; by the Vakeel's Account, theſe Two are inveſted with full Powers from the Huzzoor; and in conſequence a Child has been raiſed to the Zemindary: Buying, ſelling, and every other Concern depends upon them; and, according to the Shaſter, muſt do ſo till the Zemindar arrives to Maturity. Let the Pundits be queſtioned to this Point.

6

(Signed) " G. Dandridge,
P. & B. T.

" The

" The Committee reverting to their Proceedings of the 3d and 14th March, 25th and 28th April, and 2d May, orders that ſuch Extracts of thoſe Proceedings as relate to the Board's Orders reſpecting the Purchaſe of Purgunnah Salbarriah, together with Copies of the foregoing Petition, and the Dewan's Anſwer minuted this Day to be tranſmitted to the Honble. Board.

" True Extract.

(Signed) " J. Seton,
Aſſt Secy."

" Proceedings of Council.

" Mr. Stables delivers in the following Minute, and Papers on the above Letter, and Enclosure, from the Committee of Revenue; and deſires that they may be circulated for the Opinions of the Members of the Board. 15th [illegible]

15th May 1785.

" Mr. Stables.—I have peruſed the ſeveral Papers on the Subject, and am ſorry to obſerve, that the Committee of Revenue are totally ſilent on the moſt material Points therein, and ſending the Petition to them, had only been ſo much Time thrown away: Mr. Stables's Minute.

" I mean the actual Value of the Lands in Queſtion; what the Amount derived from them has been in the laſt Year, and what Advantages or Diſadvantages to Government by the Sale, and whether in their Opinion the ſuppoſed Sale was compulſive or not. But it is not neceſſary for the Diſcuſſion of the Queſtion regarding the Regularity or Irregularity of the pretended Sale of Salbarry to Gunga Govind Sing the Dewan, to enter into the particular Aſſertions of each Party.

" The Repreſentations of the Rajah's Agent, confirmed by the Petitions of his Principals, poſitively aſſert the Sale to have been compulſive and violent, and the Dewan as poſitively denies it, though he fears he expreſſes that their common Enemies would ſet aſide the Act before it was complete, ſhew certainly that they were ſenſible the Act was unjuſtifiable if they do not tend to falſify his Denial.

" But it is clearly eſtabliſhed, and admitted by the Language and Writings of both Parties, that there has been a moſt unwarrantable Colluſion in endeavouring to alienate the Rights of Government contrary to the moſt poſitive original Law of the Conſtitution of the Provinces, that no Zemindar, or Landholder, paying Revenue to Government, ſhall be permitted to alienate his Lands without expreſs Authority of that Government.

" The Defence ſet up by Gunga Govind Sing does not go to diſavow the Tranſaction; for if it did, and the Deed of Sale, &c. produced by himſelf, and the Petition to the Board for its Confirmation, would detect him on * the Company. He openly admits its Exiſtence, and only ſtrives to ſhew that it was a voluntary One on the Part of the Ranny, and the Servants of the Rajee. * Sic in Orig.

" Whether voluntary or not was equally criminal in Gunga Govind Sing as the Publick Officer of Government; becauſe, diametrically oppoſite to the poſitive and repeated Standing Orders of that Government for the Rule of his Conduct as Dewan and Native Guardian of the Publick Rights entruſted eſpecially to his Care:

" Becauſe it was his Duty, not only not to be guilty of a Breach of thoſe Rules himſelf; but as Dewan, and exerciſing the official Office of Canongoe, to prevent, detect, expoſe, and apprize, his Employers of every Inſtance attempted to the contrary:

" Becauſe it was his Duty to prevent the Government being defrauded, and the Rajah, (a Child of Nine Years old), robbed of his hereditary Poſſeſſions, as he would have been if this Tranſaction had not been detected; whereas, on the contrary, the Dewan is himſelf principal Mover, and ſole Inſtrument in that Fraud and Robbery, if I am rightly informed, to the Amount of 42,474 Rupees in Perpetuity, by which he alone was to benefit: And becauſe he has even dared to ſtand forward in an Attempt to obtain our Sanction, and thereby make us Parties to (in my Opinion) a falſe Deed and fraudulent Tranſaction, as his own Defence now ſhews the Bill of Sale and all its collateral Papers to be.

" If Offences of this dark Tendency and Magnitude were not to be puniſhed in a publick Manner, the high Example here ſet the Natives employed under the Government by their Firſt Native Officer, would very ſoon render our Authority ſuſpicious and contemptible, and operate to the Deſtruction of the Publick Revenues. I will not dwell further on the Contradictions in theſe Papers before us on this Subject.

" But I beg Leave to point out how tenacious the Government have been of enſuring implicit Obedience to the Rules on this Subject in particular, and to prohibiting Conduct like that here exhibited againſt their Publick Officer; and how ſacredly they have viewed the Publick Inſtitutes on this Subject, which have been violated and trampled on. It will ſuffice to ſhew their publick Orders on a ſimilar Inſtance, which happened ſome Time ago; and which the Dewan, from his official Situation, muſt have been a Party in detecting.

" I deſire the Board's Letter to the Committee on this Subject, dated 31ſt May 1782, may be read; and a Copy be annexed to this Minute.

" I therefore move the Board, that Gunga Govind Sing may be forthwith required to ſurrender the original Deeds produced by him as a Title to the Grant of Salberry, in order that they may be returned to the Rajah's Agents to be made null and void.

" I further

" I further move the Board, that the Dewan Gunga Govind Sing, together with his Dewan Praun Kiſhen Sing his Son, and all his Dependants, be removed from their Offices; and that the Roy Royan Rajah Rajebullub, whoſe Deputy only Gunga Govind Sing virtually is, be reinſtated in the Exercise of the Duties of his Department; and that Gunga Govind Sing be ordered to deliver up all official Papers of the Sircar to the Committee of Revenue, and the Roy Royan; and that they be ordered accordingly to take Charge of them, and finally ſettle all Accounts.

" In propoſing the Roy Royan for the Charge of the Duties vacated by the Removal of Gunga Govind Sing, for the preſent I intend only to revert to the original Inſtitution of the Department for the Management of the Revenues; and in Conformity to the Court of Directors Orders in the 44th Paragraph of their General Letter 4th July 1777, which I deſire may be annexed to this Minute, and by no Means from any Preference or Predilection for him, or any other Native. He is, in my Opinion, the regular and legal Native Officer of the Revenue Department, at the Annual Income of 74,222 R', in holding a Jaghire in lieu of an official Salary as Roy Royan, and the proper Perſon now to be called upon; but I have no Objection to impower the Committee of Revenue at the ſame Time to take and adopt ſuch a Line of Reſtriction and Controul over him as ſhall prevent his obtaining and exerciſing any undue Influence over the Natives.

" Hereafter, I truſt we ſhall adopt ſome Syſtem for the Collection of the Revenues, that will at leaſt deſtroy all undue Influence and Power on the Part of the Native Dewans or Agents, if not render ſuch Appointments altogether unneceſſary, otherwiſe I muſt fear the late Act of Parliament, however it may reſtrain and tie up the Hands of Europeans, will not correct the Evil it profeſſes to remedy.—I much wiſh undue Native Influence in every Quarter deſtroyed.

" In regard to the Removal of Gunga Govind Sing, his Son, &c. I have Doubt in my own Mind of Expediency and Policy at this Time, and the Juſtice and Neceſſity of it.

" The Cries and Complaints of the Natives in general, ſhew how unworthy he has been of his Truſt, and the improper People he has employed under him, in which we have a ſingular Inſtance in the Perſon of Bulram Ghoſe, who is now under Confinement and Examination for Forgery, and who, under ſuch Circumſtances, was recommended by Gunga Govind Sing to the Dewan of Nudder, to controul One of the moſt ancient Bramin Families in Bengal.

" The various Complaints againſt them, kept back, I apprehend, only by their Continuance in Office, and by that Means the utmoſt Impoſſibility of enquiring into the Truth of them in the very Line where the Injured are to ſeek and expect Redreſs; the great Difficulties, if not Impoſſibility, of realizing the great Arrears of Revenue of paſt Years, and the adjuſting and cloſing the Publick Accounts while they remain in Office:

" The Incapability of the Offices of Dewan and efficient Canongoe being veſted in One and the ſame Perſon, as they here in fact are, the Naib and Son of the Dewan exerciſing the Office of Canongoe, which by its Inſtitution was meant, and ought to have been a Check over the Office and Accounts of the Dewan; ſo that we muſt ſee, what we have little Reaſon to expect, Praun Kiſhen Sing Canongoe examining and checking the Accounts of Prawn Kiſhen Sing Naib Dewan; and in like Manner, of the Dewan Gunga Govind Sing his Father; or we muſt ſuppoſe that the Canongoe ſacrifices or neglects his Duty, and renders the Inſtitution abortive and a uſeleſs Expence. Theſe and other Reaſons have weighed with me for their Removal. I conſider it a Juſtice due to the Publick, and Retribution we owe to the Complaints of the Natives, who look up to us and have a Right to Redreſs; and I am fully perſuaded and ſatisfied in my own Mind, that beſides the Expence that will be ſaved to the Company, their Removal will be productive of general Relief and Benefit to the Country and the Company.

" Extract of Letter from the Honble. the Governor General and Council, 31ſt May 1782.

" Par. . As it is an original and immemorial Law of the Conſtitution of theſe Provinces, that the Zemindar or other Landholders, paying Revenue to Government, ſhall not be permitted to alienate his Lands without the expreſs Authority of Government; and as the Law has been confirmed by repeated Publications on the Part of the Governor General and Council, we approve of the Steps taken by you in the Inſtance before us, and ſtrictly enjoin you to prevent every Attempt to defeat it under whatever Authority, by expelling the Perſons who ſhall attempt to uſurp the Poſſeſſion, and proceeding againſt him as the Diſturber of the Peace, in every Caſe of Oppoſition, and either replacing the Lands in the Poſſeſſion and Charge of the original Proprietor, or appointing Aumils, or other Officers on the Part of Government, to take Charge of the Lands on the Behalf of the Company and of the Proprietors.

" Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council; dated 4th July 1777.

" Par. 44. The Roy Royan was the regular Channel of ſuch Communications as require the Interpoſition of a Native, and not Gunga Govind Sing, whoſe Diſmiſſion from the Calcutta Committee had rendered him an improper Perſon to tranſact Affairs of ſuch Moment to the Company.

" Ordered, That the foregoing Papers be circulated accordingly.

" Extract

" Extract Bengal Revenue Conſultations, 24th May 1785.

" Governor General.—Though I fully approve of the Principle upon which Mr. Stables propoſes the Diſmiſſion of the Dewan Gunga Govind Sing from Office, together with his Son and his Dependants, yet the Meaſure involves ſuch important Conſequences, and ought to be juſtified by ſo regular and diſpaſſionate an Inveſtigation, that I cannot aſſent to it; but after ſuch an Inveſtigation has taken place, and after Proofs of the Dewan's Delinquency in Office are ſo well eſtabliſhed that his Diſmiſſion ſhall appear not only to the Natives, but to the Company, an Act of deliberate Juſtice; in that Event I would not think Removal from Office a ſufficient Puniſhment; Juſtice ſhould go further; and his Atonement to the Injured and to his Employers ſhould be proportioned to his Injuſtice to both.

" I am the more induced to wiſh to obſerve ſo regular a Rule of Juſtice towards Gunga Govind Sing, relative to the Accuſations under which his Diſmiſſion is now propoſed, becauſe the late Governor General, in his Addreſs to the Board on the 28th January laſt, propoſes to us, as Part of the Reward of Gunga Govind Sing's Services to the Company, the Confirmation of the Grant of Lands, for obtaining a Title to which it was now recommended to diſmiſs him entirely from his Employment.

" The Declaration of the late Governor General is too pointed and remarkable not to entitle the Perſon in whoſe Favour it is made to at leaſt an Examination of his Defence before he is condemned. Mr. Haſtings ſays, 'That the Regret which he cannot but feel in relinquiſhing the Services of his Honourable Employers would be much imbittered, were it accompanied by the Reflection that he had neglected the Merits of a Man (viz. Gunga Govind Sing) who deſerved no leſs of them than himſelf.' He then addreſſes himſelf to the Board, and among other Requeſts in Favour of the Dewan, recommends it to them to grant a Sunnud for the Pergunnah Salbarree, which he had already actually purchaſed.

" It is for the Irregularity and ſuppoſed Inequity of this Purchaſe that a Motion is made to Gunga Govind Sing's Diſmiſſion; it is ſtated to be a Diſmemberment of a Zemindarree, contrary to the conſtitutional Laws of Government, that the Deed of Sale was obtained by Compulſion.

" That the Zemindar is a Minor, and the Orders of Government were expreſſed againſt ſuch a Transfer; that he, as the principal Servant of Government, ought to have checked and prevented ſo illegal a Tranſaction; and that after all, it appears even in Gunga Govind Sing's Defence, that the real Value of the Lands were never paid to Government or to the Zemindar.

" To theſe Charges Gunga Govind Sing anſwers, and deſires that Ramnarain, who is ſaid to have drawn out the Bill of Sale of Salbarree for him, ſhould be examined, and his Hand compared with the Writing of the Bill of Sale; that the Story of his having extorted the Bill of Sale by threatening Jankyram Sing with the Loſs of Caſt, is trumped up againſt him by his Enemies; and he deſires Jankyram Sing to be put upon Oath about the Tranſaction: For that he ſigned the Bill of Sale voluntarily, in the Preſence of Sadanaud and Buham Ghoſe, declaring at the Time, upon Oath, that the Rannee, who is Siſter to Jankyram, was ſatisfied with the Tranſaction; that he conſulted Mr. Haſtings about the Purchaſe, who approved of it, and laid all the Papers before the Council, in order that a regular Sunnud might be iſſued; that the Alienation of the Lands of Salbaree from the Zemindarry in Dinagepore is not contrary to eſtabliſhed Cuſtom, nor the Rules obſerved ſince the Company's Acceſſion.

" He ſtates, how the Zemindarry of Dinagepore was formed from other Zemindarries; and quotes different Inſtances ſince the Acceſſion of the Company, of the Diſmemberment of Zemindaries.

" He ſtates, that the Rannee's Name was not neceſſary to legalize the Bill of Sale, and that he could not pay the Money in Depoſit without the Order of Government; and he denies that the Pundits may be examined relative to the Law of the Laſta, to aſcertain whether Jankyram Sing and the Rannee's Agent had not full Power to grant the Bill of Sale during the Minority of the Rajah, as it was in their Management he was inveſted with the Rajahſhip.

" I ſhall give no Opinion on the Merits of the Defence of Gunga Govind Sing, or of the Charges againſt him, till theſe Points on which he reſts his Vindication are examined.

" He is placed now in an extraordinary Predicament; he and his Son were arraigned before the Board, and on Complaint produced againſt them by Mr. Stuart, at the Inſtigation of Ramjee Mull, the Board ſat, for Six Hours inveſtigating the Buſineſs, as appears by our Conſultations.

" Examining Evidence viva voce, his Defence againſt thoſe Charges has not been yet read or decided upon; though, from what appears upon the Inveſtigation, it was eaſy for him to make a good Defence. A ſeparate Commiſſion of the Company's Servants is likewiſe inveſtigating his Conduct in Charges of a more ſerious Nature, which, if proved againſt him, muſt affect not only his Office but his Life, and which, if diſproved, muſt ſhew, that he has been moſt cruelly and unjuſtly accuſed; The Board know my Sentiments relative to him fully. I believe he has had too much Power, and has been too long in Charge of an Office in which no Native can act with Moderation, or without Acts of Oppreſſion, as Affairs are ſituated.

" The Board know that I wiſh the Committee could act without Gunga Govind Sing's Aſſiſtance, or that of any Native Dewan; the Queſtion has been put to them, and they will give their

Anſwer

Anſwer: At preſent, Gunga Govind Sing can neither poſſeſs or exerciſe an improper Influence; the Reaſon is obvious—a new Dewan could not be ſo eaſily reſtrained.

" To remove Gunga Govind Sing upon a general Principle of Expediency; I would have no Objection to it if there was any other Native in whom the Committee could confide to carry on the Buſineſs of his Office, or who had Abilities and Character ſuited to the Truſt, and for whom the other Members of the Board, or the Committee, would be reſponſible:—Such a Native I do not at preſent know; and at preſent the Opinion of the Committee is, a Reſponſibility to which I truſt, in favour of Gunga Govind Sing.

" Gunga Govind Sing is not himſelf deſirous to be continued in Office, he ſees that he has loſt the Confidence of a Majority of Government, and he knows that he has no Dependence to place upon my Support beyond the Moment that either paſt or preſent Miſconduct is proved againſt him; a fair Trial, in my Accuſations that were preferred againſt him, was the only Support I promiſed him for his Exertions in realizing the Balances of this Year's Revenue; and the Board heard the Preſident of the Committee declare, that, in Return for the promiſed Support, ſome Lacks of Rupees were recovered that might otherwiſe have been involved in a Balance ſtanding over to another Year.

" The Office of the Roi Raan is, in fact, that which the Committee now collectively exerciſe, and ſpecially in the Perſon of their Preſident, as Comptroller over the Revenues at the Khalſa, ordering and enforcing the Payments of the monthly Inſtallments of Revenue by the Tongee Account of the Month.

" The Rajah Rajebulluh is called by Roy Royan, but that Title has not veſted him with the Office, nor I fear with either the Abilities or Experience to execute that of the Dewan.

" If the preſent Dewan is removed, I imagine that the Governor General, as Firſt executive Officer of the Government, and the Perſon to whom the Natives ſhould look up, and as being officially Firſt in Controul over the ſubordinate Departments of Government, ſhould be aſked, whether he would propoſe a Succeſſor to the diſmiſſed Dewan? Had the Queſtion been propoſed to me, my Anſwer would have been, that I know no Native worthy of the Truſt, or capable of filling it; but that I would leave the Selection of the Perſon and the Nomination to the Committee of the Revenue, whom I held fully reſponſible for the Management and Controul of their Department, and to whom the Dewan ought to look as his immediate Superiors.

" By this Remark I mean only to ſhew, that upon every Principle of ſound Policy, the Nomination of the Dewanſhip ſhould not be made independent of the Approbation of the Committee; I mean by no Means to inſinuate, that if I had any Perſon to recommend to the Office, the Board would not readily nominate him; Mr. Stables knew I had no ſuch Perſon in View, and that I would not recommend any Native to ſuch a Truſt: He propoſed the Roy Royan as holding a Species of nominal Right to the Office.

" To conclude, I am ſorry to be obliged to move, that Mr. Stable's Motion for Gunga Govin Sing's Surrender of the Title Deeds for the Grant of Salbarree to the Rajah's Agent be adjourned to a future Day, and that the Queſtion be not decided upon till the Subject is fully inveſtigated, and the Evidence propoſed by Gunga Govin Sing in his Defence, is examined, and the Reſult recorded for the Determination of the Board. If the Title Deeds are to be reſtored to the Raja, the Juſtice of the Board ſhould be conſpicuous and exemplary, and appear founded upon fuller Evidence than the Complaint of the Vaqueel.

" To Mr. Stable's Second Motion, for the Removal of the Dewan Gunga Govin Sing from Office, as well as the Removal of his Son and all his Dependants, I cannot aſſent on the Principle of my Objection to the Firſt Motion, till his Delinquency is proved; for admitting, what has not yet been proved, that the poſitive and repeated Orders of Government forbid the Diſmemberment of Zemindars, it is evident that it was only the ſpecial Authority of Government itſelf that could, in the preſent Inſtance, enable Gunga Govin Sing to deviate from eſtabliſhed Orders. The Title Deeds for the diſmembered Diſtrict were laid before the Board; the whole Tranſaction, except that Part of it which was exceptionable from its being compulſive, was to appear in Detail before the Committee and before the Board, nor did the late Governor General conceive it was in any Part of it illegal or irregular: He left it impliedly to the future Determination of the Board after his Departure, as a Recommendation to them.

" To the other general Reaſons for the Expediency of removing the Dewan, I ſhall make no particular Reply, nor to the Inconſiſtency of leaving the Offices of Canongo Dewan and Deputy Dewan in the ſame Family; this Incompatibility in the Tenure of Offices has been of long ſtanding. I ſee and admit the Force of theſe Objections, and mean by no Means to be the Advocate of the Dewan or his Son. I only contend for that Regularity and Form in our Proceedings, which would ſhew them to the Natives and our Employers to be equally replete with a Zeal for the publick Good, and with that deliberate judicial Conſiſtency, which conſtitutes the Dignity of Juſtice, and gives Effect to Puniſhment. If it ſhall appear that Gunga Govin Sing did extort, through unjuſt Influence, the Title he pretends to have purchaſed ſo fairly and regularly," I ſhall be the firſt, not only to agree to his Diniſſion, but to a more ſevere Puniſhment.

" Should a Loſs of Revenue, or other Embarraſſments, ariſe from his Removal in conſequence of ſuch a Crime, our Employers would bear it with Pleaſure; but after the Character left upon Record by the late Governor General of Gunga Govind Sing, the Company will expect regular
* in Orig. Proofs of * Management and Delinquency to juſtify his Removal, or the putting of other Native

Agents

Agents in his Place. I think there can be no little Fear, after the Accuſations that have already come forward againſt him, but the Natives will make Complaints. The Danger is upon the other Side, and ſhould make us cautious not to admit general Charges without Proof againſt him. The Precedent is a bad one in any Country, but eſpecially in Bengal. The outſtanding Balances, and their Magnitude ſince the Management of Gunga Govind Sing, would make a very heavy Charge againſt him; but upon the other Hand, if he can prove that a greater Revenue has been realized from the Provinces during his Service as Dewan with the Committee of Revenue, than in any preceding Period of the Adminiſtration of the Revenue, he has a ſubſtantial Claim to Juſtice; for my own Part, I ſhall be fully ſatisfied if the Iſſue of our preſent Improvements and Diſcuſſions about the Revenue, will be as complete a Collection on the 12th of April next Year, as has been realized on the 12th of April laſt. I dread the Reverſe, and my Fears on the Subject have made me dwell ſo long upon the Arguments uſed in this Minute.

(Signed) " J. M'Pherſon."

" Mr. Stables.—I have peruſed the Governor General's Sentiments on my Minute recorded the 18th May. I adhere to the Facts and Opinions before ſtated by me, and now add a Paper with Mr. Vanſittart's, one of the ableſt Servants of the Company's Signature to it, to afford the Board the moſt ſatisfactory Information in this Tranſaction.

" The Facts are proved to my Conviction by the Papers delivered in by the late Governor General, and by the Dewanne's own Defence, and in my Opinion no other Inveſtigation is neceſſary before his Removal from Office.

" I agree to order the Committee of Revenue to make the Settlement, but I cannot conſent to the Interference of the Dewan in it.

" Soon after Bulram began to act as my Dewan in the Collectorſhip of Nuddea, he informed me that he was related to the Zemindar of Dinagepore, and mentioned an Attempt that had been made by Gunga Govind Sing to obtain Pergunnah Salborrie, &c. which were a valuable Part of that Zemindarry. He appeared equally diſſatisfied with Gunga Govind Sing for the paſt, and jealous of his Deſigns in future; but he never requeſted any Aſſiſtance till the End of November laſt, when he informed me that Gunga Govind Sing was renewing his Attempt under an Advantage which almoſt inſured his Succeſs. The Circumſtance alluded to was the Marriage of Jankeram's Daughter, at which it was neceſſary that for the Preſervation of the Honour of the Family that the People of the ſame Caſt ſhould be preſent; but Gunga Govind Sing has threatened to keep them away unleſs Deeds were executed to tranſfer to him the Property of Pergunna Salbarree, &c. I endeavoured to repreſent this as a trivial Circumſtance, and to perſuade him to diſregard the Abſence of thoſe Perſons; but I found that it was ſo ſerious a Matter, that the Loſs of theſe Pergunnahs would have been conſidered a leſs Evil. Bulram and Sidanund called upon me afterwards with a Petition for the Governor General, and Copies of the Deed. Seeing that the Bill of Sale ſtated that a Conſideration had been given, I pointed out this Circumſtance, but was told that it was fictitious, no Money having been paid. I offered to ſpeak to the Governor General immediately, but was deſired by Bulram to wait. When the Time arrived for ſpeaking, the Governor General reſolved to embark for England, and was afterwards ſo much engaged in Buſineſs, that I had not a good Opportunity of mentioning this Matter to him. I alſo know that he had not Time to make the Enquiries neceſſary in order to aſcertain the Truth; for I conſidered it merely as an Accuſation, and thought it poſſible that Gunga Govin Sing might have paid the Conſideration ſtated in the Bill of Sale, and fairly purchaſed the Purgunnahs. I was laid by Bulram under a particular Injunction of Secrecy, that I ſhould not have thought myſelf authorized to have mentioned the Circumſtances to any Perſon but the late Governor General, unleſs an Appeal had been made to me by One of the Parties. I now readily give my Teſtimony, with this Remark, that I have only heard the Repreſentation of One Party, which may be refuted by the Defence of the other.

" Beercool, 16th May 1785.

(Signed) " H. Vanſittart."

" The Letter relative to the Dewan ſhould be ſeparate from that relative to the Settlement; and I move, that it be written in the following Terms:

" The Dewan Gunga Govin Sing being under Accuſations relative to the Purchaſe of the Zemindary of Salbarree, we wiſh you not to employ him in conducting the Settlement, if you can act without his Aſſiſtance, until his Conduct is cleared up; and we authorize you to direct the Preparer of Reports to inveſtigate upon Oath the Evidence to which the Dewan appeals for his Juſtification in the Tranſaction of the Purchaſe of Salberry, and to report the ſame to the Board through your Committee.

" As I do not wiſh to carry any of theſe Queſtions by my Caſting Vote, I agree to take Mr. Stuart's Opinion in Circulation upon them, if his State of Health will permit him to give it in Three or Four Days.

(Signed) " J. M' P."

" Extract

" Extract of Company's Revenue Letter to Bengal, dated 26th Auguſt 1788.

" Par. 3. We have very attentively peruſed all the Proceedings referred to in theſe Paragraphs relative to the various Forgeries on the Company's Treaſuries, and lament exceedingly that the Parties ſhould have been kept ſo long in Confinement without being brought to Trial. We find that Ghalaum Aſhroff, One of the principal Parties concerned in theſe Forgeries, has remained in Cuſtody ever ſince the Month of Auguſt 1782; yet no Steps were taken towards inveſtigating the Matter until February 1785. A rigorous and unneceſſary Impriſonment previous to Trial muſt, in any Country, be deemed a Hardſhip; but in ſuch a Climate as India, a long Confinement muſt be conſidered as doubly ſevere. We therefore direct that, in future, the ſpeedieſt Methods be purſued for aſcertaining the Guilt or Innocence of Perſons who may hereafter be accuſed of ſimilar or other Offences.

" 4. Upon peruſing the Proceedings of the Commiſſioners, inſtituted at Chitpore, to enquire into theſe ſeveral Charges, we were naturally ſtruck with the manifeſt Impropriety of their adminiſtering an Oath to Gholaum Aſhroff, who was the principal Perſon accuſed. His attempting to exteniuate his own Guilt by accuſing Gunga Govind Sing, and his Son Prawn Kiſhen, as the Inſtigators of the Forgeries, did not juſtify ſuch a Proceeding: But that Charge ſhould have been inveſtigated without putting an Oath to Ghalaum Aſhuff, which has been the Cauſe of his going to Trial for the Forgery, before the Fouzedarry Judicature of the Nazim, with all the Prejudice attached to the Character of a Man already convicted of Perjury. We could not refrain from remarking to you the Impropriety of putting an accuſed Perſon to his Oath, let his Defence be what it may, unleſs it ſhall evidently be made appear that he has been falſely and maliciouſly charged, in which Caſe he would ceaſe to be a Culprit, and his Oath might then be abſolutely neceſſary, towards the Conviction of thoſe who had really committed the Offences of which he himſelf was innocently accuſed; but the Caſe of Ghalaum Aſhruff was directly the Reverſe.

" 5. We expect ſhortly to hear of the Iſſue of the Trials which were to take place in the Native Fouzdarry Court at Moorſhedabad, and of the Reſult of your Proceedings towards procuring ſome Indemnity to the Company for the Loſs they have ſuſtained by the Forgeries, of the exact Amount of which we have not been informed, although, by Mr. Stuart's Minutes of the 11ſt July and 19th Auguſt 1785, it is ſtated at many Lacks of Rupees.

" 6. We obſerve by the Letter from the Chitpore Commiſſioners to your Board of the 21ſt December 1785, that theſe Forgeries are ſaid to have been occaſioned by an unfortunate Regulation of Government made in the Year 1776, whereby a general Order was given to the Provincial Councils, and made even to extend to their Native Collectors wherever there was a Treaſury, to pay all Orders of the Naib Nazim for Fouzdarry Diſburſements, without confining the Amount of them to any fixed Sum; of which Latitude (the Commiſſioners obſerve) the Actors in theſe Frauds appear very ſucceſsfully to have availed themſelves to the publick Prejudice; but whatever were the Occaſions of theſe Frauds, which appear to have exiſted many Years, we rely upon you to adopt ſuch Regulations, and eſtabliſh ſuch Checks and Counter Checks, as will effectually guard the Company againſt ſimilar Loſſes in future.

" 7. Moreover, if you ſhould in the Sequel be able to diſcover any Colluſion between Gunga Govind, or any other Perſon in our Employ, and the Perſons who actually committed the Forgeries, you will not fail to diſmiſs them for ever from our Service, and endeavour by every juſt Means to render them accountable for our Loſs. But to have diſgraced him upon the mere Preſumption of Guilt in himſelf, or in his Relation to Bulram Ghoſe, and before any complete Enquiry had been made either into this Article, or into the Charge of extorting a Deed of Sale for a Part of the Zemindarry of Dinagepore, would not have been perfectly conſiſtent with our Ideas of Juſtice.

" 8. We cannot but remark upon this latter Head the very unſatisfactory Return that was made by the Committee of Revenue to your Reference of 16 February 1785, and ſignify our Expectations that every ſubordinate Board to whom any Matter is referred from you, do conſider it as their Duty to enter into a very particular Inveſtigation of the Merits or Facts which may be the Objects of Enquiry, either by Records or Evidence, or Diſcuſſion of the ſeveral Members, ſo that the Subject may not be ſent back to their Superiors, as in the preſent Inſtance, more obſcure and doubtful than it appeared upon the original Reference.

" 9. We ſee very forcibly the Impropriety of letting the efficient Power of ſo many Officers under the Revenue Department be veſted in One Man and his near Connections, as was the Caſe with Regard to Gunga Govind; and direct that you take Pains to avoid it in all your official Arrangements.

" 10. We find much Diſcuſſion amongſt the Members of your own Board upon the colluſive Sale and fraudulent Purchaſe of the Land in Queſtion, and Arguments are founded upon it as a ſuppoſed Fact; although we cannot after much Examination diſcover that it was more than Alleſgation on the One Hand and Denial on the other; and we muſt expreſs our Surprize that the real Truth ſhould have been left in ſuch a State of Uncertainty. Had the Acts of Malverſation, charged by the Zemindar of Dinagepore, been eſtabliſhed by fair Proofs and Evidence againſt a Perſon in Gunga Govind's confidential Station, you ought, for the Sake of Juſtice and Example, to have removed him from his Office.—But although we feel no Predilection for this Man, we

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must fairly acknowledge that we do not think sufficient Ground was laid to justify his Dismission upon that single Consideration is a judicial Proceeding.

"3. The other Motive urged for his Removal, was the Expectation that Complaints would come, which were to keep back by his Continuance in Office. In the early Periods of our Territorial Possessions, when the whole Administration of the Country, Provincial and Superior, was in the Hands of One Person, such an Apprehension might be allowed to prevail. But we think it would now greatly impeach both the Vigour and Justice of our Government in Bengal, to suppose that any considerable Acts of Injustice could be committed by any Individual whatsoever, without the Means of Complaint and Reparation being open to the Aggrieved.

"4. We shall be desirous of knowing the definitive Issue of the Dispute concerning the Pergunnahs of Salbareah, whether it has been brought to a Decision before yourselves, or in any subordinate Department. We shall content ourselves with remarking upon the general Question of the Transfer of Zemindary Lands, that, although we certainly mean to maintain the ancient Principle, that no Zemindar shall alienate his Land without the Sanction of the Dewanny Government, we do by no Means wish to contend against the occasional Dismemberment of the large Zemindaries; on the contrary, we wish, for many obvious Reasons of Policy, rather to promote than discourage it.

"5. In these Remarks we have considered only the Justice of your Proceedings against Gunga Govind upon specific Charges, not the Expediency of retaining him in our Service, or the Fitness of him, or his Connexions, for the Station they filled; This we mean to refer to your Judgement and Discretion, as a Point that must be determined by Circumstances of local Observation, and the permanent Arrangement you may form under the general Regulations we have sent you, in which we are confident you will pursue our true Interests without any personal Pique or Partonage."

The Managers for the Commons stated, They would next produce a Report of Mr. Paterson relative to the Transactions of the Defendant's Government in the Country of Dinagepore.

The Counsel for the Defendant objected to the Evidence.

The Managers for the Commons being heard in Answer to the Objection, and the Counsel in Reply.

The House informed the Managers for the Commons, and the Counsel for the Defendant, That the Evidence tendered by the Managers for the Commons was inadmissible.

Then the Lord Speaker said, Gentlemen, Counsel for the Defendant, you may now proceed to observe upon the Evidence given in Reply by the Managers for the Commons.

The Counsel for the Defendant informed the House, That the Evidence being now closed, they should have been glad to have had the Benefit of observing upon the several Matters given in Evidence by the Managers for the Commons in Reply; but to avoid further Delay, the Defendant desired to waive his Right in that Respect.

Then the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

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